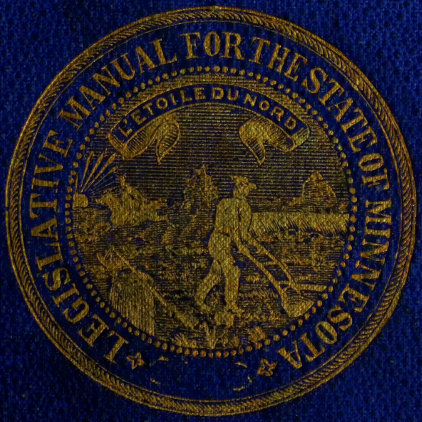
LEGISLATIVE MANUAL FOR THE STATE OF MINNESOTA
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# LEGISLATIVE

# MANUAL,

FOR THE

# State of Minnesota.

COMPILED BY VICTOR HJORTSBERG,

UNDER DIRECTION OF

FRED VON BAUMBACH.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

1885

STATE CAPITOL

THE

# LEGISLATIVE MANUAL

OF THE

## STATE OF MINNESOTA,

COMPRISING

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES; OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA; JEFFERSON'S MANUAL OF PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE IN LEGISLATIVE BODIES; RULES OF THE TWO HOUSES; STANDING COMMITTEES; LISTS OF MEMBERS, LISTS OF COUNTY OFFICERS, ELECTION RETURNS.

ALSO

## STATISTICAL TABLES FOR REFERENCE.

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MINNEAPOLIS:
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# CONSTITUTION

OF

# THE UNITED STATES.

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PREAMBLE. WE, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America:

## ARTICLE I.

SECTION 1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

SEC. 2. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states; and the electors in each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the state legislature

No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state in which he shall be chosen.

Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this

Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three; Massachusetts, eight; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, one; Connecticut, five; New York, six; New Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North Carolina, five; South Carolina, five; and Georgia, three.

When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SEC. 3. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided, as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year; of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the

legislature of any state, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen.

The Vice President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

The Senate shall choose their own officers, and also a President *pro tempore*, in the absence of the Vice President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments.

When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment, according to law.

SEC. 4. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators.

The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year,

and such meetings shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SEC. 5. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide

Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

Neither house, during the session of Congress, shall without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

SEC. 6. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased

during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

SEC. 7. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and, if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house, respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

Every order, resolution or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States, and, before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

SEC. 8. The Congress shall have power

To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States;

To borrow money on the credit of the United States;

To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes;

To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin money, regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

To establish post offices and post roads;

To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court;

To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

To provide and maintain a navy;

To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the

states, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress;

To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular states and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of the government of the United States; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the state in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards, and other needful buildings; and

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

SEC. 9. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the states now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

The privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

No bill of attainder, or *ex post facto* law shall be passed.

No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinfore directed to be taken.

No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any state. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one state over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one state be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in conse-

quence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States, and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign state.

SEC. 10. No state shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of mark and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any state on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

No state shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another state or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

## ARTICLE II.

SECTION 1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

Each state shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the state may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

[The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates; and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose, by ballot, one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said house shall, in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot, the Vice President.]*

*The portion in brackets has been superseded by the 12th amendment.

The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office, who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President; and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States."

SEC. 2. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several states, when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon

any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

SEC. 3. He shall, from time to time, give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

SEC. 4. The President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

## ARTICLE III.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges both of the Supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

SEC. 2. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty, and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign states, citizens, or subjects.*

In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the state where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any state, the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

*See the 11th amendment.

SEC. 3. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attained.

## ARTICLE IV.

SECTION 1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each state to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other state. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

SEC. 2. The citizens of each state shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several states.

A person charged in any state with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another state, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the state from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the state having jurisdiction of the crime.

No person held to service or labor in one state under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

SEC. 3. New states may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new state shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other state, nor any state be formed by the junction of two or more states or parts of states, without the consent of the legislatures of the states concerned, as well as of the Congress.

The Congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular state.

SEC. 4. The United States shall guarantee to every state in this Union a republican form of government; and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application of the legislature, or of the executive, (when the legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence.

## ARTICLE V.

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution; or, on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several states, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress: *provided*, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no state, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

## ARTICLE VI.

All debts contracted and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this Constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution, as under the Confederation.

This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or

which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several states shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

## ARTICLE VII.

The ratification of the Conventions of nine states shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the states so ratifying the same.

# ARTICLES.

*In addition to, and amendment of the Constitution of the United States of America, proposed by Congress and ratified by the Legislature of the several States, pursuant to the fifth article of the original Constitution.*

## ARTICLE I.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, or to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

## ARTICLE II.

A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free state, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

## ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in the time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

## ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized.

## ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be witness against himself; nor be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

## ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury of the state and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor; and to have the assistance of counsel for his defence.

## ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved, and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined, in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

## ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishment inflicted.

## ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

## ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people.

## ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another state, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign state.

## ARTICLE XII.

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate; the President of the Senate shall, in presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest

numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states; and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and no person have a majority, then, from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

## ARTICLE XIII.

SECTION 1. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

## ARTICLE XIV.

SECTION 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the state wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

SEC. 2. Representatives shall be appointed among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a state, or the members of the Legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such state, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such state.

SEC. 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any state, who having previously taken an oath, as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any state Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any state, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid and comfort to the

enemies thereof. But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove such disability.

SEC. 4. The validity of the public debt of the United States, authorized by law, including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

SEC. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

## ARTICLE XV.

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any state, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

SEC. 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

NOTE.—The Constitution was adopted September 17th, 1787, by the unanimous consent of the states present in the convention appointed in pursuance of the resolution of the Congress of the Confederation, of the 21st February, 1787, and was ratified by the Conventions of the several states, as follows, viz: By convention of Delaware, December 7th, 1787; Pennsylvania, December 12th, 1787; New Jersey, December 18th, 1787; Georgia, January 2d, 1788; Connecticut, January 9th, 1788; Massachusetts, February 6th, 1788; Maryland, April 28th, 1788; South Carolina, May 23d, 1788; New Hampshire, June 21st, 1788; Virginia, June 26th, 1788; New York, July 26th, 1788; North Carolina, November 21st, 1789; Rhode Island, May 29th, 1790.

The first ten of the amendments were proposed at the first session of the first Congress of the United States, September 25th, 1789; and were finally ratified by the constitutional number of states, December 15th, 1791. The eleventh amendment was proposed at the first session of the third Congress, March 5th, 1794, and was declared in a message from the

President of the United States to both houses of Congress, dated January 8th, 1798, to have been adopted by the constitutional number of states. The twelfth amendment was proposed at the first session of the eighth Congress, December 12th, 1803, and was adopted by the constitutional number of states, in 1804, according to a public notice thereof by the Secretary of State, dated September 25th, 1804.

The thirteenth amendment was proposed at the second session of the thirty-eighth Congress, February 1st, 1865, and was adopted by the constitutional number of States in 1865, according to a public notice thereof by the Secretary of State, dated December 18th, 1865.

The fourteenth amendment took effect, July 28th, 1868.

The fifteenth amendment took effect, March 30th, 1870.

# ORGANIC ACT

## OF MINNESOTA.

An act to establish the territorial government of Minnesota.
[*Passed March* 3, 1849.]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That from and after the passage of this act, all that part of the territory of the United States which lies within the following limits, to wit: Beginning in the Mississippi river, at the point where the line of forty-three degrees and thirty minutes of north latitude crosses the same, thence running due west on said line, which is the northern boundary of the State of Iowa, to the northwest corner of the said State of Iowa, thence southerly along the western boundary of said state to the point where said boundary strikes the Missouri river, thence up the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river to the mouth of White Earth river, thence up the middle of the main channel of the White Earth river to the boundary line between the possessions of the United States and Great Britain; thence east and south of east along the boundary line between the possessions of the United States and Great Britain to Lake Superior; thence in a straight line to the northernmost point of the State of Wisconsin in Lake Superior; thence along the western boundary line of said State of Wisconsin to the Mississippi river;

thence down the main channel of said river to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby erected into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Minnesota; *provided*, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to inhibit the Government of the United States from dividing said territory into two or more territories, in such manner and at such times as Congress shall deem convenient and proper, or from attaching any portion of said Territory to any other State or Territory of the United States.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the executive power and authority in and over said Territory of Minnesota shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The Governor shall reside within said Territory; shall be commander-in-chief of the militia thereof; shall perform the duties and receive the emoluments of Superintendent of Indian Affairs. He may grant pardons for offences against the laws of said Territory, and reprieves for offences against the laws of the United States until the decision of the President can be made known thereon; he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of the said Territory, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be a Secretary of said Territory, who shall reside therein, and hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States; he shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the legislative assembly hereinafter constituted, and all the acts and proceedings of the Governor in his executive department; he shall transmit one copy of the laws and one copy of the executive proceedings, on or before the first day of December in each year, to the President of the United States, and at the same time two

copies of the laws to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the President of the Senate, for the use of Congress. And in case of the death, removal, resignation, or necessary absence of the Governor from the Territory, the Secretary shall be, and he is hereby, authorized and required to execute and perform all the powers and duties of the Governor during such vacancy or necessary absence, or until another Governor shall be duly appointed to fill such vacancy.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative power and authority of said Territory shall be vested in the Governor and a Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Assembly shall consist of a Council and House of Representatives. The Council shall consist of nine members having the qualifications of voters, as hereinafter prescribed, whose term of service shall continue two years. The House of Representatives shall, at its first session, consist of eighteen members, possessing the same qualifications as prescribed for members of the Council, and whose term of service shall continue one year. The number of Councilors and Representatives may be increased by the Legislative Assembly, from time to time, in proportion to the increase of population; *provided*, that the whole number shall never exceed fifteen Councilors and thirty-nine Representatives. An apportionment shall be made, as nearly equal as practicable, among the several counties or districts for the election of the Council and Representatives, giving to each section of the Territory representation in the ratio of its population, Indians excepted, as nearly as may be. And the members of the Council and of the House of Representatives shall reside in and be inhabitants of the district for which they may be elected, respectively. Previous to the first election, the Governor shall cause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the several counties and districts of the Territory to be

taken, and the first election shall be held at such time and places, and be conducted in such manner as the Governor shall appoint and direct; and he shall, at the same time, declare the number of members of the Council and House of Representatives to which each of the counties and districts shall be entitled under this act.

The number of persons authorized to be elected having the highest number of votes, in each of said council districts for members of the Council, shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected to the Council; and the person or persons authorized to be elected, having the greatest number of votes for the House of Representatives, equal to the number to which each county or district shall be entitled, shall also be declared by the Governor to be duly elected members of the House of Representatives; *provided*, that in case of a tie between two or more persons voted for, the Governor shall order a new election to supply the vacancy made by such tie. And the persons thus elected to the Legislative Assembly shall meet at such place on such day as the Governor shall appoint, but thereafter the time, place and manner of holding and conducting all elections by the people, and the apportioning of the representation in the several counties or districts to the Council and House of Representatives, according to the population, shall be prescribed by law, as well as the day of the commencement of the regular sessions of the Legislative Assembly; *provided*, that no one session shall exceed the term of sixty days.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That every free white male inhabitant above the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of said Territory at the time of the passage of this act, shall be entitled to vote at the first election, and shall be eligible to any office within the said Territory; but the qualifications of voters and of holding office at all subsequent elections, shall be such as shall be prescribed

by the Legislative Assembly; *provided*, that the right of suffrage and of holding office shall be exercised only by citizens of the United States and those who shall have declared on oath their intention to become such, and shall have taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the legislative power of the territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation, consistent with the Constitution of the United States and the provisions of this act; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; nor shall the lands or other property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents. All the laws passed by the Legislative Assembly and Governor shall be submitted to the Congress of the United States, and if disapproved shall be null and of no effect.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That all township, district, and county officers, not herein otherwise provided for, shall be appointed or elected, as the case may be, in such manner as shall be provided by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Minnesota. The Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council, appoint all officers not herein otherwise provided for, and in the first instance, the Governor alone may appoint all said officers, who shall hold their offices until the end of the next session of the Legislative Assembly.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That no member of the Legislative Assembly shall hold or be appointed to any office which shall have been created, or the salary or emoluments of which shall have been increased while he was a member, during the term for which he was elected and for one year after the expiration of such term; and no person holding a

commission or appointment under the United States, except Postmasters, shall be a member of the Legislative Assembly, or shall hold any office under the government of said Territory.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the judicial power of said Territory shall be vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, Probate Courts, and in Justices of the Peace. The Supreme Court shall consist of a Chief Justice and two Associate Justices, any two of whom shall constitute a quorum, and who shall hold a term at the seat of government of said Territory annually; and they shall hold their offices during the period of four years. The said Territory shall be divided into three judicial districts, and a District Court shall be held in each of said districts by one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, at such times and places as may be prescribed by law; and the said Judges shall, after their appointment, respectively, reside in the districts which shall be assigned them. The jurisdiction of the several courts herein provided for, both appellate and original, and that of Probate Courts and of Justices of the Peace, shall be as limited by law; *provided*, that the Justices of the Peace shall not have jurisdiction of any matter in controversy when the title or boundaries of land may be in dispute, or where the debt or sum claimed shall exceed one hundred dollars; and the said Supreme and District Courts, respectively, shall possess chancery as well as common law jurisdiction. Each District Court, or the Judge thereof, shall appoint its clerk, who shall also be the register in chancery, and shall keep his office at the place where the court may be held. Writs of error, bills of exception and appeals, shall be allowed in all cases from the final decisions of said District Courts to the Supreme Court under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, but in no case removed to the Supreme Court shall trial by jury be allowed in said court. The Supreme Court, or the Justices thereof,

shall appoint its own clerk, and every clerk shall hold his office at the pleasure of the court for which he shall have been appointed. Writs of error and appeals from the final decisions of said Supreme Court shall be allowed, and may be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner and under the same regulations as from the Circuit Courts of the United States, where the value of the property or the amount in controversy, to be ascertained by the oath or affirmation of either party, or other competent witness, shall exceed one thousand dollars; and each of the said District Courts shall have and exercise the same jurisdiction, in all cases arising under the Constitution and laws of the United States, as is vested in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States; and the first six days of every term of said courts, or so much thereof as shall be necessary, shall be appropriated to the trial of causes arising under the said Constitution and laws; and writs of error and appeal in all such cases shall be made to the Supreme Court of said Territory, the same as in other cases. The said clerk shall receive in all such cases the same fees which the clerks of the District Courts of the late Wisconsin territory received for similar services.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be appointed an Attorney for said Territory, who shall continue in office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall receive the same fees and salary as the Attorney of the United States for the late Territory of Wisconsin received. There shall also be a Marshal for the Territory appointed, who shall hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President, and who shall execute all processes issuing from the said courts, when exercising their jurisdiction as Circuit and District Courts of the United States; he shall perform the duties, be subject to the same regulations and penalties, and be entitled to the same fees,

as the Marshal of the District Court of the United States for the late Territory of Wisconsin; and shall, in addition, be paid two hundred dollars annually as a compensation for extra services.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the Governor, Secretary, Chief Justice, and Associate Justices, Attorney and Marshal, shall be nominated, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appointed by the President of the United States. The Governor and Secretary to be appointed as aforesaid, shall, before they act as such, respectively take an oath or affirmation, before the district Judge, or some Justice of the Peace in the limits of said Territory, duly authorized to administer oaths and affirmations by the laws now in force therein, or before the Chief Justice, or some Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, to support the Constitution of the United States, and faithfully to discharge the duties of their respective offices, which said oaths, when so taken, shall be certified by the person by whom the same shall have been taken, and such certificates shall be received and recorded by the said Secretary among the executive proceedings; and the Chief Justice and Associate Justices, and all other civil officers in said Territory, before they act as such, shall take a like oath or affirmation, before the said Governor or Secretary, or some Judge or Justice of the peace of the Territory, who may be duly commissioned and qualified, which said oath or affirmation shall be certified and transmitted by the person taking the same, to the Secretary, to be by him recorded as aforesaid; and afterwards, the like oath or affirmation shall be taken, certified, and recorded in such manner and form as may be prescribed by law. The Governor shall receive an annual salary of fifteen hundred dollars as Governor, and one thousand dollars as Superintendent of Indian Affairs. The Chief Justice and Associate Justice shall each receive an annual salary of

eighteen hundred dollars. The Secretary shall receive an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars. The said salaries shall be paid quarter-yearly, at the Treasury of the United States. The members of the Legislative Assembly shall be entitled to receive three dollars each per day during their attendance at the session thereof, and three dollars each for every twenty miles traveled in going to and returning from the said sessions, estimated according to the nearest usually traveled route. There shall be appropriated, annually, the sum of one thousand dollars, to be expended by the Governor to defray the contingent expenses of the Territory; and there shall also be appropriated, annually, a sufficient sum, to be expended by the Secretary of the Territory, and upon an estimate to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, to defray the expenses of the Legislative Assembly, the printing of the laws, and other incidental expenses; and the Secretary of the Territory shall annually account to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States for the manner in which the aforesaid sum shall have been expended.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the inhabitants of the said Territory shall be entitled to all the rights, privileges and immunities heretofore granted and secured to the Territory of Wisconsin and to its inhabitants; and the laws in force in the Territory of Wisconsin at the date of the admission of the State of Wisconsin, shall continue to be valid and operative therein, so far as the same be not incompatible with the provisions of this act, subject, nevertheless, to be altered, modified, or repealed by the Governor and Legislative Assembly of the said Territory of Minnesota; and the laws of the United States are hereby extended over and declared to be in force in said Territory, so far as the same, or any provision thereof, may be applicable.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the Legislative

Assembly of the Territory of Minnesota shall hold its first session at Saint Paul; and at said first session the Governor and Legislative Assembly shall locate and establish a temporary seat of government for said Territory, at such place as they may deem eligible; and shall at such time as they shall see proper, prescribe by law the manner of locating the permanent seat of government of said Territory by a vote of the people. And the sum of twenty thousand dollars, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, is hereby appropriated and granted to said Territory of Minnesota, to be applied, by the Governor and Legislative Assembly, to the erection of suitable public buildings at the seat of government.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That a delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States, to serve for the term of two years, may be elected by the voters qualified to elect members of the Legislative Assembly, who shall be entitled to the same rights and privileges as are exercised and enjoyed by the delegates from the several other Territories of the United States to the said House of Representatives. The first election shall be held at such times and places, and be conducted in such manner as the Governor shall appoint and direct; and at all subsequent elections, the times, places and manner of holding the elections shall be prescribed by law. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be declared by the Governor to be duly elected, and a certificate thereof shall be given accordingly.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That all suits, process and proceedings, civil and criminal, at law and in chancery, and all indictments and informations, which shall be pending and undetermined in the courts of the Territory of Wisconsin, within the limits of said Territory of Minnesota, when this act shall take effect, shall be transferred to be heard, tried, prosecuted, and determined in the District Courts

hereby established which may include in the counties or districts where any such proceedings may be pending. All bonds, recognizances and obligations of every kind whatsoever, valid under the existing laws, within the limits of said Territory, shall be valid under this act; and all crimes and misdemeanors against the laws in force within said limits may be prosecuted, tried and punished in the courts established by this act; and all penalties, forfeitures, actions and causes of action, may be recovered under this act, the same as they would have been under the laws in force within the limits composing said Territory at the time this act shall go into operation.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That all Justices of the Peace, Constables, Sheriffs, and all other judicial and ministerial officers, who shall be in office within the limits of said Territory when this act shall take effect, shall be, and they are hereby authorized and required to continue to exercise and perform the duties of their respective offices as officers of the Territory of Minnesota, temporarily, and until they or others shall be duly appointed and qualified to fill their places in the manner herein directed, or until their offices shall be abolished.

SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended by and under the direction of the said Gov ernor of the Territory of Minnesota, in the purchase of a library, to be kept at the seat of government, for the use of the Governor, Legislative Assembly, Judges of the Supreme Court, Secretary, Marshal and Attorney of said Territory, and such other persons and under such regulations as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That when the lands in said Territory shall be surveyed under the direction of the

government of the United States, preparatory to bringing the same into market, sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in each township in said Territory shall be, and the same are hereby reserved for the purpose of being applied to schools in said Territory, and in the State and Territories hereafter to be erected out of the same.

SEC. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That temporarily, and until otherwise provided by law, the Governor of said Territory may define the judicial districts of said Territory, and assign the Judges who may be appointed for said Territory to the several districts, and also appoint the times and places for holding courts in the several counties or sub-divisions in each of said judicial districts, by proclamation to be issued by him; but the Legislative Assembly, at their first or any subsequent session, may organize, alter or modify such judicial districts, and assign the judges, and alter the times and places of holding the courts, as to them shall seem proper and convenient.

SEC. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That every bill which shall or may pass the Council and House of Representatives, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor of the Territory; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not he shall return it, with his objections, to the House in which it originated; which shall cause the objections to be entered at large upon their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall also be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that House it shall become a law; but in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House, respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within three days (Sundays ex-

cepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislative Assembly, by adjournment, prevent it; in which case it shall not become a law.

# ACT AUTHORIZING A STATE GOVERNMENT.

[*Passed February* 26, 1857.]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the inhabitants of that portion of the Territory of Minnesota which is embraced within the following limits, to wit: beginning at the point in the centre of the main channel of the Red River of the North, where the boundary line between the United States and the British Possessions crosses the same; thence up the main channel of said river to that of the Bois de Sioux River; thence up the main channel of said river to Lake Traverse; thence up the centre of said lake to the Southern extremity thereof; thence in a direct line to the head of Big Stone Lake; thence through its centre to its outlet; thence by a due south line to the north line of the state of Iowa; thence along the northern boundary of said State to the main channel of the Mississippi River; thence up the main channel of said river, and following the boundary line of the State of Wisconsin, until the same intersects the St. Louis river; thence down the said river to and through Lake Superior on the boundary line of Wisconsin and Michigan, until it intersects the dividing line between the United States and the British Possessions; thence up Pigeon River and following said dividing line to the place of beginning, be, and they hereby are authorized to form for themselves a Constitution and State government by the name of the State of

Minnesota, and to come into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, according to the federal Constitution.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the State of Minnesota shall have concurrent jurisdiction on the Mississippi and all other rivers and waters bordering on the said State of Minnesota, so far as the same shall form a common boundary to said State and any State or States now or hereafter to be formed or bounded by the same; and said river or waters leading into the same shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of said State as to all other citizens of the United States, without any tax, duty, impost, or toll therefor.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That on the first Monday in June next, the legal voters in each representative district then existing within the limits of the proposed State, are hereby authorized to elect two delegates for each representative to which said district may be entitled according to the apportionment for representatives to the Territorial Legislature, which election for delegates shall be held and conducted, and the returns made, in all respects in conformity with the laws of said Territory regulating the election of representatives; and the delegates so elected shall assemble at the Capitol of said Territory on the second Monday in July next, and first determine by a vote whether it is the wish of the people of the proposed State to be admitted into the Union at that time; and if so, shall proceed to form a Constitution, and take all necessary steps for the establishment of a State government, in conformity with the federal Constitution, subject to the approval and ratification of the people of the proposed State.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in the event said convention shall decide in favor of the immediate admission of the proposed State into the Union, it shall be the duty of

the United States Marshal for said Territory to proceed to take a census or enumeration of the inhabitants within the limits of the proposed State, under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, with the view of ascertaining the number of representatives to which said State may be entitled in the Congress of the United States. And said State shall be entitled to one representative, and such additional representatives as the population of the State shall, according to the census, show it would be entitled to according to the present ratio of representation.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the following propositions be, and the same are hereby offered to the said convention of the people of Minnesota for their free acceptance or rejection; which, if accepted by the convention, shall be obligatory on the United States, and upon the said State of Minnesota, to wit:

*First*, That sections numbered sixteen and thirty-six in every township of public lands in said State, and where either of said sections, or any part thereof, has been sold or otherwise disposed of, other lands, equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to said State for the use of schools.

*Second*, That seventy-two sections of land shall be set apart and reserved for the use and support of a State University, to be selected by the Governor of said State, subject to the approval of the Commissioner at the General Land Office, and to be appropriated and applied in such manner as the Legislature of said State may prescribe, for the purpose aforesaid but for no other purpose.

*Third*, Ten entire sections of land to be selected by the Governor of said State, in legal sub-divisions, shall be granted to said State for the purpose of completing the public build-

ings, or for the erection of others at the seat of government, under the direction of the Legislature thereof.

*Fourth*, That all salt springs within said State, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining or as contiguous as may be to each, shall be granted to said State for its use; and the same to be selected by the Governor thereof within one year after the admission of said State, and, when so selected, to be used or disposed of on such terms, conditions and regulations as the Legislature shall direct; *provided*, that no salt spring or land the right whereof is now vested in any individual or individuals, or which may be hereafter confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall by this article be granted to said State.

*Fifth*, That five per centum of the net proceeds of sales of all public lands lying within said State, which shall be sold by Congress after the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to said State for the purpose of making public roads and internal improvements, as the Legislature shall direct; *provided*, the foregoing propositions herein offered, are on the condition that the said convention which shall form the Constitution of said State, shall provide, by a clause in said Constitution, or an ordinance, irrevocable without the consent of the United States, that said State shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same by the United States, or with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in said soil to *bona fide* purchasers thereof; and that no tax shall be imposed on lands belonging to the United States, and that in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents.

# CONSTITUTION

OF THE

# STATE OF MINNESOTA.

*Adopted Oct.* 13, 1857. *Ayes*, 30,055; *Noes*, 571.

## PREAMBLE.

We, the people of the State of Minnesota, grateful to God for our civil and religious liberty, and desiring to perpetuate its blessings and secure the same to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution:

## ARTICLE I.

### BILL OF RIGHTS.

Section 1. Government is instituted for the security, benefit and protection of the people, in whom all political power is inherent, together with the right to alter, modify or reform such government, whenever the public good may require it.

Sec. 2. No member of this State shall be disfranchised, or deprived of any of the rights or privileges secured to any citizen thereof, unless by the law of the land, or the judgment of his peers. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the State, otherwise than in the punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted.

SEC. 3. The liberty of the press shall forever remain inviolate, and all persons may freely speak, write and publish their sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of such right.

SEC. 4. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate, and shall extend to all cases at law without regard to the amount in controversy, but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all cases, in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 5. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor shall excessive fines be imposed; nor shall cruel or unusual punishments be inflicted.

SEC. 6. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the county or district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which county or district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel in his defense.

SEC. 7. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense unless on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases of impeachment, or in cases cognizable by justices of the peace, or arising in the army or navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger; and no person for the same offense shall be put twice in jeopardy of punishment, nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to [be] witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law. All persons shall before conviction be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offences, when the proof is evident or the presumption great; and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless, when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require.

SEC. 8. Every person is entitled to a certain remedy in the laws for all injuries or wrongs which he may receive in his person, property or character; he ought to obtain justice freely and without purchase; completely and without denial; promptly and without delay, conformable to the laws.

SEC. 9. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against the same, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

SEC. 10. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or things to be seized.

SEC. 11. No bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed, and no conviction shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture of estate.

SEC. 12. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in this State, but this shall not prevent the Legislature from providing for imprisonment, or holding to bail, persons charged with fraud in contracting said debt. A reasonable amount of property shall be exempt from seizure or sale for the payment of any debt or liability. The amount of such exemption shall be determined by law.

SEC. 13. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation therefor, first paid or secured.

SEC. 14. The military shall be subordinate to the civil power, and no standing army shall be kept up in this state in time of peace.

SEC. 15. All lands within the State are declared to be allodial, and feudal tenures of every description, with all

their incidents, are prohibited. Leases and grants of agricultural lands for a longer period than twenty-one years, hereafter made, in which shall be reserved any rent or service of any kind, shall be void.

SEC. 16. The enumeration of rights in this Constitution, shall not be construed to deny or impair others retained by and inherent in the people. The right of every man to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience shall never be infringed, nor shall any man be compelled to attend, erect, or support any place of worship, or to maintain any religious or ecclesiastical ministry against his consent; nor shall any control of, or interference with the rights of conscience be permitted, or any preference be given by law to any religious establishment or mode of worship; but the liberty of conscience hereby secured, shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the state, nor shall any money be drawn from the treasury for the benefit of any religious societies, or religious or theological seminaries.

SEC. 17. No religious test or amount of property shall ever be required as a qualification for any office of public trust under the state. No religious test or amount of property shall ever be required as a qualification of any voter at any election in this state; nor shall any person be rendered incompetent to give evidence in any court of law or equity, in consequence of his opinion upon the subject of religion.

## ARTICLE II.

### ON NAME AND BOUNDARIES.

SECTION 1. This state shall be called and known by the name of the State of Minnesota, and shall consist of and have jurisdiction over the territory embraced in the following boundaries, towit: Beginning at the point in the center of the main channel of the Red River of the North, where the

boundary line between the United States and the British Possessions crosses the same; thence up the main channel of said river to that of the Bois des Sioux River; thence up the main channel of said river to Lake Traverse; thence up the center of said lake to the southern extremity thereof; thence in a direct line to the head of Big Stone Lake; thence through its center to its outlet; thence by a due south line to the north line of the State of Iowa; thence east along the northern boundary of said state to the main channel of the Mississippi River; thence up the main channel of said river and following the boundary line of the State of Wisconsin until the same intersects the St. Louis River; thence down the said river to and through Lake Superior, on the boundary line of Wisconsin and Michigan, until it intersects the dividing line between the United States and British Possessions; thence up Pigeon River and following said dividing line to the place of beginning.

SEC. 2. The State of Minnesota shall have concurrent jurisdiction on the Mississippi and on all other rivers and waters bordering on the said State of Minnesota, so far as the same shall form a common boundary to said state, and any other state or states now or hereafter to be formed by the same; and said rivers and waters and navigable waters leading into the same, shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of said state as to other citizens of the United States, without any tax, duty, impost or toll therefor.

SEC. 3. The propositions contained in the act of Congress entitled, "An act to authorize the people of the Territory of Minnesota to form a Constitution and State Government, preparatory to their admission into the Union on equal footing with the original states," are hereby accepted, ratified and confirmed, and shall remain irrevocable without the consent of the United States; and it is hereby ordained that this

state shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same, by the United States, or with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title to said soil to *bona fide* purchasers thereof; and no tax shall be imposed on lands belonging to the United States, and in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents.

## ARTICLE III.

### DISTRIBUTION OF THE POWERS OF GOVERNMENT.

SECTION 1. The powers of government shall be divided into three distinct departments, Legislative, Executive and Judicial; and no person or persons belonging to or constituting one of these departments, shall exercise any of the powers properly belonging to either of the others, except in the instances expressly provided in this Constitution.

## ARTICLE IV.

### LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The legislature of the state shall consist of the Senate and House of Representatives, who shall meet biennially at the seat of government of the state, at such time as shall be prescribed by law; [but no session shall exceed the term of sixty days.]*

SEC. 2. The number of members who compose the Senate and House of Representatives shall be prescribed by law, but the representatives in the Senate shall never exceed one member for every five thousand inhabitants, and in the House of Representatives one member for every two thousand inhabitants. The representation in both houses shall be apportioned equally throughout the different sections of the state, in proportion to the population thereof, exclusive of Indians not taxable under the provisions of law.

SEC. 3. Each house shall be the judge of the election returns

*The clause in brackets was adopted Nov. 6, 1860.

and eligibility of its own members; a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to transact business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as it may provide.

SEC. 4. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, sit upon its own adjournment, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member; but no member shall be expelled the second time for the same offense.

SEC. 5. The House of Representatives shall elect its presiding officer, and the Senate and House of Representatives shall elect such other officers as may be provided by law; they shall keep journals of their proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, and the yeas and nays, when taken on any question, shall be entered on such journals.

SEC. 6. Neither house shall, during a session of the legislature, adjourn for more than three days (Sundays excepted,) nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be assembled, without the consent of the other house.

SEC. 7. The compensation of Senators and Representatives shall be three dollars per diem during the first sesssion, but may afterwards be prescribed by law. But no increase of compensation shall be prescribed which shall take effect during the period for which the members of the existing house of representatives may have been elected.

SEC. 8. The members of each house shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during the session of their respective houses, and in going to or returning from the same. For any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

SEC. 9. No Senator or Representative shall, during the

time for which he is elected, hold any office under the authority of the United States or the State of Minnesota, except that of Postmaster, and no Senator or Representative shall hold an office under the state which has been created or the emoluments of which have been increased during the session of the Legislature of which he was a member, until one year after the expiration of his term of office in the legislature.

SEC. 10. All bills for raising a revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose and concur with amendments as on other bills.

SEC. 11. Every bill which shall have passed the Senate and House of Representatives, in conformity to the rules of each house and the joint rules of the two houses, shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor of the state. If he approves he shall sign and deposit it in the office of Secretary of State for preservation, and notify the house where it originated of the fact. But if not, he shall return it with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated; when such objections shall be entered at large on the journal of the same, and the house shall proceed to reconsider the bill. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and if it be approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for or against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature, by adjournment within that time, prevents its return; in which case it shall not be a law. The Governor may approve, sign

and file in the office of the Secretary of State, within three days after the adjournment of the legislature, any act passed during the last three days of the session, and the same shall become a law.

[If any bill presented to the Governor contain several items of appropriation of money, he may object to one or more of such items, while approving of the other portion of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the items to which he objects, and the appropriation so objected to shall not take effect. If the legislature be in session, he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated a copy of such statement, and the items objected to shall be separately reconsidered. If, on consideration, one or more of such items be approved by two-thirds of the members elected to each house, the same shall be a part of the law, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor. All the provisions of this section, in relation to bills not approved by the Governor, shall apply in cases in which he shall withhold his approval from any item or items contained in a bill appropriating money.]*

SEC. 12. No money shall be appropriated except by bill. Every order, resolution or vote requiring the concurrence of the two houses (except such as relate to the business or adjournment of the same), shall be presented to the Governor for his signature, and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being returned by him with his objections, shall be re-passed by two-thirds of the members of the two houses, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in case of a bill.

SEC. 13. The style of all laws of this state shall be: "Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota." No law shall be passed unless voted for by a majority of all the

*This paragraph in brackets was adopted Nov. 7, 1876.

members elected to each branch of the legislature, and the vote entered upon the journal of each house.

SEC. 14. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment, through a concurrence of a majority of all the members elected to seats therein. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate; and when sitting for that purpose the Senators shall be upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to law and evidence. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

SEC. 15. The legislature shall have full power to exclude from the privilege of electing or being elected, any person convicted of bribery, perjury, or any other infamous crime.

SEC. 16. Two or more members of either house shall have liberty to dissent and protest against any act or resolution which they may think injurious to the public or to any individual, and have the reason of their dissent entered on the journal.

SEC. 17. The Governor shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies as may occur in either house of the legislature. The legislature shall prescribe by law the manner in which evidence in cases of contested seats in either house shall be taken.

SEC. 18. Each house may punish by imprisonment, during its session, any person, not a member, who shall be guilty of any disorderly or contemptuous behavior in their presence; but no such imprisonment shall at any time exceed twenty-four hours.

SEC. 19. Each house shall be open to the public during the sessions thereof, except in such cases as in their opinion may require secrecy.

SEC. 20. Every bill shall be read on three different days in each separate house, unless in case of urgency two-thirds of the house where such bill is depending, shall deem it ex-

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pedient to dispense with this rule; and no bill shall be passed by either house until it shall have been previously read twice at length.

SEC. 21. Every bill having passed both houses shall be carefully enrolled, and shall be signed by the presiding officer of each house. Any presiding officer refusing to sign a bill which shall have previously passed both houses, shall thereafter be incapable of holding a seat in either branch of the legislature, or hold any other office of honor or profit in the state; and in case of such refusal, each house shall, by rule, provide the manner in which such bill shall be properly certified for presentation to the Governor.

SEC. 22. No bill shall be passed by either house of the legislature upon the day prescribed for the adjournment of the two houses. But this section shall not be so construed as to preclude the enrollment of a bill, or the signature and passage from one house to the other, or the reports thereon from committees, or its transmission to the executive for his signature.

SEC. 23. The legislature shall provide by law for an enumeration of the inhabitants of this State in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and every tenth year thereafter. At their first session after each enumeration so made, and also at their first session after each enumeration made by the authority of the United States, the legislature shall have the power to prescribe the bounds of congressional, senatorial and representative districts, and to apportion anew the Senators and Representatives among the several districts according to the provisions of section second of this article.

SEC. 24. The Senators shall also be chosen by single districts of convenient contiguous territory, at the same time that members of the House of Representatives are required to be chosen, and in the same manner; and no represent-

ative district shall be divided in the formation of a senate district. The senate districts shall be numbered in a regular series. The terms of office of Senators and Representatives shall be the same as now prescribed by law until the general election in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight (1878), at which time there shall be an entire new election of all the Senators and Representatives. Representatives chosen at such election, or at any election thereafter, shall hold their office for the term of two years, except it be to fill a vacancy, and the Senators chosen at such election by districts designated as odd numbers, shall go out of office at the expiration of the second year, and Senators chosen by districts designated by even numbers, shall go out of office at the expiration of the fourth year; and thereafter Senators shall be chosen for four years, except there shall be an entire new election of all the Senators at the election of Representatives next succeeding each new apportionment provided for in this article.

SEC. 25. Senators and Representatives shall be qualified voters of the state, and shall have resided one year in the state and six months immediately preceding the election in the district from which they are elected.

SEC. 26. Members of the Senate of the United States from this state shall be elected by the two houses of the legislature in joint convention, at such times and in such manner as may be provided by law.

SEC. 27. No law shall embrace more than one subject, which shall be expressed in its title.

SEC. 28. Divorces shall not be granted by the legislature.

SEC. 29. All members and officers of both branches of the legislature shall, before entering upon the duties of their respective trusts, take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States, the consti-

tution of the State of Minnesota, and faithfully and impartially to discharge the duties devolving upon him as such member or officer.

SEC. 30. In all elections to be made by the legislature, the members thereof shall vote *viva voce*, and their votes shall be entered on the journal.

SEC. 31. The legislature shall never authorize any lottery, or the sale of lottery tickets.

SEC. 32.[*a*] Any law providing for the repeal or amendment of any law or laws heretofore or hereafter enacted, which provides that any railroad company now existing in this state, or operating its road therein, or which may be hereafter organized, shall in lieu of all other taxes and assessments upon their real estate, roads, rolling stock, and other personal property, at and during the time and periods therein specified, pay into the treasury of this State a certain per centage therein mentioned of the gross earnings of such railroad companies now existing or hereafter organized, shall, before the same shall take effect or be in force, be submitted to a vote of the people of the state, and be adopted and ratified by a majority of the electors of the state voting at the election at which the same shall be submitted to them.*

SEC. 32.[*b*] All lands donated to the State of Minnesota for the purpose of internal improvement, under the eighth section of the act of congress, approved September fourth, eighteen hundred and forty-one, being "An act to appropriate the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and to grant pre-emption rights," shall be appraised and sold, in the same manner and by the same officers, and the minimum price shall be the same as is provided by law for the appraisement and sale of the school lands, under the provisions of title one (1), chapter thirty-eight (38), of the General Statutes, except the modifications hereinafter mentioned. All moneys derived

*This section was adopted Nov. 8, 1871.

from the sales of the said lands shall be invested in the bonds of the United States, or of the State of Minnesota issued since 1860; and the moneys so invested shall constitute the Internal Improvement Land Fund of the State. All moneys received by the county treasurer under the provisions of title one (1), chapter thirty-eight (38), aforesaid, derived from the sale of the Internal Improvement Lands, shall be held at all times subject to the order and direction of the State Treasurer, for the benefit of the fund to which it belongs; and on the fifteenth day of June in each year, and at such other times as he may be requested so to do by the State Treasurer, he shall pay over to the said State Treasurer all moneys received on account of such fund.

The bonds purchased in accordance with this amendment shall be transferable only upon the order of the Governor, and on each bond shall be written, "Minnesota Internal Improvement Land Fund of the State, transferable only on the order of the Governor."

The principal sum from all sales of Internal Improvement Lands shall not be reduced by any charges or costs of officers, by fees, or by any other means whatever; and section fifty (50), of title one (1), of chapter thirty-eight (38) of the General Statutes, shall not be applicable to the provisions of this amendment, and wherever the words "school lands" are used in said title, it shall read as applicable to this amendment, "Internal Improvement Lands."

The moneys belonging to the Internal Improvement Land Fund shall not be appropriated for any purpose whatever, until the enactment for that purpose shall have been approved by a majority of the electors of the state, voting at the annual general election following the passage of the act.

The force of this amendment shall be to authorize the sale of the Internal Improvement Lands, without further legislative enactment.*

*This section was adopted Nov. 5, 1873.

SEC. 33. The legislature is prohibited from enacting any special or private laws in the following cases:

1*st*. For changing the name of a person, or constituting one person the heir-at-law of another.

2*d*. For laying out, opening or altering highways.

3*d*. For authorizing persons to keep ferries across streams wholly within this State.

4*th*. For authorizing the sale or mortgage of real or personal property of minors or other persons under disability.

5*th*. For changing any county seat.

6*th*. For assessment or collection of taxes, or for extending the time for the collection thereof.

7*th*. For granting corporate powers or privileges, except to cities.

8*th*. For authorizing the apportionment of any part of the school fund.

9*th*. For incorporating any town or village.

10*th*. For granting to any individual, association or corporation, except municipal, any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever.

11*th*. For vacating roads, town plats, streets, alleys and public grounds.

But the legislature may repeal any existing special law relating to the foregoing sub-divisions.

SEC. 34. The legislature shall provide general laws for the transaction of any business that may be prohibited by section one (1) of this amendment, and all such laws shall be uniform in their operation throughout the state.*

## ARTICLE V.

### EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SECTION 1. The Executive Department shall consist of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor,

*Adopted Nov. 8, 1881.

Treasurer and Attorney General, who shall be chosen by the electors of the state.

SEC. 2.* The returns of every election for the officers named in the foregoing section, shall be made to the Secretary of State, who shall call to his assistance two or more of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and two disinterested Judges of the District Courts of the State, who shall constitute a Board of Canvassers, who shall open and canvass said returns, and declare the result within three days after such canvass.

SEC. 3. The term of office for the Governor and Lieutenant Governor shall be two years, and until their successors are chosen and qualified. Each shall have attained the age of twenty-five (25) years, and shall have been a *bona fide* resident of the state for one year next preceding his election. Both shall be citizens of the United States.

SEC. 4. The Governor shall communicate by message to each session of the legislature such information touching the state and condition of the country as he may deem expedient. He shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces, and may call out such forces to execute the laws, suppress insurrection and repel invasion. He may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the Executive Departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons after conviction, for offenses against the state, except in cases of impeachment. He shall have power by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a State Librarian and notaries public, and such other officers as may be provided by law. He shall have power to appoint commissioners to take the acknowledgment of deeds or other instruments in writing, to be used in the state. He shall have a negative upon all laws passed by the

*As amended Nov. 6, 1877.

legislature, under such rules and limitations as are in this Constitution prescribed. He may on extraordinary occasions convene both houses of the legislature. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, fill any vacancy that may occur in the office of Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney General, and such other state and district offices as may be hereafter created by law, until the next annual election, and until their successors are chosen and qualified.

SEC. 5. The official term of the Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Attorney General, shall be two (2) years. The official term of the State Auditor shall be four (4) years, and each shall continue in office until his successor shall have been elected and qualified. The further duties and the salaries of said executive officers shall each be prescribed by law.

SEC. 6. The Lieutenant Governor shall be *ex officio* President of the Senate; and in case a vacancy shall occur, from any cause whatever, in the office of Governor, he shall be Governor during such vacancy. The compensation of Lieutenant Governor shall be double the compensation of a State Senator. Before the close of each session of the Senate, they shall elect a President *pro tempore*, who shall be Lieutenant Governor in case a vacancy should occur in that office.

SEC. 7. The term of each of the executive officers named in this article, shall commence on taking the oath of office on or after the first day of May, 1858, and continue until the first Monday of January, 1860, except the Auditor, who shall continue in office till the first Monday of January, 1861, and until their successors shall have been duly elected and qualified; and the same above mentioned time for qualification and entry upon the duties of their respective offices, shall extend and apply to all other officers elected under the state

Constitution, who have not already taken the oath of office, and commenced the performance of their official duties.*

SEC. 8. Each officer created by this article, shall, before entering upon his duties, take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States and of this state, and faithfully discharge the duties of his office to the best of his judgment and ability.

SEC. 9. Laws shall be passed at the first session of the legislature after the state is admitted into the Union, to carry out the provisions of this article.

## ARTICLE VI.

### JUDICIARY.

SECTION 1. The judicial power of the state shall be vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, Courts of Probate, Justices of the Peace, and such other courts, inferior to the Supreme Court, as the legislature may from time to time establish by a two-thirds vote.

SEC. 2. The Supreme Court shall consist of one Chief Justice and two Associate Justices, but the number of the Associate Justices may be increased to a number not exceeding four, by the legislature, by a two-thirds vote, when it shall be deemed necessary. It shall have original jurisdiction in such remedial cases as may be prescribed by law, and appellate jurisdiction in all cases, both in law and equity, but there shall be no trial by jury in said court. It shall hold one or more terms in each year, as the legislature may direct, at the seat of government, and the legislature may provide, by a two-thirds vote, that one term in each year shall be held in each or any judicial district. It shall be the duty of such court to appoint a reporter of its decisions. There shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the state, one clerk of the Supreme Court, who shall hold his office for the term of four

*This section was adopted April 15, 1858.

years, and until his successor is duly elected and qualified, and the Judges of the Supreme Court, or a majority of them, shall have the power to fill any vacancy in the office of clerk of the Supreme Court until an election can be regularly had.

SEC. 3. The Judges of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the electors of the state at large, and their term of office shall be six years, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

[Whenever all or a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court shall, from any cause, be disqualified from sitting in any case in said court, the Governor, or, if he shall be interested in the result of such case, then the Lieutenant Governor shall assign Judges of the District Court of the State, who shall sit in such case in place of such disqualified judges, with all the powers and duties of Judges of the Supreme Court.]*

SEC. 4. The state shall be divided by the legislature into Judicial Districts, which shall be composed of contiguous territory, be bounded by county lines, and contain a population as nearly equal as may be practicable. In each Judicial District one or more judges, as the legislature may prescribe, shall be elected by the electors thereof, whose term of office shall be six years, and each of said judges shall severally have and exercise the powers of the court under such limitations as may be prescribed by law. Every District Judge shall, at the time of his election, be a resident of the district for which he shall be elected, and shall reside therein during his continuance in office. In case any Court of Common Pleas heretofore established shall be abolished, the judge of such court may be constituted by the legislature one of the judges of the District Court of the district wherein such court has been so established, for a period not exceeding the unexpired term for which he was elected†

*Paragraph in brackets added Nov. 7, 1876.
†This section was adopted Nov. 5, 1875.

SEC. 5. The District Courts shall have original jurisdiction in all civil cases, both in law and equity, where the amount in controversy exceeds one hundred dollars, and in all criminal cases where the punishment shall exceed three months' imprisonment or a fine of more than one hundred dollars, and shall have such appellate jurisdiction as may be prescribed by law. The legislature may provide by law that the judge of one district may discharge the duties of the judge of any other district not his own, when convenience or the public interest may require it.

SEC. 6. The judges of the Supreme and District Courts shall be men learned in the law, and shall receive such compensation at stated times as may be prescribed by the legislature, which compensation shall not be diminished during their continuance in office, but they shall receive no other fee or reward for their services.

SEC. 7. There shall be established in each organized county in the state a Probate Court, which shall be a court of record, and be held at such times and places as may be prescribed by law. It shall be held by one judge, who shall be elected by the voters of the county for the term of two years. He shall be a resident of such county at the time of his election, and reside therein during his continuance in office; and his compensation shall be provided by law. He may appoint his own clerk where none has been elected; but the legislature may authorize the election, by the electors of any county, of one clerk or Register of Probate for such county, whose powers, duties, term of office, and compensation, shall be prescribed by law. A Probate Court shall have jurisdiction over the estates of deceased persons and persons under guardianship; but no other jurisdiction, except as prescribed by this Constitution.

SEC. 8. The legislature shall provide for the election of a sufficient number of Justices of the Peace in each county,

whose term of office shall be two years, and whose duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law: *Provided*, That no Justice of the Peace shall have jurisdiction of any civil cause where the amount in controversy shall exceed one hundred dollars, nor in a criminal cause where the punishment shall exceed three months' imprisonment, or a fine over one hundred dollars, nor in any cause involving the title to real estate.

SEC. 9. All judges other than those provided for in this Constitution, shall be elected by the electors of the judicial district, county or city, for which they shall be created, not for a longer term than seven years.

SEC. 10. In case the office of any judge become vacant before the expiration of the regular term for which he was elected, the vacancy shall be filled by appointment by the Governor, until a successor is elected and qualified. And such successor shall be elected at the first annual election that occurs more than thirty days after the vacancy shall have happened.

SEC. 11. The Justices of the Supreme Court and the District Courts shall hold no office under the United States, nor any other office under this State. And all votes for either of them for any elective office under this Constitution, except a judicial office given by the legislature or the people, during their continuance in office, shall be void.

SEC. 12. The legislature may at any time change the number of judicial districts or their boundaries, when it shall be deemed expedient: but no such change shall vacate the office of any judge.

SEC. 13. There shall be elected in each county where a District Court shall be held, one clerk of said court, whose qualifications, duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law, and whose term of office shall be four years.

SEC. 14. Legal pleadings and proceedings in the courts

of this state shall be under the direction of the legislature. The style of all process shall be, "The State of Minnesota," and all indictments shall conclude, "against the peace and dignity of the State of Minnesota."

SEC. 15. The legislature may provide for the election of one person in each organized county in this state, to be called a Court Commissioner, with judicial power and jurisdiction not exceeding the power and jurisdiction of a judge of the District Court at chambers; or the legislature may, instead of such election, confer such power and jurisdiction upon Judges of Probate in the state.

## ARTICLE VII.

### ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

SECTION 1.* Every male person of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, belonging to either of the following classes, who shall have resided in the United States one year, and in this state for four months next preceding any election, shall be entitled to vote at such election, in the election district of which he shall at the time have been for ten days a resident, for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be elective by the people:

*First.* Citizens of the United States.

*Second.* Persons of foreign birth who shall have declared their intention to become citizens, conformably to the laws of the United States upon the subject of naturalization.

*Third.* Persons of mixed white and Indian blood who have adopted the customs and habits of civilization.

*Fourth.* Persons of Indian blood residing in this state who have adopted the language, customs and habits of civilization, after an examination before any District Court of the state, in such manner as may be provided by law, and shall

*As amended Nov. 3, 1868.

have been pronounced by said court capable of enjoying the rights of citizenship within the state.

SEC. 2. No person not belonging to one of the classes specified in the preceding section; no person who has been convicted of treason or any felony, unless restored to civil rights; and no person under guardianship, or who may be *non compos mentis* or insane, shall be entitled or permitted to vote at any election in this state.

SEC. 3. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have lost a residence by reason of his absence while employed in the service of the United States; nor while engaged upon the waters of this state or of the United States; nor while a student in any seminary of learning; nor while kept at any almshouse or asylum; nor while confined in any public prison.

SEC. 4. No soldier, seaman or marine in the army or navy of the United States, shall be deemed a resident of this state in consequence of being stationed within the same.

SEC. 5. During the day on which any election shall be held, no person shall be arrested by virtue of any civil process.

SEC. 6. All elections shall be by ballot, except for such town officers as may be directed by law to be otherwise chosen.

SEC. 7. Every person who by the provisions of this article shall be entitled to vote at any election, shall be eligible to any office which now is, or hereafter shall be, elective by the people in the district wherein he shall have resided thirty days previous to such election, except as otherwise provided in this Constitution, or the Constitution and laws of the United States.

SEC. 8.* The legislature may, notwithstanding anything in this article, provide by law that any woman at the age of

*Adopted Nov. 5, 1875.

twenty-one (21) years and upward, may vote at any election held for the purpose of choosing any officers for schools, or upon any measure relating to schools, and may also provide that any such woman shall be eligible to hold any office pertaining solely to the management of schools.

SEC. 9. The official year for the State of Minnesota shall commence on the first Monday in January in each year, and all terms of office shall terminate at that time; and the general election shall be held on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The first general election for state and county officers, except judicial officers, after the adoption of this amendment, shall be held in the year A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four (1884), and thereafter the general election shall be held biennially. All state, county or other officers elected at any general election, whose terms of office would otherwise expire on the first Monday of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six (1886), shall hold and continue in such offices respectively until the first Monday in January, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven (1887).

## ARTICLE VIII.

### SCHOOL FUNDS, EDUCATION AND SCIENCE.

SECTION 1. The stability of a republican form of government depending mainly upon the intelligence of the people, it shall be the duty of the legislature to establish a general and uniform system of public schools.

SEC. 2. The proceeds of such lands as are or hereafter may be granted by the United States for the use of schools within each township of this state, shall remain a perpetual school fund to the state; and not more than one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) of said lands may be sold in two (2) years, one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) in five (5) years, and one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$) in ten (10) years; but the lands of the greatest valuation shall be sold first, *provided* that no

portion of said lands shall be sold otherwise than at public sale. The principal of all funds arising from sales or other disposition of lands or other property, granted or entrusted to this state in each township for educational purposes, shall forever be preserved inviolate and undiminished; and the income arising from the lease or sale of said school land shall be distributed to the different townships throughout the state, in proportion to the number of scholars in each township, between the ages of five and twenty-one years; and shall be faithfully applied to the specific objects of the original grants or appropriations.

[Suitable laws shall be enacted by the legislature for the safe investment of the principal of all funds which have heretofore arisen or which may hereafter arise from the sale or other disposition of such lands, or the income from such lands accruing in any way before the sale or disposition thereof, in interest bearing bonds of the United States, or of the State of Minnesota, issued after the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty (1860), or of such other state as the legislature may, by law, from time to time direct.]*

All swamp lands now held by the state, or that may hereafter accrue to the state, shall be appraised and sold in the same manner and by the same officers, and the minimum price shall be the same less one-third ($\frac{1}{3}$), as is provided by law for the appraisement and sale of the school lands under the provisions of title one (1) of chapter thirty-eight (38) of the General Statutes. The principal of all funds derived from sales of swamp lands as aforesaid shall forever be preserved inviolate and undiminished. One-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of the proceeds of said principal shall be appropriated to the common school fund of the state; the remaining one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) shall be appropriated to the educational and charitable institutions of

*Paragraph in brackets adopted November 5, 1875.

the state in the relative ratio of cost to support said institutions.*

SEC. 3. The legislature shall make such provisions, by taxation or otherwise, as, with the income arising from the school fund, will secure a thorough and efficient system of public schools in each township in the state.

[But in no case shall the moneys derived as aforesaid, or any portion thereof, or any public moneys or property, be appropriated or used for the support of schools wherein the distinctive doctrines, creeds or tenets of any particular Christian or other religious sect are promulgated or taught.]†

SEC. 4. The location of the University of Minnesota, as established by existing laws, is hereby confirmed, and said institution is hereby declared to be the University of the State of Minnesota. All the rights, immunities, franchises and endowments heretofore granted or conferred, are hereby perpetuated unto the said university; and all lands which may be granted hereafter by Congress, or other donations for said university purposes, shall vest in the institution referred to in this section.

## ARTICLE IX.

### FINANCE OF THE STATE, AND BANKS AND BANKING.

SECTION 1. All taxes to be raised in this state shall be as nearly equal as may be, and all property on which taxes are to be levied shall have a cash valuation and be equalized and uniform throughout the state, *provided* that the legislature may by general law or special act, authorize municipal corporations to levy assessments for local improvements upon the property fronting upon such improvements, or upon the property to be benefited by such improvements, or both, without regard to a cash valuation, and in such manner as

*Adopted November 8, 1881.

†Paragraph in brackets adopted November 6, 1877.

the legislature may prescribe. And provided further, that for the purpose of defraying the expenses of laying water pipes and supplying any city or municipality with water, the legislature may, by general or special law, authorize any such city or municipality, having a population of five thousand (5,000) or more, to levy an annual tax or assessment upon the lineal foot of all lands fronting on any water main or water pipe laid by such city or municipality within corporate limits of said city for supplying water to the citizens thereof without regard to the cash value of such property, and to empower such city to collect any such tax, assessments or fines, or penalties for failure to pay the same, or any fine or penalty for any violation of the rules of such city or municipality in regard to the use of water, or for any water rate due for the same.*

SEC. 2. The legislature shall provide for an annual tax sufficient to defray the estimated [ordinary] expenses of the state for each year; and whenever it shall happen that such ordinary expenses of the state for any year shall exceed the income of the state for such year, the legislature shall provide for levying a tax for the ensuing year sufficient with other sources of income to pay the deficiency of the preceding year, together with the estimated expenses of such ensuing year. [But no law levying a tax, or making other provisions for the payment of interest or principal of the bonds denominated "Minnesota State Railroad Bonds," shall take effect or be in force until such law shall have been submitted to a vote of the people of the state, and adopted by a majority of the electors of the state voting upon the same.†]

SEC. 3. Laws shall be passed taxing all moneys, credits, investments in bonds, stocks, joint stock companies, or otherwise, and also all real and personal property, according to its

*Adopted November 8, 1881.

†These amendments were adopted November 6, 1860.

true value in money; but public burying grounds, public school houses, public hospitals, academies, colleges, universities, and all seminaries of learning, all churches, church property used for religious purposes, and houses of worship, institutions of purely public charity, public property used exclusively for any public purpose, and personal property to an amount not exceeding in value two hundred dollars for each individual, shall, by general laws, be exempt from taxation.

SEC. 4. Laws shall be passed for taxing the notes and bills discounted or purchased, moneys loaned, and all other property, effects or dues of every description, of all banks and all bankers, so that all property employed in banking shall always be subject to a taxation equal to that imposed on the property of individuals.

SEC. 5.† For the purpose of defraying extraordinary expenditures, the state may contract public debts, but such debts shall never, in the aggregate, exceed two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; every such debt shall be authorized by law, for some single object, to be distinctly specified therein; and no such law shall take effect until it shall have been passed by the vote of two-thirds of the members of each branch of the legislature, to be recorded by yeas and nays on the journals of each house respectively; and every such law shall levy a tax annually sufficient to pay the annual interest of such debt, and also a tax sufficient to pay the principal of such debt within ten years from the final passage of such law, and shall specially appropriate the proceeds of such taxes to the payment of such principal and interest; and such appropriation and taxes shall not be repealed, postponed or diminished, until the principal and interest of such debt shall have been wholly paid. The state shall never contract any debts for works of internal improvements, or be a party in carrying on such works, except in cases where grants of land or

†Amended April 14, 1858.

other property shall have been made to the state, especially dedicated by the grant to specific purposes, and in such cases the state shall devote thereto the avails of such grants, and may pledge or appropriate the revenues derived from such works in aid of their completion.

SEC. 6. All debts authorized by the preceding section shall be contracted by loan on state bonds of amounts not less than five hundred dollars each on interest, payable within ten years after the final passage of the law authorizing such debt; and such bonds shall not be sold by the state under par. A correct registry of all such bonds shall be kept by the Treasurer, in numerical order, so as always to exhibit the number and amount unpaid, and to whom severally made payable.

SEC. 7. The state shall never contract any public debt, unless in time of war, to repel invasion or suppress insurruction, except in the cases and in the manner provided in the fifth and sixth sections of this article.

SEC. 8. The money arising from any loan made, or debt, or liability contracted, shall be applied to the object specified in the act authorizing such debt or liability, or to the repayment of such debt or liability, and to no other purpose whatever.

SEC. 9. No money shall ever be paid out of the treasury of this state except in pursuance of an appropriation by law.

SEC. 10. The credit of the state shall never be given or loaned in aid of any individual, association or corporation. [Nor shall there be any further issue of bonds denominated "Minnesota State Railroad Bonds," under what purports to be an amendment to section ten (10) of article nine (9) of the Constitution, adopted April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight, which is hereby expunged from the Constitution, saving, excepting, and reserving to the state, nevertheless,

all rights, remedies, and forfeitures accruing under said amendment.]*

SEC. 11. There shall be published by the Treasurer, in at least one newspaper printed at the seat of government, during the first week of January in each year, and in the next volume of the acts of legislature, detailed statements of all moneys drawn from the treasury during the preceding year; for what purposes and to whom paid, and by what law authorized; and also of all moneys received, and by what authority, and from whom.

SEC. 12.† Suitable laws shall be passed by the legislature for the safe keeping, transfer and disbursements of the state and school funds; and all officers and other persons charged with the same or any part of the same, or the safe-keeping thereof, shall be required to give ample security for all moneys and funds of any kind received by them; to make forthwith and keep an accurate entry of each sum received, and of each payment and transfer; and if any of said officers or other persons shall convert to his own use in any manner or form, or shall loan, with or without interest, or shall deposit in his own name, or otherwise than in the name of the State of Minnesota; or shall deposit in banks or with any person or persons, or exchange for [other] funds or property, any portion of the funds of the state or of the school funds aforesaid, except in the manner prescribed by law, every such act shall be and constitute an embezzlement of so much of the aforesaid state and school funds, or either of the same as shall be thus taken, or loaned, or deposited, or exchanged, and shall be a felony; and any failure to pay over, or produce, or account for the state school funds, or any part of the same entrusted to such officer or persons as by law required, on demand, shall be held and taken to be *prima facie* evidence of such embezzlement.

*The clause in brackets was adopted November 6, 1860.

†Adopted November 6, 1860.

SEC. 13. The legislature may, by a two-thirds vote, pass a general banking law, with the following restrictions and requirements, viz:

*First.* The legislature shall have no power to pass any law sanctioning in any manner, directly or indirectly, the suspension of specie payments by any person, association or corporation issuing bank notes of any description.

*Second.* The legislature shall provide by law for the registry of all bills or notes issued or put in circulation as money, and shall require ample security in United States stock or state stocks for the redemption of the same in specie; and in case of a depreciation of said stocks, or any part thereof, to the amount of ten per cent. or more on the dollar, the bank or banks owning said stocks, shall be required to make up said deficiency by additional stocks.

*Third.* The stockholders in any corporation and joint association for banking purposes, issuing bank notes, shall be individually liable in an amount equal to double the amount of stock owned by them for all the debts of such corporation or association; and such individual liability shall continue for one year after any transfer or sale of stock by any stockholder or stockholders.

*Fourth.* In case of the insolvency of any bank or banking association, the bill-holders thereof shall be entitled to preference in payment over all other creditors of such bank or association.

*Fifth.* Any general banking law which may be passed in accordance with this article, shall provide for recording the names of all stockholders in such corporations, the amount of stock held by each, the time of transfer, and to whom transferred.

SEC. 14. [a]* For the purpose of erecting and completing buildings for a hospital for the insane, a deaf, dumb and blind

*Section 14a and 14b were adopted November 5, 1872.

asylum, the state prison, the legislature may by law increase the public debt of the state to an amount not exceeding two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in addition to the public debt already heretofore authorized by the Constitution; and and for that purpose may provide by law for issuing and negotiating the bonds of the state, and appropriate the money only for the purpose aforesaid; which bonds shall be payable in not less than ten, nor more than thirty years from the date of the same, at the option of the state.

SEC. 14. [*b*]* The legislature shall not authorize any county, township, city, or other municipal corporation to issue bonds or to become indebted in any manner to aid in the construction or equipment of any or all railroads to any amount that shall exceed ten per centum of the value of the taxable property within such county, township, city or other municipal corporation; the amount of such taxable property to be ascertained and determined by the last assessment of said property made for the purpose of state and county taxation previous to the incurring of such indebtedness.

SEC. 15. † The legislature shall not authorize any county, township, city, or other municipal corporation to issue bonds, or to become indebted in any manner, to aid in the construction or equipment of any or all railroads to any amount that shall exceed five (5) per centum of the value of the taxable property within such county, township, city, or other municipal corporation. The amount of such taxable property to be ascertained and determined by the last assessment of said property made, for the purpose of state and county taxation, previous to the incurring of such indebtedness.

*Sec. 14 b was adopted Nov. 15, 1872.
†Section 15 was adopted Nov. 4, 1879.

## ARTICLE X.

### OF CORPORATIONS HAVING NO BANKING PRIVILEGES.

SECTION 1. The term "Corporations," as used in this article shall be constructed to include all associations and joint stock companies having any of the powers and privileges not possessed by individuals or partnerships, except such as embrace banking privileges, and all corporations shall have the right to sue, and shall be liable to be sued in all courts, in like manner as natural persons.

SEC. 2. No corporations shall be formed under special acts, except for municipal purposes.

SEC. 3. Each stockholder in any corporation [excepting those organized for the purpose of carrying on any kind of manufacturing or mechanical businss] shall be liable to the amount of stock held or owned by him.†

SEC. 4. Lands may be taken for public way, for the purpose of granting to any corporation the franchise of way for public use. In all cases, however, a fair and equitable compensation shall be paid for such land, and the damages arisin from the taking of the same; but all corporations being common carriers, enjoying the right of way in pursuance of the provisions of this section, shall be bound to carry the mineral, agricultural and other productions of manufactures on equal and reasonable terms.

## ARTICLE XI.

### COUNTIES AND TOWNSHIPS.

SECTION 1. The legislature may from time to time establish and organize new counties; but no new county shall contain less than 400 square miles; nor shall any county be reduced below that amount; and all laws changing county lines in counties already organized, or for removing county seats, shall, before taking effect, be submitted to the electors

†The clause in brackets adopted November 5, 1872.

of the county or counties to be affected thereby, at the next general election after the passage thereof, and be adopted by a majority of such electors. Counties now established may be enlarged, but not reduced below four hundred (400) square miles.

SEC. 2. The legislature may organize any city into a separate county, when it has attained a population of twenty thousand inhabitants, without reference to geographical extent, when a majority of the electors of the county in which such city may be situated, voting thereon, shall be in favor of a separate organization.

SEC. 3. Laws may be passed providing for the organization for municipal and other town purposes, of any Congressional or fractional townships in the several counties in the state, *provided* that when a township is divided by county lines or does not contain one hundred inhabitants, it may be attached to one or more adjoining townships or parts of townships for the purposes aforesaid.

SEC. 4. Provision shall be made by law for the election of such county or township officers as may be necessary.

SEC. 5. Any county and township organization shall have such powers of local taxation as may be prescribed by law.

SEC. 6. No money shall be drawn from any county or township treasury except by authority of law.

SEC. 7.* That the county of Manomin is hereby abolished, and that the territory heretofore comprising the same shall constitute and be a part of the county of Anoka.

## ARTICLE XII.

### OF THE MILITIA.

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of the legislature to pass such laws for the organization, discipline and service of the militia of the state as may be deemed necessary.

*Adopted Novmber 2, 1869.

## ARTICLE XIII.

### IMPEACHMENT AND REMOVAL FROM OFFICE.

SECTION 1. The Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor, Attorney General, and the Judges of the Supreme and District Courts, may be impeached for corrupt conduct in office, or for crimes and misdemeanors; but judgment in such case shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit in this state. The party convicted thereof shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial judgment and punishment, according to law.

SEC. 2. The legislature of this state may provide for the removal of inferior officers from office, for malfeasance or non-feasance in the performance of their duties.

SEC. 3. No officer shall exercise the duties of his office after he shall have been impeached and before his acquittal.

SEC. 4. On the trial of an impeachment aginst the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor shall not act as a member of the court.

SEC. 5. No person shall be tried on impeachment before he shall have been served with a copy thereof, at least twenty days previous to the day set for trial.

## ARTICLE XIV.

### AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

SECTION 1. Whenever a majority of both Houses of the legislature shall deem it necessary to alter or amend this Constitution, they may propose such alterations or amendments; which proposed amendments shall be published with the laws which have been passed at the same session, and said amendments shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection; and if it shall appear, in a manner to be provided by law, that a majority of voters present and

voting, shall have ratified such alterations or amendments, the same shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as a part of this Constitution. If two or more alterations or amendments shall be submitted at the same time, it shall be so regulated that the voters shall vote for or against each separately.

SEC. 2. Whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the legislature shall think it necessary to call a convention to revise this Constitution, they shall recommend to the electors to vote at the next election for members of the legislature, for or against a convention; and if a majority of all the electors voting at said election shall have voted for a convention, the legislature shall, at their next session, provide by law for calling the same. The conventions shall consist of as many members as the House of Representatives, who shall be chosen in the same manner, and shall meet within three months after their election for the purpose aforesaid.

## ARTICLE XV.

### MISCELLANEOUS SUBJECTS.

SECTION 1. The seat of government of the state shall be at the city of St. Paul, but the legislature, at their first or any future session, may provide by law for a change of the seat of government by a vote of the people, or may locate the same upon the land granted by Congress for a seat of government to the state; and in the event of the seat of government being removed from the city of St. Paul to any other place in the state; the Capitol building and grounds shall be dedicated to an institution for the promotion of science, literature and the arts, to be organized by the legislature of the state, and of which institution The Minnesota Historical Society shall always be a department.

SEC. 2 Persons residing on Indian lands within the state shall enjoy all the rights and privileges of citizens, as though

they lived in any other portion of the state, and shall be subject to taxation.

SEC. 3. The legislature shall provide for a uniform oath or affirmation to be administered at elections, and no person shall be compelled to take any other or different form of oath to entitle him to vote.

SEC. 4. There shall be a seal of the state, which shall be kept by the Secretary of State, and be used by him officially, and shall be called the great seal of the State of Minnesota, and shall be attached to all official acts of the Governor (his signature to acts and resolves of the legislature excepted) requiring authentication. The legislature shall provide for an appropriate device and motto for said seal.

SEC. 5. The territorial prison, as located under existing laws, shall after the adoption of this Constitution, be and remain one of the state prisons of the state of Minnesota.

## SCHEDULE.

SECTION 1. That no inconvenience may arise by reason of a change from a territorial to a permanent state government, it is declared that all rights, actions, prosecutions, judgments, claims and contracts, as well of individuals as of bodies corporate, shall continue as if no change had taken place; and all process which may be issued under the authority of the Territory of Minnesota previous to its admission into the Union of the United States, shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the State.

SEC. 2. All laws now in force in the Territory of Minnesota not repugnant to this Constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation, or be altered or repealed by the legislature.

SEC. 3. All fines, penalties or forfeitures accruing to the Territory of Minnesota, shall inure to the State.

SEC. 4. All recognizances heretofore taken, or which may

be taken before the change from a territorial to a permanent state government, shall remain valid, and shall pass to and may be prosecuted in the name of the State; and all bonds executed to the Governor of the Territory, or to any other officer or court in his or their official capacity, shall pass to the Governor or State authority and their successors in office, for the uses therein respectively expressed and may be sued for and recovered accordingly; and all the estate of property, real, personal or mixed, and all judgments, bonds, specialties, choses in action, and claims and debts, of whatsoever description, of the Territory of Minnesota, shall inure to and vest in the State of Minnesota, and may be sued for and recovered in the same manner and to the same extent by the State of Minnesota, as the same could have been by the Territory of Minnesota. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions which may have arisen or which may arise before the change from a territorial to a state government, and which shall then be pending, shall be prosecuted to judgment and execution in the name of the State. All offenses committed against the laws of the Territory of Minnesota, before the change from a territorial to a state government, and which shall not be prosecuted before such change, may be prosecuted in the name and by the authority of the State of Minnesota, with like effect as though such change had not taken place, and all penalties incurred shall remain the same as if this Constitution had not been adopted. All actions at law and suits in equity which may be pending in any of the courts of the Territory of Minnesota, at the time of a change from a territorial to a state government, may be continued and transferred to any court of the state which shall have jurisdiction of the subject matter thereof.

SEC. 5. All territorial officers, civil and military, now holding their offices under the authority of the United States or of the Territory of Minnesota, shall continue to hold and

exercise their respective offices until they shall be superseded by the authority of the state.

SEC. 6. The first session of the legislature of the State of Minnesota shall commence on the first Wednesday of December next, and shall be held at the capitol, in the city of St. Paul.

SEC. 7. The laws regulating the election and qualification of all district, county, and precinct officers, shall continue and be in force until the legislature shall otherwise provide by law.

SEC. 8. The president of this convention shall, immediately after the adjournment thereof, cause this Constitution to be deposited in the office of the Governor of the Territory; and if, after the submission of the same to a vote of the people, as hereinafter provided, it shall appear that it has been adopted by a vote of the people of the state, then the Governor shall forward a certified copy of the same, together with an abstract of the votes polled for and against the said Constitution, to the President of the United States, to be by him laid before the Congress of the United States.

SEC. 9. For the purposes of the first election, the State shall constitute one district, and shall elect three members to the House of Representatives of the United States.

SEC. 10. For the purposes of the first election for members of the State Senate and House of Representatives, the State shall be divided into Senatorial and Representative districts; as follows, viz: 1st district, Washington county; 2d district, Ramsey county; 3d district, Dakota county; 4th district, so much of Hennepin county as lies west of the Mississippi; 5th district, Rice county; 6th district, Goodhue county; 7th district, Scott county; 8th district, Olmsted county; 9th district, Fillmore county; 10th district, Houston county; 11th district, Winona county; 12th district, Wabasha county; 13th district, Mower and Dodge counties; 14th

district, Freeborn and Faribault counties; 15th district, Steele and Waseca counties; 16th district, Blue Earth and LeSueur counties; 17th district, Nicollet and Brown counties; 18th district, Sibley, Renville and McLeod counties; 19th district, Carver and Wright counties; 20th district, Benton, Stearns and Meeker counties; 21st district, Morrison, Crow Wing and Mille Lacs counties; 22d district, Cass, Pembina and Todd counties; 23d district, so much of Hennepin county as lies east of the Mississippi; 24th district, Sherburne, Anoka and Manomin counties; 25th district, Chisago, Pine and Isanti counties; 26th district, Buchanan, Carlton, St. Louis, Lake and Itasca counties.

SEC. 11. The counties of Brown, Stearns, Todd, Cass, Pembina and Renville, as applied in the preceding section, shall not be deemed to include any territory west of the state line, but shall be deemed to include all counties and parts of counties east of said line as were created out of the territory of either, at the last session of the legislature.

SEC. 12. The Senators and Representatives at the first election, shall be apportioned among the several Senatorial and Representative districts as follows, to-wit:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1st | district..... | 2 | Senators..... | 3 | Representatives. |
| 2d | " ..... | 3 | " ..... | 6 | " |
| 3d | " ..... | 2 | " ..... | 5 | " |
| 4th | " ..... | 2 | " ..... | 4 | " |
| 5th | " ..... | 2 | " ..... | 3 | " |
| 6th | " ..... | 1 | " ..... | 4 | " |
| 7th | " ..... | 1 | " ..... | 3 | " |
| 8th | " ..... | 2 | " ..... | 4 | " |
| 9th | " ..... | 2 | " ..... | 6 | " |
| 10th | " ..... | 2 | " ..... | 3 | " |
| 11th | " ..... | 2 | " ..... | 4 | " |
| 12th | " ..... | 1 | " ..... | 3 | " |
| 13th | " ..... | 2 | " ..... | 3 | " |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14th district | .....1 | Senators | .....3 | Representatives. |
| 15th " | .....1 | " | .....4 | " |
| 16th " | .....1 | " | .....3 | " |
| 17th " | .....1 | " | .....3 | " |
| 18th " | .....1 | " | .....3 | " |
| 19th " | .....1 | " | .....3 | " |
| 20th " | .....1 | " | .....3 | " |
| 21st " | .....1 | " | .....1 | " |
| 22d " | .....1 | " | .....1 | " |
| 23d " | .....1 | " | .....2 | " |
| 24th " | .....1 | " | .....1 | " |
| 25th " | .....1 | " | .....1 | " |
| 26th " | .....1 | " | .....1 | " |
| | 37 | | 80 | |

SEC. 13. The returns from the 22d district shall be made to and canvassed by the judges of election at the precinct of Otter Tail City.

SEC. 14. Until the legislature shall otherwise provide, the state shall be divided into judicial districts as follows, viz:

The counties of Washington, Chisago, Manomin, Anoka, Isanti, Pine, Buchanan, Carlton, St. Louis and Lake, shall constitute the first judicial district.

The county of Ramsey shall constitute the second judicial district.

The counties of Houston, Winona, Fillmore, Olmsted and Wabasha shall constitute the third judicial district.

The counties of Hennepin, Carver, Wright, Meeker, Sherburne, Benton, Stearns, Morrison, Crow Wing, Mille Lacs, Itasca, Pembina, Todd and Cass shall constitute the fourth judicial district.

The counties of Dakota, Goodhue, Scott, Rice, Steele, Waseca, Dodge, Mower and Freeborn shall constitute the fifth judicial district.

The counties of LeSeur, Sibley, Nicollet, Blue Earth, Faribault, McLeod, Renville, Brown, and all other counties in the state not included within the other districts, shall constitute the sixth judicial district.

SEC. 15. Each of the foregoing enumerated judicial districts may, at the first election, elect one prosecuting attorney for the district.

SEC. 16. Upon the second Tuesday, the 13th day of October, 1857, an election shall be held for members of the House of Representatives of the United States, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Supreme and District Judges, members of the legislature, and all other officers designated in this Constitution, and also for the submission of this Constitution to the people, for their adoption or rejection.

SEC. 17. Upon the day so designated as aforesaid, every free white male inhabitant over the age of twenty-one years, who shall have resided within the limits of the state for ten days previous to the day of said election, may vote for all officers to be elected under this Constitution at such election, and also for or against the adoption of this Constitution.

SEC. 18. In voting for or against the adoption of this Constitution, the words, "For Constitution," or "Against Constitution," may be written or printed on the ticket of each voter, but no voter shall vote for or against this Constitution, on a separate ballot from that cast by him for officers to be elected at said election under this Constitution; and if upon the canvass of the votes so polled it shall appear that there was a greater number of votes polled for than against said Constitution, then this Constitution shall be deemed to be adopted as the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, and all the provisions and obligations of this Constitution and of the Schedule thereunto attached, shall thereafter be valid to all intents and purposes as the Constitution of said state.

SEC. 19. At said election the polls shall be opened, the

election held, returns made, and certificates issued, in all respects as provided by law for opening, closing and conducting elections and making returns of the same, except as hereinbefore specified, and excepting also that polls may be opened and elections held at any point or points, in any of the counties where precincts may be established as provided by law, ten days previous to the day of election, not less than ten miles from the place of voting in any established precinct.

SEC. 20. It shall be the duty of the judges and clerks of election, in addition to the returns required by law for each precinct, to forward to the Secretary of the Territory, by mail, immediately after the close of the election, a certified copy of the poll book, containing the name of each person who has voted in the precinct, and the number of votes polled for and against the adoption of this Constitution.

SEC. 21. The returns of said election for and against this Constitution, and for all state officers and members of the House of Representatives of the United States, shall be made, and certificates issued in the manner now prescribed by law for returning votes given for delegates to Congress; and the returns for all district officers, judicial, legislative or otherwise, shall be made to the Register of Deeds of the senior county in each district, in the manner prescribed by law, except as otherwise provided. The returns for all officers elected at large shall be canvassed by the Governor of the Territory, assisted by Joseph R. Brown and Thomas J. Galbraith, at the time designated by law for canvassing the vote for delegate to Congress.

SEC. 22. If, upon canvassing the votes for and against the adoption of this Constitution, it shall appear that there has been polled a greater number of votes against than for it, then no certificate of election shall be issued for any state or district officer provided for in this Constitution, and no

state organization shall have validity within the limits of the territory, until otherwise provided for, and until a constitution for a state government shall have been adopted by the people.

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## AMENDMENT TO SECTION TEN, ARTICLE NINE OF THE CONSTITUTION.

[*Adopted April* 15, 1858.]

SECTION 10. The credit of this state shall never be given or loaned in aid of any individual, association or corporation; except that for the purpose of expediting the construction of the lines of railroads, in aid of which the Congress of the United States has granted lands to the Territory of Minnesota, the Governor shall cause to be issued and delivered to each of the companies in which said grants are vested by the legislative assembly of Minnesota, the special bonds of the state bearing an interest of 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the city of New York, as a loan of public credit, to an amount not exceeding twelve hundred and fifty thousand dollars, or an aggregate amount to all of said companies not exceeding five million of dollars, in manner following, towit:

Whenever either of the said companies shall produce to the Governor satisfactory evidence, verified by the affidavits of the chief engineer, treasurer and two directors of said company, that any ten miles of the road of said company have been actually constructed and completed, ready for placing the superstructure thereon, the Governor shall cause to be issued and delivered to such company, bonds to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars; and whenever thereafter, and as often as either of said companies shall produce to the Governor like evidence of a further construction of ten miles of its road, as aforesaid, then the Governor shall

cause to be issued to such company further like bonds to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars for each and every ten miles of road thus constructed; and whenever such company shall furnish like evidence that any ten miles of its road is actually completed and cars running thereon, the Governor shall cause to be issued to such company like bonds to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars; and whenever thereafter, and as often as either of said companies shall produce to the Governor like evidence that any further ten miles of said road is in operation as aforesaid, the Governor shall cause to be issued to such company further like bonds to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, until the full amount of the bonds hereby authorized shall be issued. *Provided*, that two-fifths and no more, of all bonds issued to the Southern Minnesota Railroad Company shall be expended in the construction and equipment of the line of road from La Crescent to the point of junction with the Transit road, as provided by law: *and further provided*, that the Minneapolis and Cedar Valley Railroad Company shall commence the construction of their road at Faribault and Minneapolis, and shall grade an equal number of miles from each of said places.

The said bonds thus issued shall be denominated "Minnesota State Railroad Bonds," and the faith and credit of this state are hereby pledged for the payment of the interest and the redemption of the principal thereof. They shall be signed by the Governor, countersigned and registered by the Treasurer, sealed with the seal of the state, of denominations not exceeding one thousand dollars, payable to the order of the company to whom issued, transferrable by the endorsement of the President of the said company, and redeemable at any time after ten and before the expiration of twenty-five years from the date thereof. Within thirty days after the Governor shall proclaim that the people have voted for a loan of

state credit to railroads, any of said companies proposing to avail themselves of the loan herein provided for, and to accept the conditions of the same, shall notify the Governor thereof, and shall, within sixty days, commence the construction of their roads, and shall, within two years thereafter, construct ready for the superstructure, at least fifty (50) miles of their road. Each company shall make provision for the punctal payment and redemption of all bonds issued and delivered as aforesaid, to said company, and for the punctual payment of the interest which shall accrue thereon, in such manner as to exonerate the treasury of this state from any advances of money for that purpose ; and as security therefor, the governor shall demand and receive from each of said companies before any of said bonds are issued, an instrument pledging the net profits of its road for the payment of said interest, and a conveyance to the state of the first two hundred and forty sections of land free from prior incumbrances, which such company is or may be authorized to sell, in trust, for the better security of the treasury of the state from loss on said bonds, which said deed of trust shall authorize the Governor and Secretary of State to make conveyances of title to all or any of such lands to purchasers agreeing with the respective railroad companies therefor.

*Provided*, That before releasing the interest of the state to such lands, such sale shall be approved by the Governor ; but the proceeds of all such sales shall be applied to the payment of interest accruing upon the bonds, in case of default of payment of the same, and as a sinking fund to meet any future default in the payment of interest and principal thereof when due. And as further security, an amount of first mortgage bonds on the roads, lands and franchises of the respective companies, corresponding to the state bonds issued, shall be transferred to the treasurer of the state at the time of the issue of state bonds. And in case either of said companies

shall make default in payment of either the interest or principal of the bonds issued to said companies by the Governor, no more state bonds shall thereafter be issued to said company, and the Governor shall proceed in such manner as may be prescribed by law, to sell the bonds of the defaulting company or companies, or the lands held in trust, as above, or may require a foreclosure of the mortgage executed to secure the same: *Provided*, That if any company so in default, before the day of sale shall pay all interest and principal then due and all expenses incurred by the state, no sale shall take place, and the right of said company shall not be impaired to a further loan of state credit; *Provided*, If any of said companies shall at any time offer to pay the principal together with the interest that may then be due upon any of the Minnesota State Railroad bonds which may have been issued under the provisions of this section, then the Treasurer of State shall receive the same, and the liabilities of said company or companies in respect to said bonds shall cease upon such payment into the state treasury of principal together with the interest as aforesaid: *Provided, further*, That in consideration of the loan of state credit herein provided, that the company or companies which may accept the bonds of the state in the manner herein specified, shall, as a condition thereof, each complete not less than fifty miles of its road on or before the expiration of the year 1861, and not less than one hundred miles before the year 1864, and complete four-fifths of the entire length of its road before the year 1866; and any failure on the part of any such company to complete the number of miles of its road or roads, in the manner and within the several times herein prescribed, shall forfeit to the state all the right, title and interest of any kind whatsoever in and to any lands, together with the franchises connected with the same not pertaining or applicable to the portion of the road by them constructed and a fee sim-

ple to which has not accrued to either of said companies by reason of such construction which was granted to the company or companies thus failing to comply with the provisions hereof, by act of the legislature of the Territory of Minnesota vesting said land in said companies respectively. [Expunged by amendment to Sec. 10, art. 9.]

# ACT OF ADMISSION INTO THE UNION.

An act for the admission of Minnesota into the Union.
[Passed May 11, 1858.]

WHEREAS, an act of Congress was passed February twenty-sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, entitled "An act to authorize the people of the Territory of Minnesota to form a Constitution and State Government preparatory to their admission into the Union on an equal footing with the original states;" and whereas, the people of said territory did, on the twenty-ninth day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, by delegates elected for that purpose, form for themselves a Constitution and state government, which is republican in form, and was ratified and adopted by the people at an election held on the thirteenth day of October, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, for that purpose; therefore

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the State of Minnesota shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That said state shall be entitled to two representatives in Congress, until the next apportionment of representatives amongst the several states.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the admission of the State of Minnesota, as hereinbefore provided, all the laws of the United States, which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within that state as in other states of the Union; and the said state is

hereby constituted a judicial district of the United States, within which a District Court with the like powers and jurisdiction as the District Court of the United States for the district of Iowa, shall be established; the Judge, Attorney and Marshal of the United States for the said district of Minnesota, shall reside within the same, and shall be entitled to the same compensation as the Judge, Attorney and Marshal of the district of Iowa; and in all cases of appeal or writ of error heretofore prosecuted and now pending in the Supreme Court of the United States, upon any record from the Supreme Court of Minnesota Territory, the mandate of execution or order of further proceedings shall be directed by the Supreme Court of the United States to the District Court of the United States for the district of Minnesota, or to the Supreme Court of the State of Minnesota, as the nature of such appeal or writ of error may require; and each of those courts shall be the successor of the Supreme Court of Minnesota Territory, as to all such cases, with full power to hear and determine the same, and to award mesne or final process therein.

# MANUAL

—OF—

# PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE

BY THOMAS JEFFERSON.

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# MANUAL OF PARLIAMENTARY PRACTICE.

NOTE.—The rules and practices peculiar to the SENATE are printed between brackets, [ ]. Those of PARLIAMENT are not so distinguished.

## *IMPORTANCE OF RULES.*

### SECTION 1.

#### IMPORTANCE OF ADHERING TO RULES.

MR. ONSLOW, the ablest among the Speakers of the House of Commons, used to say, "It was a maxim he had often heard when he was a young man, from old and experienced members, that nothing tended more to throw power into the hands of the administration, and those who acted with the majority of the House of Commons, than a neglect of or departure from the rules of proceeding; that these forms, as instituted by our ancestors, operated as a check and control on the actions of the majority, and that they were in many instances a shelter and protection to the minority, against the attempts of power." So far the maxim is certainly true, and it is founded in good sense, that as it is always in the power of the majority, by their numbers, to stop any improper measures proposed on the part of their opponents, the only weapons by which the minority can defend themselves against similar attempts from those in power, are the forms and rules of proceeding which have been adopted as they were found necessary, from time to time, and are become the law of the House; by a strict adherence to which, the weaker party can only be protected from those irregularities and abuses which these forms were intended to check, and which the wantonness of power is but too often apt to suggest to large and successful majorities. 2 *Hats.*, 171, 172.

And whether these forms be in all cases the most rational or not, is really not of so great importance. It is much more material that there should be a rule to go by, than what that rule is; that there may be a uniformity of proceeding in business, not subject to the caprice of the Speaker, or captiousness of the members. It is very material that order, decency and regularity be preserved in a dignified public body. 2 *Hats*, 149.

## SECTION II.

### LEGISLATIVE.

[All Legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives. *Constitution of the United States, Art.* 1, *Sec.* 1.

[The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services to be ascertained by law and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. *Constitution of the United States, Art.* 1, *Sec.* 6.

[For the powers of Congress, see the following Articles and Sections of the Constitution of the United States: I, 4, 7, 8, 9. II, 1, 2. III, 3. IV, 1, 3, 5. and all the amendments.]

## SECTION III.

### PRIVILEGE.

The privileges of Members of Parliament, from small and obscure beginnings, have been advancing for centuries with a firm and never yielding pace. Claims seem to have been brought forward from time to time, and repeated, till some example of their admission enabled them to build law on that example. We can only, therefore, state the points of progression at which they now are. It is now acknowledged: 1st. That they are at all times exempted from question elsewhere for anything said in their own House; that during the time of privilege; 2d. Neither a member himself, his* wife, nor his servants, (familiaries sui,) for any matter of their own, may be† arrested on mesne process, in any civil suit; 3d. Nor be detained under execution, though levied before time of privilege; 4th. Nor impleaded, cited or subpœnaed in any court; 5th. Nor summoned as a witness or juror; 6th. Nor may their lands or goods be distrained; 7th. Nor their persons assaulted, or characters traduced. And the period of time covered by privilege, before and after the session, with the practice of short prorogations under the connivance of the Crown, amounts in fact to a perpetual protection against the courts of justice. In one instance, indeed, it has been relaxed by the 10 G. 3, c. 50, which permits judiciary proceedings to go on against them. That these privileges must be continually progressive, seems to result from their rejecting all definition of them; the doctrine being that "their dignity and independence are preserved by keeping their privileges indefinite; 'and that the maxims upon which they proceed, together with the method of proceeding, rest entirely in their own breast, and are not defined and ascertained by any particular stated laws.'" 1 *Blackst.*, 163. 164.

*Order of House of Commons 1663. July 16.
†Elsynge, 217; 1 Hats., 21; Gray's Deb., 133.

[It was probably from this view of the encroaching character of privilege that the framers of our Constitution, in their care to provide that the law shall bind equally on all, and especially that those who make them shall not exempt themselves from their operation, have only privileged "Senators and Representatives" themselves from the single act of "arrest in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same, and from being questioned in any other place for any speech or debate in either House." *Const. U. S., Art.* 1, *Sec.* 6. Under the general authority "to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers given them." *Const. U. S , Art.* 2, *Sec* 8, they may provide by law the details which may be necessary for giving full effect to the enjoyment of this privilege. No such law being yet made, it seems to stand at present on the following grounds: 1. The act of arrest is void, ab initio.* 2. The member arrested may be discharged on motion. 1 *Bl.* 166; 3 *Stra.*, 990; or by habeas corpus under the Federal or State authority, as the case may be; or by a writ of privilege out of the Chancery, 2 *Stra.*, 989, in those States which have adopted that part of the Laws of England. *Orders of the House of Commons*, 1550, *February* 20. 3. The arrest being unlawful, is a trespass for which the officer and others concerned are liable to action and indictment in the ordinary courts of justice, as in other cases of unauthorized arrest. 4. The court before which the process is returnable is bound to act as in other cases of unauthorized proceeding, and liable also, as in other similar cases, to have their proceeding stayed or corrected by the superior courts.]

[The time necessary for going to and returning from Congress, not being defined, it will, of course, be judged of in every particular case by those who will have to decide the case.] While privilege was understood in England to extend, as it does here, only to exemption from arrest, eundo, moranda, et redeundo, the House of Commons themselves decided that "a convenient time was to be understood." (1580) 1 *Hats.*, 99, 100. Nor is the law so strict in point of time as to require the party to set out immediately on his return, but allows him time to settle his private affairs and to prepare for his journey; and does not even scan his road very nicely, nor forfeit his protection for a little deviation from that which is most direct; some necessity perhaps constraining him to it. 2 *Stra.*, 986, 987.

This privilege from arrest, privileges of course against all process, the disobedience to which is punishable by an attachment of the person; as a subpœna ad respondendum, or testificandum, or a summons on a jury; and with reason, because a member has superior duty to perform in an-

*Stra., 989.

other place. [When a Representative is withdrawn from his seat by summons, the 40,000 people whom he represents, lose their voice in debate and vote, as they do on his voluntary absence; when a Senator is withdrawn by summons, his State loses half his voice in debate and vote, as it does on his voluntary absence. The enormous disparity of evils admits no comparison.]

[So far there will probably be no difference of opinion as to the privileges of the two Houses of Congress; but in the following cases it is otherwise. In December, 1795, the House of Representatives committed two persons of the name of Randall and Whitney, for attempting to corrupt the integrity of certain members, which they considered as a contempt and breach of the privileges of the house; and the facts being proved, Whitney was detained in confinement a fortnight, and Randall three weeks, and was reprimanded by the Speaker. In March, 1796, the House of Representatives voted a challenge given to a member of their house to be a breach of the privileges of the house; but satisfactory apologies and acknowledgments being made, no further proceeeding was had. The editor of the *Aurora* having, in his paper of February 19, 1800, inserted some paragraphs defamatory of the senate and failed in his appearance, he was ordered to be committed. In debating the legality of this order, it was insisted, in support of it, that every man by the law of nature, and every body of men, possessed the right of self-defense; that all public functionaries are essentially invested with the powers of self-preservation; that they have an inherent right to do all acts necessary to keep themselves in a condition to discharge the trusts confided to them; that whenever authorities are given, the means of carrying them into execution are given by necessary implication; that thus we see the British Parliament exercise the right of punishing contempts; all the state legislatures exercise the same power, and every court does the same; that, if we have it not, we sit at the mercy of every intruder who may enter our doors or gallery, and by noise and tumults, render proceeding in business impracticable; that if our tranquility is to be perpetually disturbed by newspaper defamation, it will not be possible to exercise our functions with the requisite coolness and deliberation; and that we must, therefore, have a power to punish these disturbers of our peace and proceedings. To this it was answered, that the parliament and courts of England have cognizance of contempts by the express provisions of their law; that the state legislatures have equal authority, because their powers are plenary; they represent their constituents completely, and possess all their powers, except such as their constitutions have expressly denied them; that the courts of the several states have the same powers by the laws of their states, and those of the Federal Government by the same state laws adopted in

each state, by a law of Congress; that none of these bodies, therefore, derive those powers from natural or necessary right, but from express law; that Congress have no such natural or necessary power, nor any powers but such as are given them by the constitution; that that has given them, directly, exemption from personal arrest, exemption from question elsewhere for what is said in their house, and power over their own members and proceedings; for these no further law is necessary, the constitution being the law; that, moreover, by that article of the constitution which authorizes them "to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the power vested by the constitution in them," they may provide by law for an undisturbed exercise of their functions, e. g., for the punishment of contempts, of affrays or tumult in their presence, etc., but, till the law be made, it does not exist; and does not exist, from their own neglect; that in the meantime, however, they are not unprotected, the ordinary magistrates and courts of law being open and competent to punish all unjustifiable disturbances or defamations, and even their own sergeant, who may appoint deputies *ad libitum* to aid him, 3 *Grey*, 59,147,255, is equal to small disturbances; that in requiring a previous law, the constitution had regard to the inviolability of the citizen, as well as of the member; as, should one house, in the regular form of a bill, aim at too broad privileges, it may be checked by the other, and both by the President; and also as, the law being promulgated, the citizen will know how to avoid offense. But if one branch may assume its own privileges without control; if it may do it on the spur of the occasion, conceal the law in its own breast, and after the fact committed, make its sentence both the law and the judgment on that fact, if the offense is to be kept undefined, and to be declared only *ex re nata*, and according to the passions of the moment, and there be no limitation either in the manner or measure of the punishment, the condition of the citizen will be perilous indeed. Which of these doctrines is to prevail, time will decide. Where there is no fixed law, the judgment on any particular case is the law of that single case only, and dies with it. When a new and even similar case arises, the judgment which is to make and at the same time apply the law, is open to question and consideration, as are all new laws. Perhaps Congress, in the meantime, in their care for the safety of the citizen as well as that for their own protection, may declare by law what is necessary and proper to enable them to carry into execution the powers vested in them, and thereby hang up a rule for the inspection of all, which may direct the conduct of the citizen, and at the same time test the judgments they shall themselves pronounce in their own case.]

Privilege from arrest takes place by force of the election; and before a return be made a member elected may be named of a committee, and

is to every extent a member, except that he cannot vote until he is sworn *Memor* 107, 108· *D'Ewes*, 642, *col.* 2; 643, *col.* 1; *Pet. Miscel. Parl.*, 119. *Lex. Parl. c*, 23. 2 *Hats.*, 22, 62.

Every man must at his peril take notice who are members of either house returned of record. *Lex. Parl*, 23; 4 *Inst.*, 24.

On complaint of a breach of privilege, the party may either be summoned or sent for in custody of the sergeant. 1 *Grey*, 88, 95.

The privilege of a member is the privilege of the house. If the member waive it without leave, it is a ground for punishing him, but cannot in effect waive the privilege of the house. 3 *Grey*, 140, 222.

For any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place. *Const. U. S.*, I. 6, *S. P.*, *Protest of the Commons to James I*, 1621; 2 *Rapin*, No. 54, pp. 211, 212. But this is restrained to things done in the house in a parliamentary course. 1 *Rush*, 663. For he is not to have privilege contra morem parliamentarium, to exceed the bounds and limits of his place and duty. *Com. p.*

If an offense be committed by a member of the house, of which the house has cognizance, it is an infringement of their right for any person or court to take notice of it, till the house has punished the offender, or referred him to a due course. *Lex. Parl.*, 63.

Privilege is in the power of the house, and is a restraint to proceedings of inferior courts, but not of the house itself. 2 *Nelson*, 450; 2 *Grey*, 399. For whatever is spoken in the house is subject to the censure of the house; and offenses of this kind have been severely punished by calling the person to the bar to make submission, committing him to the tower, expelling the house, &c. *Scob.*, 72; *L. Parl.*, *c.* 22.

It is a breach of order for the speaker to refuse to put a question which is in order. 2 *Hats.*, 175-6; 5 *Grey*, 133.

And even in cases of treason, felony, and breach of the peace, to which privilege does not extend as to substance, yet in parliament a member is privileged as to the mode of proceeding. The case is first to be laid before the house, that it may judge of the fact and of the grounds of the accusation, and how far forth the manner of the trial may concern their privilege; otherwise it would be in the power of other branches of government, and even of every private man, under pretense of treason, &c., to take any man from his service in the house, and so as many, one after another, as would make the house what he pleaseth. *Dec. of Com. on the King's declaring Sir John Hothan a traitor.* 4 *Rushw.* 586. So when a member stood indicted for a felony it was adjudged that he ought to remain of the house till conviction; for it may be any man's case who is guiltless, to be accused and indicted of felony or the like crime. 23 *El.* 1580; *D'Ewes*, 283, *col.* 1; *Lex. Parl.*, 133.

When it is found necessary for the public service to put a member

under arrest, or when on any public inquiry matter comes out which may lead to affect the person of a member, it is the practice immediately to acquaint the house, that they may know the reasons for such a proceeding, and take such steps as they think proper. 2 *Hats*, 259. Of which see many examples. *Ib*,, 256, 257, 258. But the communication is subsequent to the arrest. 1 *Blackst.*, 167.

It is highly expedient, says Hatsel, for the due preservation of the privileges, of the separate branches of the legislature, that neither should encroach on the other or interfere in any matter depending before them, so as to preclude, or even influence that freedom of debate, which is essential to a free council. They are therefore not to take notice of any bills or other matters depending, or of votes that have been given, or of speeches which have been held, by the members of either of the other branches of the legislature, until the same have been communicated to them in the usual parliamentary manner. 2 *Hats.*, 252; 4 *Inst.*, 15; *Seld Jud.*, 53. Thus the King's taking notice of the bill for suppressing soldiers, depending before the house; his proposing a provisional clause for a bill before it was presented to him by the two houses; his expressing displeasure against some persons for matters moved in parliament during the debate and preparation of a bill, were breaches of privilege; 2 *Nelson*, 347; and in 1783, Dec 17, it was declared a breach of fundamental privileges, etc., to report any opinion or pretended opinion of the king on any bill or proceeding depending in either house of parliament, with a view to influence the votes of the members. 2 *Hats.*, 251, 6.

## SECTION IV.

### ELECTIONS.

[The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each state by the legislature thereof; but the congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators. *Const.* I, 4.]

[Each house shall be the judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its own members. *Const.* I 5.]

## SECTION V.

### QUALIFICATIONS.

[The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each state, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years; and each senator shall have one vote.]

[Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be, into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the end

the second year; of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year; so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of the state, any executive thereof may make temporary appointments, until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

[No person shall be a senator, who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that state for which he shall be chosen. *Const.* I. 3.]

[The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several states; and the electors of each state shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of that most numerous branch of the state legislature.

[No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of the state in which he shall be chosen.

[Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers; which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons; including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each state shall have at least one representative. *Constitution of the United States*, I, 2.]

The provisional apportionments of representatives made in the constitution in 1787, and afterwards by congress, were as follows:

| | STATES. | 1. 1787 | 2. 1790 | 3. 1800 | 4. 1810 | 5. 1820 | 6. 1830 | 7. 1810 | 8. 1850 | 9. 1860 | 10. 1870 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11 | Maine | ... | .... | .... | .... | 7 | 8 | 7 | 6 | 5 | 5 |
| | New Hampshire | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| | Massachusetts | 8 | 14 | 17 | 20 | 13 | 12 | 10 | 11 | 10 | 11 |
| | Rhode Island | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| | Connecticut | 5 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| | Vermont | .... | 2 | 4 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| | New York | 6 | 10 | 17 | 27 | 34 | 40 | 34 | 38 | 31 | 33 |
| | New Jersey | 4 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 7 |
| | Pennsylvania | 8 | 13 | 18 | 23 | 26 | 28 | 34 | 25 | 24 | 27 |
| | Delaware | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| | Maryland | 6 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 6 |
| 12 | Virginia | 10 | 19 | 22 | 28 | 22 | 21 | 15 | 13 | 8 | 9 |
| | North Carolina | 5 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 9 | 8 | 7 | 8 |
| | South Carolina | 5 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 5 |
| | Georgia | 3 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 9 | 18 | 8 | 7 | 9 |
| | Kentucky | .... | 2 | 6 | 10 | 12 | 13 | 10 | 10 | 9 | 10 |
| 13 | Tennessee | .... | .... | 3 | 6 | 9 | 13 | 11 | 10 | 8 | 10 |
| 14 | Ohio | ... | .. | ... | 6 | 14 | 19 | 21 | 21 | 19 | 20 |
| 15 | Louisiana | ... | ... | .... | .... | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 16 | Indiana | ... | .. | .... | ... | 3 | 7 | 10 | 11 | 11 | 13 |
| 17 | Mississippi | .... | .. | .. | ... | 1 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 5 | 6 |
| 18 | Illinois | ... | .... | ... | .... | 1 | 3 | 7 | 9 | 14 | 19 |
| 19 | Alabama | .... | .... | .... | ... | 3 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 8 |
| 20 | Missouri | .... | .... | .. | ... | ... | 2 | 5 | 7 | 9 | 13 |
| 21 | Michigan | .... | .... | .. | ... | .... | .... | 3 | 4 | 6 | 9 |
| 22 | Arkansas | .... | .. | ... | .... | .... | .. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 23 | Florida | .... | .... | .... | .. | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 24 | Iowa | ... | ... | .... | .... | .... | .... | ... | 2 | 6 | 9 |
| 25 | Texas | .... | .. | .... | .... | ... | ... | .... | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| 26 | Wisconsin | .... | .. | .. | .... | .... | .. | .... | 3 | 6 | 8 |
| 27 | California | .... | .... | .... | .... | .. | ... | ... | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 28 | Minnesota | .... | .... | .... | ... | ... | .... | .... | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| 29 | Oregon | .. | ... | .... | .... | .... | ... | .. | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 30 | Kansas | .... | ... | .. | .... | ... | .... | ... | .... | 1 | 3 |
| 31 | West Virginia | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | ... | 3 | 3 |
| 32 | Nevada | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1 | 1 |
| 33 | Nebraska | .... | .... | ... | .... | .... | .... | . | .. | 1 | 1 |
| | | 65 | 105 | 141 | 186 | 212 | 241 | 243 | 236 | 243 | 292 |

1 As per Constitution.

2 As per act of April 14, 1792, one representative for 30,000, first census.

3 As per act of January 14, 1802, one representative for 33,000, second census.

4 As per act of December 21, 1811, one representative for 35,000, third census.

5 As per act of March 7, 1822, one representative for 40,000, fourth census.

6 As per act of May 22, 1832, one representative for 47,700, fifth census.

7 As per act of June 25, 1842, one representative for 70,680. sixth census.

8 As per act of May 23, 1850, one representative for 98,702, seventh census.

9 By act of Congress of May 23, 1850, it was enacted that the number of representatives in Congress should be 233; that the representative population determined by the census of that year and thereafter, should be divided by said number 233; and the quotient so found should be the ratio of representation for the several states. The ratio thus ascertained under the census of 1860 was 126, 823, and upon this basis the 233 representatives were apportioned among the several states, one representative for every district containing that number of persons; giving to each state at least one representative. Subsequently, by act of March 4, 1862, the ratio was changed and the number of representatives from and after March 3, 1863, was increased from 233 to 241, by allowing one additional representative to each of the following states, viz: Illinois, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island and Vermont; and this number was increased by the admission of Nevada and Nebraska, with one representative each, to 243.

10 As per apportionment bill passed February 2, 1872, and supplemental apportionment bill passed May 30, 1872.

11 Previous to the 3d of March, 1820, Maine formed part of Massachusetts, and was called the "District of Maine," and its representatives are numbered with those of Massachusetts. By compact between Maine and Massachusetts, Maine became a separate and independent state, and by act of Congress of March 3, 1820, was admitted into the Union as such; the admission to take place on the fifteenth of the same month. On the 7th of April, 1820, Maine was declared entitled to seven representatives, to be taken from those of Massachusetts.

12 Divided by action of state legislature and Congress in 1861 and 1862, and state of West Virginia created therefrom.

13 Admitted under act of Congress of June 1, 1796, with 1 representative.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | do | do | April 30, 1802, with one | do |
| 15 | do | do | April 8, 1812, with one | do |
| 16 | do | do | Dec. 11, 1816, with three | do |
| 17 | do | do | Dec. 10, 1817, with one | do |
| 18 | do | do | Dec. 3, 1818, with one | do |
| 19 | do | do | Dec. 14, 1819, with three | do |
| 20 | do | do | Mar. 2, 1821, with one | do |
| 21 | do | do | Jan. 26, 1837, with one | do |
| 22 | do | do | Jan. 15, 1836, with one | do |
| 23 | do | do | Mar. 8, 1845, with one | do |
| 24 | do | do | Mar. 3, 1845, with two | do |
| 25 | do | do | Dec. 29, 1848, with two | do |
| 26 | do | do | May 29, 1848, with two | do |
| 27 | do | do | Sept. 8, 1848, with two | do |
| 28 | do | do | May 11, 1858, with two | do |

29 Admitted under act of Congress of Feb. 14, 1859, with 1 representative
30 do do Jan. 29, 1861, with one do
31 Previous to December 31, 1862, West Virginia was a part of the state of Virginia, which state was entitled to eleven members of the House of Representatives.
32 Admitted under act of Congress of October 31, 1864, with one representative.
33 Admitted under act of Congress of January, 1867, and proclamation of the President, March 1, 1867, with one representative.

[When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies. *Const.* I, 2.]

[No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office. *Const.* I, 6.]

## SECTION VI.

### QUORUM.

[A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide. *Const.* I, 5.]

In general, the chair is not to be taken till a quorum for business is present; unless, after due waiting, such a quorum be despaired of, when the chair may be taken and the house adjourned. And whenever, during business, it is observed that a quorum is not present, any member may call for the house to be counted; and being found deficient, business is suspended. 2 *Hats.* 125, 126.

[The president having taken the chair and a quorum being present, the journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake may be corrected that shall have been made in the entries. *Rules of the Senate.*

## SECTION VII.

### CALL OF THE HOUSE.

On a call of the house, each person rises up as he is called, and answereth; the absentees are then only noted, but no excuse to be made till the house be fully called over. Then the absentees are called a second time, and if still absent, excuses are to be heard. *Ord. House of Commons*, 92.

They rise that their persons may be recognized; the voice in such a crowd, being an insufficient verification of their presence. But in so small a body as the senate of the United States, the trouble of rising cannot be necessary.

Orders for calls on different days may subsist at the same time. 2 *Hats.*, 72.

## SECTION VIII.

### ABSENCE.

[No member shall absent himself from the service of the senate without leave of the senate first obtained. And in case a less number than a quorum of the senate shall convene, they are hereby authorized to send the sergeant-at-arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, for any or all absent members, as the majority of such members present shall agree, at the expense of such absent members, respectively; unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be made as the senate, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient; and in that case the expense shall be paid out of the contingent fund. And this rule shall apply as well to the first convention of the senate, at the legal time of meeting, as to each day of the session, after the hour is arrived to which the senate stood adjourned. *Rule* 8.]

## SECTION IX.

### SPEAKER.

[The vice-president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided. *Constitution*, 1, 3.]

[The senate shall choose their officers, and also a president *pro tempore* in the absence of the vice-president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States. *Ib.*]

[The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers. *Const.*, I, 2.]

When but one person is proposed and no objection made, it has not been usual in parliament to put any question to the house; but without a question the members proposing him conduct him to the chair. But if there be objection, or another proposed, a question is put by the clerk. 2 *Hats.*, 168. As are also questions of adjournment. 6 *Grey*, 406. Where the house debated and exchanged messages and answers with the king for a week, without a speaker, till they were prorogued. They have done it de die diem for 14 days. 1 *Chand.*, 331, 335.

[In the senate, a president pro tempore in the absence of the vice-president is proposed and chosen by ballot. His office is understood to

be determined on the vice-president's appearing and taking the chair, or at the meeting of the senate after the first recess.]

Where the speaker has been ill, other speakers pro tempore have been appointed Instances of this are 1 *H.*, 4, Sir John Cheney, and for Sir Wm. Sturton, and in 15 *H.*, 6, Sir John Tyrell, in 1656, January 27 ; 1658 March 9 ; 1659, January 13.

Sir John Charlton ill, Seymour chosen, 1673, February 18
Seymour being ill, Sir Robert Sawyer chosen, 1678, April 15.
Sawyer being ill, Seymour chosen.

Not merely pro tempore 1 *Chand.*, 169, 276, 277.

Thorpe in execution, a new speaker chosen, 31 *H.*, VI, 3 *Grey*, 11 ; and March 14, 1694, Sir John Trevor chosen. There have been no later instances. 2 *Hats* , 161 ; 4 *Inst.* ; 8 *L. Parl.*, 263.

A speaker may be removed at the will of the house and a speaker pro tempore appointed.* 2 *Grey*, 186 ; 5 *Grey*, 134.

## SECTION X.

### ADDRESS.

[The president shall, from time to time, give to the congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. *Const.*, II, 3.]

A joint address of both houses of parliament is read by the speaker of the house of lords. It may be attended by both houses in a body, or by a committee from each house, or by the two speakers only. An address of the house of commons only may be presented by the whole house, or by the speaker. 9 *Grey*, 473 ; 1 *Chandler*, 298, 301 ; or by such particular members as are of the privy council. 2 *Hats.*, 278.

## SECTION XI.

### COMMITTEES

Standing committees, as of privileges and elections, etc., are usually appointed at the first meeting, to continue through the session. The person first named is generally permitted to act as chairman. But this is a matter of courtesy ; every committee having a right to elect their own chairman, who presides over them, puts questions, and reports their proceedings to the house. 4 *Inst.*, 11, 12 ; *Scob* , 9 ; 1 *Grey*, 122.

At these committees the members are to speak standing and not sitting ; though there is reason to conjecture it was formerly otherwise. *D'Ewes*, 630, col. 1 ; 4 *Parl. Hist.*, 440 ; 2 *Hats.*, 77.

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*RULE 43. The vice-president or president of the senate pro tempore, shall have the right to name a member to perform the duties of the chair ; but such substitution shall not extend beyond an amendment.

Their proceedings are not to be published, as they are of no force till confirmed by the house. *Rushw., part* 3, *vol.* 2, 74; 3 *Grey*, 401; *Scob.*, 39. Nor can they receive a petition but through the house. 9 *Grey*, 412.

When a committee is charged with an inquiry, if a member prove to be involved, they cannot proceed against him, but must make a special report to the house; whereupon the member is heard in his place, or at the bar, or a special authority is given to the committee to enquire concerning him. 9 *Grey*, 523.

So soon as the house sits, and a committee is notified of it, the chairman is in duty bound to rise instantly, and the members to attend the service of the house. 2 *Nals.*, 319.

It appears that on joint committee of the Lords and Commons, each committee acted integrally in the following instances: 7 *Grey*, 261, 278, 285, 338; 1 *Chandler*, 357, 462. In the following instances it does not appear whether they did or not: 6 *Grey* 129; 7 *Grey*, 213, 229, 321.*

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*RULE 34. The following standing committees shall be appointed at the commencement of each session, with leave to report by bill or otherwise:

A Committee on Foreign Relations, to consist of seven members.

A Committee on Finance, to consist of seven members.

A Committee on Manufactures, to consist of five members.

A Committee on Agriculture, to consist of seven members.

A Committee on Military Affairs and Militia, to consist of seven members.

A Committee on Naval Affairs, to consist of seven members.

A Committee on the Judiciary, to consist of seven members.

A Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, to consist of seven members.

A Committee on Public Lands, to consist of seven members.

A Committee on Private Land Claims, to consist of five members.

A Committee on Indian Affairs, to consist of seven members.

A Committee on Pensions, to consist of seven members.

A Committee on Revolutionary Claims, to consist of five members.

A Committee on Claims, to consist of five members.

A Committee on the District of Columbia, to consist of seven members.

A Committee on Patents and Patent Office, to consist of five members.

A Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to consist of five members, who shall have power also to act jointly with the same committee of the House of Representatives.

A Committee on Territories, to consist of seven members.

A Committee on Pacific Railroad, to consist of nine members.

A Committee on Mines and Mining, to consist of seven members.

## SECTION XII.

### COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

The speech, message, and other matters of great concernment, are usually referred to a committee of the whole house (6 *Grey*, 311), where general principles are digested in the form of resolutions, which are debated and amended till they get into a shape which meets the approbation of a majority. These being reported and confirmed by the house are then referred to one or more select committees, according as the subject divides itself into one or more bills. *Scob.*, 36, 44. Propositions for any charge on the people are especially to be first made in a committee of the whole. 3 *Hats.*, 127. The sense of the whole is better taken in committee, because in all committees every one speaks as often as he pleases. *Scob.*, 49. They generally acquiesce in the chairman named by the speaker; but, as well as all other committees, have a right to elect one, some member by consent, putting the question. *Scob.*, 36; 3 *Grey.*, 301. The form of going from the house into committee, is for the speaker, on motion, to put the question that the house do now resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to take into consideration such a matter, naming it. If determined in the affirmative, he leaves the chair and takes a seat elsewhere, as any other member; and the person appointed chairman seats himself at the clerk's table. *Scob.*, 36. Their quorum is the same as that of the house, and if a defect happens, the chairman, on a motion and question, rises, the speaker resumes the chair, and the chairman can make no other report than to inform the house of the cause of their dissolution. If a message is announced during a committee, the speaker takes the chair, and receives it, because the committee cannot. 2 *Hats.*, 125, 126.

In a committee of the whole, the tellers on a division, differing as to numbers, great heats and confusion arose, and danger of a decision by the sword. The speaker took the chair, the mace was forcibly laid on the table; whereupon, the members retiring to their places, the speaker

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A Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to consist of three members, to whom shall be referred all resolutions directing the payment of money out of the contingent fund of the senate, or creating a charge on the same.

A Committee on Engrossed Bills, to consist of three members, whose duty it shall be to examine all bills, amendments, resolutions or motions, before they go out of the possession of the Senate; and shall deliver the same to the secretary of the senate, who shall enter upon the journal that the same have been correctly engrossed.

A Committee on Enrolled Bills, to consist of three members.

told the house "He had taken the chair without an order, to bring the house into order." Some excepted against it; but it was generally approved, as the only expedient to suppress the disorder. And every member was required, standing up in his place, to engage that he would proceed no further, in consequence of what had happened in the grand committee, which was done. 3 *Grey*, 128

A committee of the whole being broken up in disorder, and the chair resumed by the speaker without an order, the house was adjourned. The next day the committee was considered as thereby dissolved, and the subject again before the house, and it was decided in the house, without returning into committee. 3 *Grey*, 130.

No previous question can be put in a committee, nor can this committee adjourn as others may; but if their business is unfinished, they rise, on a question, the house is resumed, and the chairman reports that the committee of the whole have, according to order, had under their consideration such a matter, and have made progress therein; but not having had time to go through the same, have directed him to ask leave to sit again. Whereupon a question is put upon their having leave, and on the time the House will again resolve itself into a committee. *Scob.*, 38. But if they have gone through the matter referred to them, a member moves that the committee may rise, and the chairman report their proceedings to the house; which being resolved, the chairman rises, the speaker resumes the chair, the chairman informs him that the committee have gone through the business referred to them, and that he is ready to make the report when the house shall think proper to receive it. If the house have time to receive it, there is usually a cry of "now, now," whereupon he makes the report; but if it be late, the cry is, "To-morrow, to-morrow," or "Monday," etc.; or a motion is made to that effect, and a question put, that it be received to-morrow, etc. *Scob.*, 38.

In other things the rules of proceedings are to be the same as in the House. *Scob.*, 39.

## SECTION XIII.

### EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

Common fame is a good ground for the house to proceed by inquiry and even to accusation. *Resolution House of Commons*, 1 *Car.*, 1, 1624; *Rush.*, *L. Parl.*, 115; 1 *Grey*, 16-22-92; 8 *Grey*, 21, 23. 27, 45.

Witnesses are not to be produced but where the house has previously instituted an inquiry (2 *Hats* 102), nor then are orders for their attendance given blank. 3 *Grey* 51.

When any person is examined before a committee, or at the bar of the house, any member wishing to ask the person a question, must address it to the speaker or chairman, who repeats the question to the person, or says to him, "you hear the question—answer it." But if the propriety of

the question be objected to, the speaker directs the witness, counsel and parties to withdraw, for no question can be moved or put, or debated while they are there. 2 *Hats.*, 108. Sometimes questions are previously settled in writing before the witness enters. *Ib.*, 106, 107; 8 *Grey*, 64. The question asked must be entered in the journals. 3 *Grey*, 81. But the testimony given in answer before the house is never written down; but before a committee it must be, for the information of the house, who are not present to hear it. 7 *Grey*, 52, 334.

If either house have occasion for the presence of a person in custody of the other, they ask the other their leave that he may be brought up to them in custody. 3 *Hats.*, 52.

A member, in his place gives information to the house of what he knows of any matter under hearing at the bar. *Journal, H. of C., Jan.* 22, 1744–'45.

Either house may request, but not command, the attendance of a member of the other. They are to make the request by message to the other house, and to express clearly the purpose of attendance, that no improper subject of examination may be tendered to him. The house then gives leave to the member to attend, if he chooses it; waiting first to know from the member himself whether he choose to attend, till which they do not take the message into consideration. But when the peers are sitting as a court of criminal judicature, they may order attendance unless where it be a case of impeachment by the commons. There it is to be a request. 3 *Hats*, 17; 9 *Grey*, 306, 406; 10 *Grey*, 133.

Counsel are to be heard only on private, not on public bills, and on such points of law only as the house shall direct. 10 *Grey*, 61.

## SECTION XIV.

### ARRANGEMENT OF BUSINESS.

The speaker is not precisely bound to any rules as to what bills or other matter shall be first taken up; but is left to his own discretion, unless the house on the question decide to take up a particular subject. *Hackew*, 136.

A settled order of business is, however, necessary for the government of the presiding person, and to restrain individual members from calling up favorite measures, or matters under their special patronage, out of their just turn. It is useful also for directing the discretion of the house, when they are moved to take up a particular matter, to the prejudice of the others having priority of right to their attention in the general order of business.

[In senate, the bills and other papers which are in possession of the house, and in a state to be acted upon, are arranged every morning, and brought on in the following order]:

[1. Bills ready for a second reading are read, that they may be referred to committees and so be put under way. But if, on their being read, no motion is made for commitment, they are then laid on the table in the general file, to be taken up in their just turn.]

[2. After 12 o'clock, bills ready for it are put on their passage ]

[3. Reports in possession of the house, which offer grounds for a bill, are to be taken up that the bill may be ordered in.]

[4. Bills or other matters before the house, and unfinished on the preceding day, whether taken up in turn or on special order, are entitled to be resumed and passed on through their present stage.]

[5. These matters being dispatched, for preparing and expediting business, the general file of bills and other papers is then taken up, and each article of it is brought on according to its seniority, reckoned by the date of its first introduction to the house. Reports on bills belong to the dates of their bill.]

[The arrangement of business for the senate is now as follows] :

[1. Motions previously submitted.]

[2. Reports of committees previously made.]

[3. Bills from the house of representatives, and those introduced on leave, which have been read the first time, are read the second time ; and if not referred to a committee, are considered in committee of the whole, and proceeded with as in other cases.]

[4. After 12 o'clock, engrossed bills of the senate, and bills of the house of representatives, on third reading are put on their passage.]

[5. If the above are finished before one o'clock, the general file of bills consisting of those reported from committees on the second reading, and those reported from committees, after having been referred, are taken up in the order in which they were reported to the senate by the respective committees.]

[6. At one o'clock, if no business be pending, or if no motion be called to proceed to other business, the special orders are called, at the head of which stands the unfinished business of the preceding day.]

[In this way we do not waste our time in debating what shall be taken up. We do one thing at a time ; follow up a subject while it is fresh, and till it is done with, clear the house of business gradatim as it is brought on, and prevent to a certain degree, its immense accumulation towards the close of the session.]

[Arrangements, however, can only take hold of matters in possession of the house. New matter may be moved at any time when no question is before the house. Such are original motions and reports on bills. Such are bills from the other house, which are received, at all times, and receive their first reading as soon as the question then before the house is disposed of ; and bills brought in on leave, which are read first when-

ever presented. So messages from the other house respecting amendments to bills are taken up as soon as the house is clear of a question, unless they require to be printed for better consideration, Orders of the day may be called for, even when another question is before the house.

## SECTION XV.

### ORDER.

[Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings; punish its members for disorderly behavior; and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member. *Const.*, I, 5,]

In Parliament, "Instances make order," per Speaker Onslow. 2 *Hats.*, 141. But what is done only by one parliament, cannot be called custom of parliament; by Prynne. 1 *Grey*, 52.

## SECTION XVI.

### ORDER RESPECTING PAPERS.

The clerk is to let no journals, records, accounts or papers, be taken from the table or out of his custody. 2 *Hats*,, 193, 194.

Mr. Prynne having at a committee of the whole amended a mistake in a bill without order or knowledge of the committee, was reprimanded. 1 *Chand.*, 77.

A bill being missing, the house resolved that a protestation should be made and subscribed by the members "before Almighty God and this honorable house, that neither myself nor any other to my knowledge have taken away, or do at this present conceal a bill entitled," etc. 5 *Grey*, 202.

After a bill is engrossed, it is put into the speaker's hands, and he is not to let any one have it to look into. *Town.*, *col.* 200.

## SECTION XVII,

### ORDER IN DEBATE.

When the speaker is seated in his chair, every member is to sit in his place, *Scob.*, 6; 3 *Grey*, 403.

When any member means to speak, he is to stand up in his place, uncovered, and to address himself, not to the house, or any particular member, but to the speaker, who calls him by his name that the house may take notice who it is that speaks. *Scob.*, 6; *D'Ewes*, 487; *col.*, 1; 2 *Hats.*, 77; 4 *Grey*, 66; 8 *Grey*, 108. But members who are indisposed may be indulged to speak sitting. 2 *Hats.*, 75; 1 *Grey*, 143.

[In senate, every member, when he speaks, shall address the chair, standing in his place, and, when he has finished, shall sit down. *Rule* 3.]

When a member stands up to speak, no question is to be put, but he is to be heard unless the house overrules him. 4 *Grey*, 390; 5 *Grey*, 6, 143.

If two or more rise to speak nearly together, the speaker determines who was first up, and calls him by name; whereupon he proceeds, unless he voluntarily sits down and gives way to the other. But sometimes the house does not acquiesce in the speaker's decision, in which case the question is put, "Which member was first up?" 2 *Hats.*, 76; *Scob.*, 7; *D'Ewes*, 434, *col.* 1, 2.

[In the senate of the United States, the President's decision is without appeal. Their rule is in these words: "*When two members rise at the same time, the president shall name the person to speak; but in all cases*, the member who shall first rise and address the chair shall speak first. *Rule* 5.]

No man may speak more than once on the same bill on the same day; or even on another day, if the debate be adjourned. But if it be read more than once in the same day, he may speak once at every reading. *Co.*, 12, 115; *Hakew.*, 148; *Scob.*, 58; 2 *Hats.*, 75. Even a change of opinion does not give a right to be heard a second time. *Smyth's Comw.*, *L.* 2, *c.* 3; *Arcan. Parl.*, 17.

[The corresponding rule of the senate is in these words: No member shall speak more than twice, in any one debate on the same day, without leave of the senate. *Rule* 4.]

But he may be permitted to speak again to a clear matter of fact., (3 *Grey*, 357, 416); or merely to explain himself. (2 *Hats.*, 73,) in some material part of his speech. (*Ib.*, 75); or to the manner or words of the question, keeping himself to that only, and not traveling into the merits of it (*Memorials in Hakew.*, 29), or to the orders of the house, if they be transgressed, keeping within that line, and not falling into the matter itself. *Mem. Hakew.*, 30, 31.

But if the speaker rises to speak, the member standing up ought to sit down, that he may be first heard. *Town.*, *col.* 205; *Hale Parl.*, 133; *Mem. in Hakew.*, 30, 31. Nevertheless, though the speaker may of right speak to matters of order, and be first heard, he is restrained from speaking on any other subject, except where the house have occasion for facts within his knowledge, then he may, with their leave, state the matter of fact. 3 *Grey*, 38.

No one is to speak impertinently or beside the question, superfluously or tediously. *Scob.*, 31, 33; 2 *Hats.*, 166, 168; *Hale Parl.*, 133.

No person is to use indecent language against the proceedings of the house; no prior determination of which is to be reflected on by any member, unless he means to conclude with a motion to rescind it. 2 *Hats.*, 169, 170; *Rashw.*, *p.* 3, *v.* 1, *fol.* 42. But while a proposition under consideration is still in *fieri*, though it has even been reported by a committee, reflections on it are no reflections on the house. 9 *Grey*, 508.

No person, in speaking, is to mention a member then present by his name, but to describe him by his seat in the house, or who] spoke last, or on the other side of the question, &c., (*Mem. in Hakew.*, 3; *Smyth's Comw., L.* 2, *c.* 3;) nor to digress from the matter to fall upon the person (*Scob.*, 31, *Hale Parl*, 133 : 2 *Hats.*, 166) by speaking, reviling, nipping or unmannerly words against a particular member. *Smyth's Comw., L.* 2, *c.* 3. The consequences of a measure may be reprobated in strong terms; but to arraign the motives of those who propose to advocate it, is a personality, and against order. *Qui digreditur a materia ad personam*, Mr. Speaker ought to suppress. *Ord. Com.*, 1604, *Apr.* 19.

[* * * When a member shall be called to order by the president or a senator, he shall sit down, and shall not proceed without leave of the senate; and every question of order shall be decided by the president, without debate, subject to an appeal to the senate; and the president may call for the sense of the senate on any question of order. *Rule* 6.]

[No member shall speak to another or otherwise interrupt the business of the senate, or read any newspaper while the journals or public papers are reading, or when any member is speaking in any debate. *Rule* 2.]

No one is to disturb another in his speech by hissing, coughing, spitting, (6 *Grey*, 332; *Scob.*, 8; *D'Ewes*, 332, *col.* 1; 1,640 *col.* 1.) Speaking or whispering to another (*Scob.*, 6; *D'Ewes*, 487 *col.* 1;) nor stand up to interrupt him, (*Town col.*, 205; *Mem. in Hakew.*, 31;) nor to pass between the speaker and the speaking member, nor to go across the house, (*Scob.*, 6,) or to walk up and down it, or to take books or papers from the table, or write there. 2 *Hats.*, 171.

Nevertheless, if a member finds that it is not the inclination of the house to hear him, and that by conversation or any other noise they endeavor to drown his voice, it is his most prudent way to submit to the pleasure of the house, and sit down; for it scarcely ever happens that they are guilty of this piece of ill manners without sufficient reason, or inattentive to a member who says anything worth their hearing. 2 *Hats.*, 77, 78.

If repeated calls do not produce order, the speaker may call by his name any member obstinately persisting in irregularity; whereupon the house may require the member to withdraw. He is then to be heard in exculpation and to withdraw. Then the speaker states the offense committed, and the house considers the degree of punishment they will inflict, 3 *Hats.*, 167, 7, 8, 172.

For instances of assault and affrays in the House of Commons, and the proceedings thereon, see 1 *Pet. Misc.*, 82; 3 *Grey*, 128; 4 *Grey*, 328; 5 *Grey*, 382; 6 *Grey*, 254; 10 *Grey*, 8. Whenever warm words or an assault have passed between members, the house, for the protection of their mem-

bers, requires them to declare in their places not to prosecute any quarrel, (3 *Grey*, 127, 293 ; 5 *Grey*, 280 ;) or orders them to attend the speaker, who is to accommodate their differences, and report to the House. (4 *Grey*, 419 ;) and they are put under restraint if they refuse, or until they do. 9 *Grey*, 234, 312.

Disorderly words are not to be noticed till the member has finished his speech. 5 *Grey*, 586 ; 6 *Grey*, 60. Then the person objecting to them, and desiring them to be taken down by the clerk at the table, must repeat them. The speaker then may direct the clerk to take them down in his minutes ; but if he thinks them not disorderly, he delays the direction. If the call becomes pretty general, he orders the clerk to take them down, as stated by the objecting member. They are then part of his minutes, and when read to the offending member, he may deny they were his words, and the house must then decide by a question whether they are his words or not. Then the member may justify them, or explain the sense in which he used them, or apologize. If the house is satisfied, no further proceeding is necessary. But if two members still insist to take the sense of the house, the member must withdraw before that question is stated, and then the sense of the house is to be taken. 2 *Hats.*, 199 ; 4 *Grey*, 170 ; 6 *Grey*, 59. When any member has spoken, or other business intervenes, after offensive words spoken, they cannot be taken notice of for censure. And this is for the common security of all, and to prevent mistakes which must happen if words are not taken down immediately. Formerly they might be taken down at any time the same day. 2 *Hats.*, 196 ; *Mem. in Hakew.*, 71 ; 3 *Grey*, 48 ; 9 *Grey*, 514.

Disorderly words spoken in a committee must be written down as in the house ; but the committee can only report them to the house for animadversion. 6 *Grey*, 46.

[The rule of the senate says : "If the member be called to order by a senator for words spoken, the exceptionable words shall immediately be taken down in writing, that the president may be better enabled to judge of the matter." *Rule* 7.]

In parliament, to speak irreverently or seditiously against the king, is against order. *Smyth's Comw. L.*, 2, *c.* 3 ; 2 *Hats.*, 170.

It is a breach of order in debate to notice what has been said on the same subject in the other house, on the particular vote or majorities there ; because the opinion of each house should be left to its own independency, not to be influenced by the proceedings of the other ; and the quoting them might beget reflections leading to a misunderstanding between the two houses. 8 *Grey.*, 22.

Neither house can exercise any authority over a member or officer of the other, but should complain to the house, of which he is, and leave the punishment to them. Where the complaint is of words disrespect-

fully spoken by a member of another house, it is difficult to obtain punishment, because of the rules supposed necessary to be observed (as to the immediate noting down of words, for the security of members. Therefore it is the duty of the house and more particularly of the speaker, to interfere immediately, and not to permit expressions to go unnoticed which may give a ground of complaint to the other house, and introduce proceedings and mutual accusations between the two houses which can hardly be terminated without difficulty and disorder. 3 *Hats.*, 51.

No member may be present when a bill or any business concerning himself is debating; nor is any member to speak to the merits of it till he withdraws. 2 *Hats.*, 219. The rule is that if a charge against a member arise out of a report of a committee, or examination of witnesses in the house, as the member knows from that to what points he is to direct his exculpation, he may be heard to those points, before any question is moved or stated against him. He is then to be heard, and withdraw before any question is moved. But if the question itself is the charge, as for breach of order or matter arising in debate, then the charge must be stated, (that is, the question must be moved,) himself heard and then to withdraw. 2 *Hats.*, 121, 122.

Where the private interests of a member is concerned in a bill or question, he is to withdraw. And where such an interest has appeared, his voice has been disallowed, even after a division. In a case so contrary, not only to the laws of decency, but to the fundamental principle of the social compact which denies to any man to be a judge in his own cause, it is for the honor of the house that this rule of immemorial observance should be strictly adhered to. 2 *Hats.*, 119, 121; 6 *Grey*, 368.

No member is to come into the house with his head covered, nor to remove from one place to another with his hat on, nor is to put on his hat in coming in or removing, until he be set down in his place. *Scob.*, 6.

A question of order may be adjourned to give time to look into precedents. 2, *Hats.*, 118.

In parliament, all decisions of the speaker may be controlled by the house. 3 *Grey*, 319.

## SECTION XVIII.

### ORDERS OF THE HOUSE,

Of right, the door of the house ought not to be shut, but to be kept by porters, or sergeants-at-arms assigned for that purpose. *Mod. ten. Parl.*, 23.

[By the rules of the senate, on motion made and seconded to shut the doors of the senate on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of a member, require secrecy, the president shall direct the gallery to be cleared; and during the discussion of such motion the doors shall remain shut. *Rule* 18.]

[No motion shall be deemed in order to admit any person or persons whatsoever within the doors of the senate chamber to present any petition, memorial or address, or to hear any such read. *Rule* 19.]

The only case where a member has a right to insist on anything is where he calls for the execution of a subsisting order of the house. Here, there having been already a resolution, any person has a right to insist that the speaker, or any other whose duty it is shall carry it into execution; and no debate or delay can be had on it. Thus any member has a has a right to have the house or gallery cleared of strangers, an order existing for that purpose; or to have the house told where there is not a quorum present. 2 *Hats.*, 87, 129, How far an order of the house is binding see *Hakew*, 392.

But where an order is made that any particular matter be taken up on a particular day, there a question is to be put, when it is called for, whether the house will now proceed to that matter? Where orders of the day are on important or interesting matter, they ought not to be proceeded on till an hour at which the house is usually full, [*which in senate is at noon.*]

Orders of the day may be discharged at any time, and a new one made for a different day. 3 *Grey*, 48, 313.

When a session is drawing to a close, and the important bills are all brought in, the house, in order to prevent interruption by further unimportant bills, sometimes come to a resolution that no new bill be brought in, except it be sent from the other house. 3 *Grey*, 156.

All orders of the house determine with the session; and one taken under such an order may, after the session is ended, be discharged on a *habeas corpus*. *Raym.*, 120; *Jabob's L. D. by Ruffhead; Parliament*, 1 *Lev.*, 165, *Pritchard's case.*

[Where the constitution authorizes each house to determine the rules of its proceedings, it must mean in those cases (legislative, executive, or judiciary) submitted to them by the constitution, or in something relating to these, and necessary toward their execution. But orders and resolutions are sometimes entered in the journals having no relation to these, such as acceptances of invitations to attend orations, to take part in processions, &c. These must be understood to be merely conventional among those who are willing to participate in the ceremony, and are therefore, perhaps, improperly placed among the records of the house ]

## SECTION XIX.

### PETITIONS.

A petition prays something. A remonstrance has no prayer. 1 *Grey*, 58. Petitions must be subscribed by the petitioners (*Scob.*, 87; *L. Parl., c.* 22; 9 *Grey*, 362), unless they are attending (1 *Grey*, 401), or unable to sign,

and averred by a member (3 *Grey*, 418). But a petition not subscribed, but which the member presenting it affirmed to be all in the handwriting of the petitioner, and his name written in the beginning, was on the question (March 14, 1800) received by the senate. The averment of a member, or of somebody without doors, that they know the handwriting of the petitioners, is necessary, if it be questioned. 6 *Grey*, 36. It must be presented by a member, not by the petitioners, and must be opened by him holding it in his hand. 10 *Grey*, 57.

[Before any petition or memorial addressed to the senate shall be received and read at the table, whether the same shall be introduced by the president or a member, a brief statement of the contents of the petition or memorial shall verbally be made by the introducer. *Rule* 24.]

Regularly, a motion for receiving it must be made and seconded, and a question put, whether it shall be received? But a cry from the house of "Received," or even its silence, dispenses with the informality of this question; it is then to be read at the table and disposed of.

## SECTION XX.

### MOTIONS.

When a motion has been made, it is not to be put to the question, or debated until it is seconded. *Scob.*, 21.

[The senate say, No motion shall be debated until the same shall be seconded. *Rule* 9.]

It is then, and not until then, in possession of the house, and cannot be withdrawn but by leave of the house. It is to be put into writing, if the house or speaker require it, and must be read to the house by the speaker, as often as any member desires it for his information. 2 *Hats.*, 82.

[The rule of the senate is: When a motion shall be made and seconded, it shall be reduced to writing, if desired, by the president or any member, delivered in at the table, and read before the same shall be debated. * * * *Rule* 10.]

It might be asked whether a motion for adjournment or for the orders of the day, can be made by any one member while another is speaking. It cannot. When two members offer to speak, he who rose first is to be heard; and it is a breach of order in another to interrupt him, unless by calling him to order, if he departs from it. And the question of order being decided, he is still to be heard through. A call for adjournment, or for the order of the day, or for the question, by gentlemen from their seats, is not a motion. No motion can be made without arising and addressing the chair. Such calls are themselves breaches of order, which, though the member who has risen may respect as an expression of impatience of the house against further debate, yet, if he chooses, he has a right to go on.

## SECTION XXI.

### RESOLUTIONS.

When the house commands, it is by an "order." But the fact, principles, and their own opinion and purposes, are expressed in the form of resolutions.

[A resolution for an allowance of money to the clerks being moved, it was objected to as not in order, and so ruled by the chair; but on an appeal the senate, (i. e., a call for their sense by the president, on account of doubt in his mind, according to rule 26,) the decision was overruled. *Jour. Sen.*, *June* 1, 1796. I presume the doubt was, whether an allowance of money could be made otherwise than by bill.]

## SECTION XXII.

### BILLS.

[Every bill shall receive three readings previous to its being passed; and the president shall give notice at each whether it be first, second or third; which reading shall be on three different days, unless the senate unanimously direct otherwise. * * * *Rule* 26.]

## SECTION XXIII.

### BILLS, LEAVE TO BRING IN.

[One day's notice, at least, shall be given of an intended motion for leave to bring in a bill. *Rule* 25.]

When a member desires to bring in a bill on any subject, he states to the house in general terms the causes for doing it, and concludes by moving for leave to bring in a bill, entitled, &c. Leave being given on the question, a committee is appointed to prepare and bring in the bill. The mover and seconder are always appointed of this committee, and one or more in addition. *Hakew.*, 122; *Scob.*, 40.

It is to be presented fairly written, without any erasure or interlineation, or the speaker may refuse it. *Scob.*, 41; 1 *Grey*, 82, 84.

## SECTION XXIV.

### BILLS, FIRST READING.

When a bill is first presented the clerk reads it at the table, and hands it to speaker, who, rising, states to the house the title of the bill; that this is the first time of reading it; and the question will be whether it shall be read a second time? then sitting down to give an opening for objections. If none be made, he rises again, and puts the question, whether it shall be read a second time? *Hakew.*, 137, 141. A bill cannot be amended on the first reading. 6 *Grey*, 286, nor is it usual for it to be

opposed then, but it may be done, and rejected. *D'Ewes*, 335, *col.* 1 ; 3 *Hats.*, 198.

## SECTION XXV.

### BILLS, SECOND READING.

The second reading must regularly be on another day. *Hakew.*, 143. It is done by the clerk at the table, who then hands it to the speaker. The speaker, rising, states to the house the title of the bill ; that this is the second time of reading it ; and that the question will be, whether it shall be committed, or engrossed and read a third time ? But if the bill came from the other house, as it always comes engrossed, he states that the question will be, whether it shall be read a third time ? and before he has so reported the state of the bill, no one is to speak to it. *Hakew.*, 143, 146.

[In the senate of the United States, the president reports the title of the bill ; that this is the second time of reading it ; that it is now to be considered as in a committee of the whole ; and the question will be, whether it shall be read a third time ? or that it may be referred to a special committee ?]

## SECTION XXVI.

### BILLS, COMMITMENT.

If on motion and question it be decided that the bill shall be committed, it may then be moved to be referred to committee of the whole house, or to a special committee. If the latter, the speaker proceeds to name the committee. Any member may also name a single person, and the clerk is to write him down as of the committee. But the house have a controlling power over the names and number, if a question be moved against any one ; and may in any case put in and put out whom they please.

Those who take exceptions to some particulars in the bill are to be of the committee, but none who speak directly against the body of the bill, for he that would totally destroy will not amend it, (*Hakew.*, 146 ; *Town.*, *col.*, 208 ; *D'Ewes*, 634 ; *col.*, 2 ; *Scob.*, 47 ;) or, as it is said, (5 *Grey*, 145,) the child is not to be put to a nurse that cares not for it, (6 *Grey*, 373). It is therefore a constant rule "that no man is to be employed in any matter who has declared himself against it." And when any member who is against the bill hears himself named of its committee, he ought to ask to be excused. Thus (March 7, 1606,) Mr. Hadley was, on the question being put, excused from being of a committee, declaring himself to be against the matter itself. *Scob.*, 46.

[No bill shall be committed or amended until it shall have been twice read ; after which it may be referred to a committee. *Rule* 27.]

[In the appointment of the standing committees, the senate will pro-

ceed, by ballot, severally to appoint the chairman of each committee; and then, by one ballot, the other members necessary to complete the same; and a majority of the whole number of votes given shall be necessary to the choice of a chairman of a standing committee. All other committees shall be appointed by ballot, and a plurality of votes shall make a choice. When any subject or matter shall have been referred to a committee, any other subject or matter of a similar nature may, on motion, be referred to such committee. *Rule* 34.]

The clerk may deliver the bill to any member of the committee, *Town.*, *col.* 38; but it is usual to deliver it to him who is first named.

In some cases the house has ordered a committee to withdraw immediately into the committee chamber and act on and bring back the bill, sitting in the house. *Scob.*, 48. A committee meet when and where they please, if the house has not ordered time and place for them (6 *Grey*, 370); but they can only act when together, and not by separate consultation and consent—nothing being the report of the committee but what has been agreed to in committee actually assembled.

A majority of the committee constitutes a quorum for business. *Elsynge's Method of Passing Bills*, 11.

Any member of the house may be present at any select committee, but cannot vote, and must give place to all of the committee, and sit below them. *Elsynge*, 12; *Scob.*, 49.

The committee have full power over the bill or other paper committed to them, except that they cannot change the title or subject. 8 *Grey*, 228.

The paper before a committee, whether select or of the whole, may be a bill, resolutions, draught of an address, &c., and it may either originate with them or be referred to them. In every case the whole paper is read first by the clerk, and then by the chairman, by paragraphs, (*Scob.*, 49,) pausing at the end of each paragraph, and putting questions for amending, if proposed. In the case of resolutions on distinct subjects, originating with themselves, a question is put on each separately, as amended or unamended, and no final question on the whole, (3 *Hats.*, 276;) but if they relate to the same subject, a question is put on the whole. If it be a bill, draught of an address, or other paper originating with them, they proceed by paragraphs; putting questions for amending either by insertion or striking out, if proposed; but no question on agreeing to the paragraph separately; this is reserved to the close, when a question is put on the whole for agreeing to it as amended or unamended. But if it be a paper referred to them, they proceed to put questions of amendment, if proposed, but no final question on the whole, because all parts of the paper, having been adopted by the house, stand, of course, unless altered or struck out by a vote. Even if they are opposed to the whole paper, and think it cannot be made good by amendments, they cannot

reject it, but must report it back to the house without amendments and there make their opposition.

The natural order in considering and amending any paper is, to begin at the beginning, and proceed through it by paragraphs, and this order is so strictly adhered to in parliament, that when a latter part has been amended, you cannot recur back and make any alterations in a former part. 2 *Hats.*, 90. In numerous assemblies this restraint is doubtless important. [But in the senate of the United States, though in the main we consider and amend the paragraphs in their natural order, yet recurrences are indulged ; and they seem, on the whole, in that small body, to produce advantages overweighing their inconveniences.]

To this natural order of beginning at the beginning there is a single exception found in parliamentary usage. When a bill is taken up in committee, or on its second reading, they postpone the preamble till the other parts of the bill are gone through. The reason is, that on consideration of the body of the bill, such alterations may therein be made as may also occasion the alteration of the preamble. *Scob* , 50 ; 7 *Grey*, 431.

On this head the following case occurred in the senate, March 6, 1800 : A resolution which had no preamble having been already amended by the house so that a few words only of the original remained in it, a motion was made to prefix a preamble, which having an aspect very different from the resolution, the mover intimated that he should afterwards propose a correspondent amendment in the body of the resolution. It was objected that a preamble could not be taken up till the body of the resolution is done with ; but the preamble was received, because we are in fact through the body of the resolution ; we have amended that as far as amendments have offered, and, indeed, till little of original is left. It is the proper time, therefore, to consider a preamble ; and whether the one offered be consistent with the resolutinn is for the house to determine. The mover, indeed, has intimated that he shall offer a subsequent proposition for the body of the resolution ; but the house is not in possession of it ; it remains in his breast, and may be withheld. The rules of the house can only operate on what is before them. [The practice of the senate, too, allows recurrences backwards and forwards, for the purpose of amendment, not permitting amendments in a subsequent to preclude those in a prior part, or *econverso*.]

When the committee is through the whole, a member moves that the committee may rise, and the chairman report the paper to the house, with or without amendments, as the case may be. 2 *Hats.*, 289, 292 ; *Scob.*, 53 ; 2 *Hats.*, 290 ; 8 *Scob.*, 50.

When a vote is once passed in a committee, it cannot be altered but by the house, their votes being binding on themselves. 1607, *June* 4.

The committee may not erase, interline, or blot the bill itself ; but

must, in a paper by itself, set down the amendments, stating the words which are to be inserted or omitted, (*Scob.*, 50,) and where, by references to the page, line and word of the bill. *Scob.*, 50.

## SECTION XXVII.

### REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

The chairman of the committee, standing in his place, informs the house that the committee to whom was referred such a bill, have according to order, had the same under consideration, and have directed him to report the same without any amendment, or with sundry amendments, (as the case may be,) which he is ready to do when the house pleases to receive it. And he or any other may move that it be now received; but the cry of "now, now," from the house, generally dispenses with the formality of a motion and question. He then reads the amendments, with the coherence in the bill, and opens the alterations and the reasons of the committee for such amendments, until he has gone through the whole. He then delivers it at the clerk's table, where the amendments reported are read by the clerk without the coherence; whereupon the papers lie upon the table till the house, at its convenience, shall take up the report. *Scob.*, 52; *Hakew.*, 148.

The report being made, the committee is dissolved, and can act no more without a new power. *Scob.*, 51. But it may be revived by a vote, and the same matter recommitted to them. 4 *Grey*, 361.

## SECTION XXVIII.

### BILL, RECOMMITMENT.

After a bill has been committed and reported, it ought not, in an ordinary course, to be recommitted; but in case of importance, and for special reasons, it is sometimes recommitted, and usually to the same committee. *Hakew.*, 151. If a report be recommitted before agreed to in the house, what has passed in committee is of no validity; the whole question is again before the committee, and a new resolution must be again moved, as if nothing had passed. 2 *Hats.*, 131—*note.*

In senate, January, 1800, the salvage bill was recommitted three times after the commitment.

A particular clause of a bill may be committed without the whole bill, 3 *Hats.*, 131; or so much of a paper to one and so much to another committee.

## SECTION XXIX.

### BILL, REPORTS TAKEN UP.

When the report of a paper originating with a committee is taken up by the house, they proceed exactly as in committee. Here, as in com-

mittee, when the paragraphs have, on distinct questions, been agreed to *seriatim*, (5 *Grey*, 366 ; 6 *Grey*, 368 ; 8 *Grey*, 47, 104, 360 ; 1 *Torbuck's Deb.*, 125 ; 3 *Hals.*, 348,) no question needs to be put on the whole report. 5 *Grey*, 381.

On taking up a bill reported with amendments, the amendments only are read by the clerk. The speaker then reads the first, and puts it to the question, and so on until the whole are adopted or rejected, before any other amendment be admitted, except it be an amendment to an amendment. *Elsynge's Mem.*, 53. When through the amendments of the committee, the speaker pauses, and gives time for amendments to be proposed in the house to the body of the bill as he does also if it has been reported without amendments, putting no questions but on amendments proposed ; and when through the whole, he puts the question whether the bill be read the third time.

## SECTION XXX.

### QUASI-COMMITTEE.

If on motion and question the bill be not committed, or if no proposition for commitment be made, then the proceedings in the senate of the United States and in parliament are totally different. The former shall be first stated.

[The 28th rule of the senate says : "All bills on a second reading shall first be considered by the senate in the same manner as if the senate were in committee of the whole, before they shall be taken up and proceeded on by the senate agreeably to the standing rules, unless otherwise ordered ; " (that is to say, unless ordered to be referred to a special committee.) And when the senate shall consider a treaty, bill, or resolution, as in committee of the whole, the vice president or president *pro tempore* may call a member to fill the chair during the time the senate shall remain in committee of the whole ; and the chairman (so-called) shall, during such time, have the powers of a president *pro tempore*.]

[The proceedings of the senate, as in a committee of the whole, or in quasi-committee, are precisely as in a real committee of the whole, taking no questions but on amendments. When through the whole they consider the quasi-committee as risen, the house resumes without any motion, question or resolution to that effect, and the president reports that "The house acting as in a committee of the whole, have had under their consideration the bill entitled, &c., and have made sundry amendments, which he will now report to the house." The bill is then before them, as it would have been if reported from a committee, and the questions are regularly to be put again on every amendment ; which being gone through, the president pauses to give time to the house to propose amendments to the body of the bill, and when through, puts the question whether it shall be read a third time.]

[After progress in amending the bill in quasi-committee, a motion may be made to refer it to a special committee. If the motion prevails, it is equivalent in effect to the several votes, that the committee rise, the house resume itself, discharge the committee of the whole, and refer the bill to a special committee. In that case, the amendments already made fall. But if the motion fails, the quasi-committee stands *in statu quo*.]

[How far does this 28th rule subject the house, when in quasi-committee, to the laws which regulate the proceedings of committees of the whole ?] The particulars in which these differ from proceedings in the house are the following : 1. In a committee every member may speak as often as he pleases. 2. The votes of a committee may be rejected or altered when reported to the house. 3. A committee, even of the whole, cannot refer any matter to another committee. 4. In a committee no previous question can be taken ; the only means to avoid any improper discussion is to move that the committee rise ; and if it be apprehended that the same discussion will be attempted on returning into committee, the house can discharge them, and proceed itself on the business, keeping down the improper discussion by the previous question. 5. A committee cannot punish a breach of order in the house or in the gallery. 9 *Grey*, 113. It can only rise and report it to the house, who may proceed to punish. [The first and second of these peculiarities attach to the quasi-committee of the senate, as every day's practice proves, and seem to be the only ones to which the 28th rule meant to subject them ; for it continues to be a house, and therefore, though it acts in some respects as a committee, in others it preserves its character as a house. Thus [3] it is in the daily habit of referring its business to a special committee. 4. It admits of the previous question. If it did not, it would have no means of preventing an improper discussion; not being able as a committee is, to avoid it by returning into the house, for the moment it would resume the same subject there, the 28th rule declares it again a quasi-committee. 5. It would doubtless exercise its powers as a house on any breach of order. 6. It takes a question by yea and nay, as the house does. 7. It receives messages from the president and the other house. 8. In the midst of a debate it receives a motion to adjourn, and adjourns as a house, not a committee.]

## SECTION XXXI.

### BILL, SECOND READING IN THE HOUSE.

In parliament after the bill has been read a second time, if on the motion and question it be not committed, or if no proposition for commitment be made, the speaker reads it by paragraphs, pausing between each, but putting no question but on amendments proposed ; and when through the whole, he puts the question whether it shall be read a third

time? If it come from the other house; or, if originating with themselves whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time? The speaker reads sitting, but rises to put questions. The clerk stands while he reads.

[*But the Senate of the United States is so much in the habit of making many and material amendments at the third reading, that it has become the practice not to engross a bill until it has passed—an irregular and dangerous practice because in this way the paper which passes the senate is not that which goes to the other house, and that which goes to the other house as the act of the senate has never been seen in the senate. In reducing numerous, difficult and illegible amendments into the text, the secretary may with the most innocent intentions, commit errors which can never again be corrected.]

The bill being now as perfect as its friends can make it, this is the proper stage for those fundamentally opposed to make their first attack. All attempts at earlier periods are with disjointed efforts, because many who do not expect to be in favor of the bill ultimately are willing to let it go on to its perfect state, to take time to examine it themselves and to hear what can be said for it, knowing that after all, they will have sufficient opportunities of giving it their veto. Its last two stages, therefore, are reserved for this—that is to say, on the question whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time, and lastly, whether it shall pass? The first of these is usually the most interesting contest, because then the whole subject is new and engaging; and the minds of the members having not yet been declared by any trying vote, the issue is the more doubtful. In this stage, therefore, is the main trial of strength between its friends and opponents, and it behooves every one to make up

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*The former practice of the senate referred to in this paragraph has been changed by the following rule:

[Rule 29. The final question upon the second reading of every bill, resolution, constitutional amendment or motion, originating in the senate, and requiring three readings previous to being passed, shall be, "Whether it shall be engrossed and read a third time?" and no amendment shall be received for discussion at the third reading of any bill, resolution, amendment or motion, unless by unanimous consent of the members present; but it shall at all times be in order before the final passage of any such bill, resolution, constitutional amendment or motion, to move its commitment; and should such commitment take place, and any amendment be reported by the committee, the said bill, resolution, constitutional amendment or motion, shall be again read a second time, and considered as in committee of the whole, and then the aforesaid question shall be again put.]

his mind decisively for this question, or he loses the main battle; and accident and management may, and often do, prevent a successful rallying on the next and last question, whether it shall pass. When the bill is engrossed, the title is to be indorsed on the back and not within the bill. *Hakew.*, 250.

## SECTION XXXII.

### READING PAPERS.

Where papers are laid before the house or referred to a committee, every member has a right to have them once read at the table before he can be compelled to vote on them; but it is a great, though common error to suppose that he has a right *toties quoties*, to have acts, journals, accounts, or papers on the table, read independently of the will of the house. The delay and interruption which this might be made to produce evince the impossibility of the existence of such a right. There is, indeed, so manifest a propriety of permitting every member to have as much information as possible on every question on which he is to vote, that when he desires the reading, if it be seen that it is really for information and not for delay, the speaker directs it to be read without putting a question, if no one objects; but if objected to a question must be put. 2 *Hats.*, 117, 118.

It is equally an error to suppose that any member has a right, without a question put, to lay a book or paper on the table, or have it read, on suggesting that it contains matter infringing on the privileges of the house. *Ib.*

For the same reason a member has not a right to read a paper in his place, if it be objected to, without leave of the house. But this rigor is never exercised but where there is an intentional or gross abuse of the time and patience of the house.

A member has not a right even to read his own speech, committed to writing, without leave. This also is to prevent an abuse of time, and therefore is not refused but where that is intended. 2 *Grey*, 226.

A report of a committee of the Senate on a bill from the House of Representotives being under consideration, on motion that the report of the committee of the House of Representatives on the same bill be read in the Senate, it passed in the negative. *Feb.* 28, 1793.

Formerly when papers were referred to a committee, they used to be first read; but of late only the titles, unless a number insists they shall be read, and then nobody can oppose it. 2 *Hats.*, 117.

## SECTION XXXIII.

### PRIVILEGED QUESTIONS.

[*While a question is before the senate, no motion shall be received, unless for an amendment, for the previous question, or for postponing the main question or to commit it, or to adjourn. *Rule* 11.

It is no possession of a bill unless it be delivered to the clerk to be read, or the speaker reads the title. *Lex. Parl.*, 271; *Elsynge's Mem.*, 85; *Ord House of Commons*, 64.

It is a general rule that the question first moved and seconded shall be first put. *Scob.*, 28, 22; 2 *Hats*, 81. But this rule gives way to what may be called privileged questions; and the privileged questions are of different grades among themselves.

A motion to adjourn simply takes place of all others, for otherwise the house might be kept sitting against its will, and indefinitely. Yet this motion cannot be received after another question is actually put, and while the house is engaged in voting.

Orders of the day take place of all other questions, except for adjournment—that is to say, the question which is the subject of an order is made a privileged one, *pro hac vice*. The order is a repeal of the general rule as to this special case. When any member moves, therefore, for the order of the day to be read, no further debate is permitted on the question which was before the house; for if the debate might proceed, it might continue through the day and defeat the order. This motion, to entitle it to precedence, must be for the orders generally, and not for any particular one; and if it be carried on the question, "Whether the house will now proceed to the orders of the day?" they must be read and proceeded on in the course in which they stand, 2 *Hats*, 83; for priority of order gives priority of right, which cannot be taken away but by another special order.

After these there are other privileged questions, which will require considerable explanation.

It is proper that every parliamentary assembly should have certain forms of questions, so adapted as to enable them fitly to dispose of every proposition which can be made to them. Such are: 1. The previous question. 2. To postpone indefinitely. 3. To adjourn a question to a definite day. 4. To lie on the table. 5. To commit. 6. To amend. The proper occasion for each of these questions should be understood.

*This rule has been modified so as to specify the question entitled to preference. This rule is now as follows:

[When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received but to adjourn, to lay on the table, to postpone indefinitely, to postpone to a day certain, to commit or to amend; which several motions shall have precedence in the order they stand arranged, and the motion for adjournment shall always be in order, and be decided without debate.]

1. When a proposition is moved which it is useless or inexpedient now to express or discuss, the previous question has been introduced for suppressing for that time the motion and its discussion. 3 *Hats.*, 188, 189.

2. But as the previous question gets rid of it only for that day, and the same proposition may recur the next day, if they wish to suppress it for the whole of that session, they postpone it indefinitely. 3 *Hats.*, 183. This quashes the proposition for that session, as an indefinite adjournment is a dissolution, or the continuance of a suit *sine die* is a discontinuance of it.

3. When a motion is made which it will be proper to act on, but information is wanted, or something more pressing claims the present time, the question or debate is adjourned to such day within the session as will answer the views of the house. 2 *Hats.*, 81. And those who have spoken before may not speak again when the adjourned debate is resumed. 2 *Hats.*, 73. Sometimes, however, this has been abusedly used by adjourning it to a day beyond the session, to get rid of it altogether, as would be done by an indefinite postponement.

4. When the house has something else which claims its present attention, but would be willing to reserve in their power to take up a proposition whenever it shall suit them, they order it to lie on the table. It may then be called for at any time.

5. If the proposition will want more amendment and digestion than the formalities of the house will conveniently admit, they refer it to a committee.

6. But if the proposition be well digested, and may need but few and simple amendments, and especially if these be of leading consequence, they then proceed to consider and amend it themselves.

The senate, in their practice, vary from this regular gradation of forms. Their practice comparatively with that of parliament stands thus;

| FOR THE PARLIAMENT: | THE SENATE USES: |
|---|---|
| Postponement indefinite, | Postponement to a day beyond the session. |
| Adjournment, | Postponement to a day within the session. |
| Lying on the table, | Postponement indefinite.<br>Lying on the table. |

In their eighth rule, therefore, which declares that while the question is before the senate no motion shall be received, unless it be for the previous question, or to postpone, commit or amend the main question, the term postponement must be understood according to their broad uses of it, and not in the parliamentary sense. Their rule then establishes as privileged questions, the previous questions, postponement, commitment and amendment.

But it may be asked, have these questions any privileges among themselves? or are they so equal that the common principle of the "first moved first put," takes place among them? This will need explanation. Their competitions may be as follows :

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Previous question and | postpone | In the first, second and third classes, and the first member of the fourth class, the rule, "first moved first put" takes place. |
| | commit | |
| | amend | |
| 2. Postpone and previous | question | |
| | commit | |
| | amend | |
| 3. Commit and previous | question | |
| | postpone | |
| | amend | |
| 4. Amend and previous | question | |
| | postpone | |
| | commit | |

In the first class, where the previous question is first moved, the effect is peculiar, for it not only prevents the after motion to postpone or commit from being put to question before it, but also from being put after it ; for if the previous question be decided affirmatively, to-wit, that the main question shall *now* be put, it would of course be against the decision to postpone or commit, and if it be decided negatively, to-wit, that the main question shall not now be put, this puts the house out of possession of the main question, and consequently there is nothing before them to postpone or commit. So that neither voting for nor against the previous question will enable the advocates for postponing or committing to get at their object. Whether it may be amended shall be examined hereafter.

Second class. If the postponement be decided affirmatively, the proposition is removed from before the house ; and consequently there is no ground for the previous question, commitment or amendment ; but if decided negatively (that it shall not be postponed), the main question may then be suppressed by the previous question, or may be committed or amended.

The third class is subject to the same observation as the second.

The fourth class. Amendment of the main question first moved, and afterwards the previous question, the question of amendment shall be first put.

Amendment and postponement competing, postponement is first put, as the equivalent proposition to adjourn the main question would be in parliament. The reason is, that the question for amendment is not suppressed by postponing or adjourning the main question, but remains before the house whenever the main question is resumed ; and it might be that the occasion for other urgent business might go by, and be lost by length of debate on the amendment if the house had it not in their power to postpone the whole subject.

Amendment and commitment. The question for committing though last moved, shall be first put; because, in truth, it facilitates and befriends the motion to amend. *Scobell* is express: "On motion to amend a bill, any one may notwithstanding move to commit it, and the question for commitment shall be first put." *Scob*, 46.

We have hitherto considered the case of two or more of the privileged questions contending for privilege between themselves, when both are moved on the original or main question; but now let us suppose one of them to be moved not on the original primary question, but on the secondary one, *e. g.*

Suppose a motion to postpone, commit, or amend the main question, and that it be moved to suppress that motion by putting a previous question on it. This is not allowed, because it would embarrass questions too much to allow them to be piled on one another several stories high; and the same result may be had in a more simple way, by deciding against the postponement, commitment, or amendment. 2 *Hats*, 81, 2, 3, 4.

Suppose a motion for the previous question, or commitment or amendment of the main question, and that it be then moved to postpone the motion for the previous question, or for commitment or amendment of the main question. 1. It would be absurd to postpone the previous question, commitment or amendment alone, and thus separate the appendage from its principal; yet it must be postponed separately from its original, if at all, because the eighth rule of the senate says that "when a main question is before the house, no motion shall be received but to commit, amend or pre-question the original question," which is the parliamentary doctrine also; therefore the motion to postpone the secondary motion for the previous question, or for committing or amending, cannot be received. 2. This is a piling of questions one on another, which to avoid embarrassment, is not allowed. 3. The same result may be had more simply by voting againt the previous question, commitment or amendment.

Suppose a commitment moved of a motion for the previous question, or to postpone or amend. The first, second and third reasons before stated, all hold good against this.

Suppose an amendment moved to a motion for the previous question. Answer: the previous question cannot be amended. Parliamentary usage, as well as the ninth rule of the senate, has fixed its form to be, "Shall the main question be now put?—*i. e.*, at this instant; and as the present instant is but one it can admit of no modification. To change it to to-morrow, or any other moment, is without example and without utility. But suppose a motion to amend a motion for postponement as to one day instead of another, or to a special instead of an indefinite

time. The useful character of amendment gives it a privilege of attaching itself to a secondary and privileged motion ; that is, we may amend a postponement of a main question. So, we may amend a commitment of a main question, as by adding, for example, "with instructions to inquire," etc. In like manner, if an amendment be moved to an amendment, it is admitted ; but it would not be admitted in another degree, to-wit : to amend an amendment to an amendment of a main question. This would lead to too much embarrassment. The line must be drawn somewhere, and usage has drawn it after the amendment to the amendment. The same result must be sought by deciding against the amendment to the amendment and then moving it again as it wished to be amended. In this form it becomes only amendment to an amendment.

[When motions are made for reference of the same subject to a select committee and to a standing committee, the question on reference to the standing committee shall be first put. *Rule* 36.]

[In filling a blank with a sum, the largest sum should be first put to the question, by the thirteenth rule of the senate,*] contrary to the rule of parliament, which privileges the smallest sum and the longest time. 5 *Grey*, 179 ; 2 *Hats.*, 8, 83 ; 3 *Hats.*, 132, 133. And this is considered to be not in the form of an amendment to the question, but as alternative or successive originals. In all cases of time or number, we must consider whether the larger comprehends the lesser as in a question to what day a postponement shall be, the number of a committee, amount of a fine, term of an imprisonment, term of irredeemability of a loan, or the *terminus in quem* in any other case ; then the question must begin *a maximo*. Or whether the lesser includes the greater, as in questions on the limitation of the rate of interest, on what day the session shall be closed by adjournment, on what day the next shall commence, when an act shall commence, or the *terminus a quo* in any other case where the question must begin *a minimo;* the object being not to begin at that extreme which, and more, being within every man's wish, no one could negative it, and yet, if he should vote in the affi mative, every question for more would be precluded ; but at that extreme which would unite few, and then to advance or recede till you get a number which will unite a bare majority. 3 *Grey*, 376, 384, 385. "The fair question, in this case, is not that to which, and more, all will agree, whether there shall be addition to the question." *Grey*, 355.

Another exception to the rule of priority is when a motion has been made to strike out or agree to a paragraph. Motions to amend it are to be put to the question before a vote is taken on striking out or agreeing to the whole paragraph.

[*RULE 13. In filling up blanks, the largest sum and longest time shall be first put.]

But there are several questions which, being incidental to every one, will take place of every one, privileged or not, to-wit: a question of order arising out of any other question must be decided before that question. 2 *Hats.*, 88.

A matter of privilege arising out of any question or from a quarrel between two members or any other cause, supersedes the consideration of the original question, and must be first disposed of. 2 *Hats.*, 88.

Reading papers relative to the question before the house. This question must be put before the principal one. 2 *Hats.*, 88.

Leave asked to withdraw a motion. The rule of parliament being that a motion made and seconded is in the possession of the house, and cannot be withdrawn without leave, the very terms of the rule imply that leave may be given, and, consequently, may be asked and put to the question.

## SECTION XXXIV.

### THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

When any question is before the house, any member may move a previous question, "Whether that question (called the main question) shall now be put?" If it pass in the affirmative, then the main question is to be put immediately, and no man may speak anything further to it, either to add or alter. *Memorials in Hakew.*, 28; 4 *Grey*, 27.

The previous question being moved and seconded, the question from the chair shall be, "Shall the main question be now put?" and if the nays prevail, the main question shall not then be put.

This kind of question is understood by Mr. Hatsell to have been introduced in 1604. 1 *Hats.*, 80. Sir Henry Vane introduced it. 2 *Grey*, 113, 114; 3 *Grey*, 384. When the question was put in this form, "Shall the main question be put?" a determination in the negative suppressed the main question during the session; but since the words, "now put" are used, they exclude it for the present only; formerly, indeed, only till the present debate was over (4 *Grey*, 43), but now for that day and no longer. 2 *Grey*, 113, 114.

Before the question, "Whether the main question shall now be put?" any person might formerly have spoken to the main question, because otherwise he would be precluded from speaking to it at all. *Memorials in Hakew.*, 28.

The proper occasion for the previous question, is when a question is brought forward of a delicate nature as to high personages, etc., or the discussion of which may call forth observations which might be of injurious consequences. Then the previous question is proposed; and in the modern usage, the discussion of the main question is suspended, and the debate confined to the previous question. The use of it has been ex-

tended abusively to other cases; but in these it has been an embarrassing procedure; its uses would be as well answered by other more simple parliamentary forms, and therefore it should not be favored, but restricted within as narrow limits as possible.

Whether a main question may be amended after the previous question on it has been moved and seconded? 2 *Hats.*, 88, says, if the previous question has been moved and seconded, and also proposed from the chair (by which he means stated by the speaker for debate), it has been doubted whether an amendment can be admitted to the main question. He thinks it may, after the previous question is moved and seconded; but not after it has been proposed from the chair. In this case he thinks the friends to the amendment must vote that the main question be not now put; and then move their amended question, which being made new by the amendment, is no longer the same which has just been suppressed, and therefore may be proposed as a new one. But this proceeding certainly endangers the main qusstion, by dividing its friends, some of whom may choose it unamended, rather than lose it altogether; while others of them may vote, as Hatsell advises, that the main question be not now put with a view to move it again in an amended form. The enemies of the main question, by this manœuvre to the previous question, get the enemies to the amendment added to them on the first vote, and throw the friends of the main question under the embarrassment of rallying again as they can. To support his opinion, too, he makes the deciding circumstances, whether an amendment may or may not be made, to be, that the previous question has been proposed from the chair. But, as the rule is that the house is in possession of a question as soon as it is moved and seconded, it cannot be more than possessed of it by its being also proposed from the chair. It may be said, indeed, that the object of the previous question being to get rid of a question, which it is not expedient should be discussed, this object may be defeated by moving to amend, and, in the discussion of that motion, involving the subject of the main question. But so may the object of the previous question be defeated, by moving the amended question as Mr. Hatsell proposes after the decision against putting the original question. He acknowledges, too, that the practice has been to admit previous amendments, and only cites a few late instances to the contrary. On the whole, I should think it best to decide it ab inconvenienti, to-wit: which is most inconvenient, to put it in the power of one side of the house to defeat a proposition by hastily moving the previous question, and thus forcing the main question to be put unamended; or to put it in the power of the other side to force on, incidentally at least a discussion which would be better avoided? Perhaps the last is the least inconvenience; inasmuch as the speaker, by confining the discussion rigor-

ously to the amendment only, may prevent their going into the main question, and inasmuch also as so great a proportion of the cases in which the previous question is called for, are fair and proper subjects for public discussion, and ought not to be obstructed by a formality introduced for questions of a peculiar character.

## SECTION XXXV.

### AMENDMENTS.

On an amendment being moved, a member who has spoken to the main question may speak again to the amendment. *Scob.*, 23.

If an amendment be proposed inconsistent with one already agreed to, it is a fit ground for its rejection by the house, but not within the competence of the speaker to suppress as if it were against order; for were he permitted to draw questions of consistence within the vortex of order, he might usurp a negative on important modifications, and suppress, instead of subserving the legislative will.

Amendments may be made so as totally to alter the nature of the proposition; and it is a way of getting rid of a proposition, by making it bear a sense different from what it was intended by the movers, so that they vote against it themselves. 2 *Hats.*, 79, 4, 82, 84. A new bill may be engrafted by way of amendment, on the words "Be it enacted," etc. 1 *Grey*, 190, 192.

If it be proposed to amend by leaving out certain words, it may be moved, as an amendment to this amendment, to leave out a part of the words of the amendment, which is equivalent to leaving them in the bill. 2 *Hats.*, 80, 9. The parliamentary question is, always, whether the words shall stand part of the bill.

When it is proposed to amend by inserting a paragraph, or part of one, the friends of the paragraph may make it as perfect as they can by amendments before the question is put for inserting it. If it be received, it cannot be amended afterward, in the same stage, because the house has on a vote agreed to it in that form. In like manner, if it is proposed to amend by striking out a paragraph, the friends of the paragraph are first to make it as perfect as they can by amendments, before the question is put for striking it out. If on the question it be retained, it cannot be amended afterwards, because a vote against striking out is equivalent to a vote agreeing to it in that form.

When it is moved to amend by striking out certain words and inserting others, the manner of stating the question is first to read the whole passage to be amended as it stands at present, then the words proposed to be struck out, next those to be inserted, and lastly the whole passage as it will be when amended. And the question, if desired, is then to be

divided, and put first on striking out. If carried, it is next on inserting the words proposed. If that be lost, it may be moved to insert others. 2 *Hats.*, 80, 7.

A motion is made to amend by striking out certain words and inserting others in their place, which is negatived. Then it is moved to strike out the same words, and to insert others of a tenor entirely different from those first proposed. It is negatived. Then it is moved to strike out the same words and insert nothing, which is agreed to. All this is admissible, because to strike out and insert A, is one proposition. To strike out and insert B, is a different proposition. And to strike out and insert nothing, is still different. And the rejection of one proposition does not preclude the offering a different one. Nor would it change the case were the first motion divided by putting the question first on striking out, and that negatived; for, as putting the whole motion to the question at once would not have precluded, the putting the half of it cannot do it.*

But if it had been carried affirmatively to strike out the words and to insert A it could not afterwards be permitted to strike out A and insert B. The mover of B should have notified, while the insertion of A was under debate, that he would move to insert B; in which case those who preferred it would join in rejecting A.

After A is inserted, however, it may be moved to strike out a portion of the original paragraph, comprehending A, provided the coherence to be struck out be so substantial as to make this effectively a different proposition, for then it is resolved into the common case of striking out a paragraph after amending it. Nor does anything forbid a new insertion, instead of A and its coherents.

In senate, January 25, 1798, a motion to postpone until the second Tuesday in February some amendments proposed to the constitution; the words, "until the second Tuesday in February," were struck out by way of amendment. Then it was moved to add, "until the first day of June." Objected that it was not in order, as the question should be first put on the longest time; therefore, after a shorter time decided against, a longer cannot be put to question. It was answered that this rule takes place only in filling blanks for time. But when a specific time stands part of motion, that may be struck out as well as any other part of a

*In the case of a division of the question, and a decision against striking out, I advance doubtingly the opinion here expressed. I find no authority either way and I know it may be viewed under a different aspect. It may be thought that having decided separately not to strike out the passage, the same question for striking out cannot be put over again, though with a view to a different insertion. Still I think it more reasonable and convenient to consider the striking out and insertion as forming one proposition; but should readily yield to any evidence that the contrary is the practice in parliament.

motion; and when struck out a motion may be received to insert any other. In fact, it is not until they are struck out, and a blank for the time thereby produced, that the rule can begin to operate, by receiving all the propositions for different times, and putting the question successively on the longest. Otherwise it would be in the power of the mover, by inserting originally a short time, to preclude the possibility of a longer, for till the short time is struck out, you cannot insert a longer; and if, after it is struck out, you cannot do it, then it cannot be done at all. Suppose the first motion had been made to amend by striking out "the second Tuesday in February," and insert instead thereof, "the first of June," it would have been regular, then, to divide the question, by proposing the first question to strike out and then that to insert. Now this is precisely the effect of the present proceeding; only, instead of one motion and two questions, there are two motions and two questions to effect it—the motion being divided as well as the question.

When the matter contained in two bills might better be put into one, the manner is to reject the one, and incorporate its matter into another bill by way of amendment. So if the matter of one bill would be better distributed into two, any part may be struck out by way of amendment, and put into a new bill. If a section is to be transposed, a question must be put on striking it out where it stands, and another for inserting it in the place desired.

A bill passed by the one house with blanks. These may be filled up by the other by way of amendments, returned to the first as such, and passed. 3 *Hats.*, 83.

The number prefixed to the section of a bill, being merely a marginal indication, and no part of the text of the bill, the clerk regulates that—the house or committee is only to amend the text.

## SECTION XXXVI.

### DIVISION OF THE QUESTION.

If a question contain more parts than one it may be divided into two or more questions. *Mem. in Hakew.*, 39. But not as the right of an individual member, but with the consent of the house. For who is to decide whether a question is complicated or not?—where it is complicated?—into how many propositions it may be divided? The fact is that the only mode of separating a complicated question is by moving amendments to it; and these must be decided by the house, on a question, unless the house orders it to be divided; as, on a question, December 2, 1640, making void the election of the knights for Worcester, on a motion it was resolved to make two questions of it, to-wit: one on each knight. *Hats.*, 85, 86. So, wherever there are several names in question, they may be divided and put one by one. 9 *Grey*, 444. So, 1729, April 17, on an

objection that a question was complicated, it was separated by amendment. 2 *Hats.*, 79.

The soundness of these observations will be evident from the embarrassments produced by the 12th rule of the senate, which says, "If the question in debate contain several points, any member may have the same divided."

1798, May 30, the alien bill in quasi-committee. To a section and proviso in the original had been added two new provisos by way of amendment. On a motion to strike out the section as amended, the question was desired to be divided. To do this it must be put first on striking out either the former proviso or some distinct member of the section. But when nothing remains but the last member or the section and the proviso, they cannot be divided so as to put the last member to question by itself; for the provisos might then be left standing alone as exceptions to a rule when the rule is taken away; or the new provisos might be left to a second question, after having been decided on once before at the same reading, which is contrary to rule. But the question must be on striking out the last member of the section as amended. This sweeps away the exceptions with the rule, and relieves from inconsistence. A question to be divisible, must comprehend points so distinct and entire that one of them being taken away the other may stand entire. But a proviso or exception without an enacting clause does not contain an entire point or proposition.

May 31. The same bill being before the senate. There was a proviso that the bill should not extend: 1. To any foreign minister; nor, 2. To any person to whom the president should give a passport; nor, 3. To any alien merchant conforming himself to such regulations as the president shall prescribe; and a division of the question into its simplest elements was called for. It was divided into four parts, the fourth taking in the words, "conforming himself," etc. It was objected that the words, "any alien merchant," could not be separated from their modifying words, "conforming," etc., because these words if left by themselves contain no substantive idea—will make no sense. But admitting that the divisions of a paragraph into separate questions must be so made that each part may stand by itself, yet the house having on the question retained the two first divisions, the words, "any alien merchant," may be struck out, and their modifying words will then attach themselves to the preceding description of persons, and become a modification of that description.

When a question is divided, after the question on the first member the second is open to debate and amendment; because it is a known rule that a person may rise and speak at any time before the question has been completely decided by putting the negative as well as the

affirmative side. But the question is not completely put when the vote has been taken on the first member only. One-half of the question, both affirmative and negative, remains still to be put. See *Excut. Jour.*, *June* 25, 1795. The same decision by President Adams.

## SECTION XXXVII.

### COEXISTING QUESTIONS.

It may be asked whether the house can be in possession of two motions or propositions at the same time? so that one of them being decided, the other goes to question without being moved anew? The answer must be special. When a question is interrupted by a vote of adjournment, it is thereby removed from before the house, and does not stand *ipso facto* before them at their next meeting, but must come forward in the usual way. So, when it is interrupted by the order of the day. Such other privileged questions also as dispose of the main question, (*e. g.*, the previous question, postponement, or commitment,) remove it from before the house. But it is only suspended by a motion to amend, to withdraw, to read papers, or by a question of order or privilege, and stands again before the house when these are decided. None but the class of privileged questions can be brought forward while there is another question before the house, the rule being that when a motion has been made and seconded, no other can be received except it be a privileged one.

## SECTION XXXVIII.

### EQUIVALENT.

If, on a question for rejection, a bill be retained, it passes, of course, to its next reading. *Hakew.*, 141; *Scob.*, 42. And a question for a second reading determined negatively, is a rejection without further question. 4 *Grey*, 149. And see *Elsynge's Memor.*, 42, in what cases questions are to be taken for rejection.

Where questions are perfectly equivalent so that the negative of the one amounts to the affirmative of the other, and leaves no other alternative, the decision of the one concludes necessarily the other. 4 *Grey*, 157. Thus the negative of striking out amounts to the affirmative of agreeing; and therefore to put a question on agreeing after that on striking out, would be to put the same question in effect twice over. Not so in questions of amendments between the two houses. A motion to recede being negatived, does not amount to a positive vote to insist, because there is another alternative, to-wit: to adhere.

A bill originating in one house is passed by the other with an amendment. A motion in the originating house to agree to the amendment is negatived. Does there result from this a vote of disagreement, or must

the question on disagreement be expressly voted? The questions respecting amendments from another house are—1st, to agree; 2d, to disagree; 3d, recede; 4th, insist; 5th, adhere.

1st. To agree.
2d. To disagree.

} Either of these concludes the other necessarily for the positive of either is exactly the equivalent of the negative of the other, and no other alternative remains. On either motion amendments to the amendments may be proposed; *e. g.*, if it be moved to disagree, those who are for the amendment have a right to propose amendments, and to make it as perfect as they can, before the question of disagreeing is put.

3d. To recede.
4th. To insist.
5th. To adhere.

} You may then either insist or adhere.
} You may then either recede or adhere.
} You may then either recede or insist.

Consequently the negative of these is not equivalent to a positive vote the other way. It does not raise so necessary an implication as may authorize the secretary by inference to enter another vote; for two alternatives still remain, either of which may be adopted by the house.

## SECTION XXXIX.

### THE QUESTION.

The question is to be put first on the affirmative, and then on the negative side.

After the speaker has put the affirmative part of the question, any member who has not spoken before to the question may rise and speak before the negative be put; because it is no full question till the negative be put. *Scob.*, 23; 2 *Hats.*, 73.

But in small matters, and which are, of course, such as receiving petitions, reports, withdrawing motions, reading papers, &c., the speaker most commonly supposes the consent of the house where no objection is expressed, and does not give them the trouble of putting the question formally. *Scob.*, 22; 2 *Hats.*, 87; 5 *Grey*, 129; 9 *Grey*, 301.

## SECTION XL.

### BILLS, THRD READING.

To prevent bills from being passed by surprise, the house, by a standing order, directs that they shall not be put on their passage before a fixed hour, naming one at which the house is commonly full. *Hakew.*, 153.

[The usage of the senate, is not to put bills on their passage till noon.]

A bill reported and passed to the third reading, cannot on that day be read the third time and passed; because this would be to pass on two readings in the same day.

At the third reading the clerk reads the bill and delivers it to the speaker, who states the title, that it is the third time of reading the bill, and that the question will be whether it shall pass. Formerly the speaker, or those who prepared a bill, prepared also a breviate or summary statement of its contents, which the speaker read when he declared the state of the bill, at the several readings. Sometimes, however, he read the bill itself, especially on its passage. *Hakew.*, 136, 137, 153; *Coke*, 22, 115. Latterly, instead of this, he, at the third reading, states the whole contents of the bill verbatim, only, instead of reading the formal parts, "Be it enacted," &c., he states that "preamble recites so and so —the 1st section enacts that, &c., the 2d section enacts," &c.

[But in the senate of the United States both of these formalities are dispensed with; the breviate presenting but an imperfect view of the bill, and being capable of being made to present a false one; and the full statement being a useless waste of time, immediately after a full reading by the clerk, and especially as every member has a printed copy in his hand.]

A bill on the third reading is not to be committed for the matter or body thereof; but to receive some particular clause or proviso, it has been sometimes suffered, but as a thing very unusual. *Hakew.*, 126, Thus, 27 *El.*, 1584, a bill was committed on the third reading, having been formerly committed on the second, but is declared not usual. *D'Ewes*, 337, *Col.*, 2; 414 *Col.*, 2.

When an essential provision has been omitted, rather than erase the bill and render it suspicious, they add a clause on a separate paper, engrossed and called a rider, which is read and put to the question three times. *Elsynge's Memorials*, 59; 6 *Grey*, 335; 1 *Blackst*, 183. For example of riders, see 3 *Hats*, 121, 122, 124, 126. Every one is at liberty to bring in a rider without asking leave. 10 *Grey*, 52.

It is laid down as a general rule, that amendments proposed at the second reading, shall be twice read, and those proposed at the third reading thrice read; as also all amendments from the other house. *Town., col.*, 19, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28.

It is with great and almost invincible reluctance that amendments are admitted at this reading, which occasion erasures or interlineations. Sometimes a proviso has been cut off from a bill; sometimes erased. 9 *Grey*, 513.

This is the proper stage for filling up blanks; for if filled up before, and now altered by erasure, it would be peculiarly unsafe.

At this reading the bill is debated afresh, and for the most part is more spoken to at this time than on any of the former readings. *Hakew.*, 153.

The debate on the question whether it should be read a third time, has discovered to its friends and opponents the arguments on which each

side relies, and which of these appear to have influence with the house; they have had time to meet them with new arguments, and put their old ones into new shapes. The former vote has tried the strength of the former opinion, and furnished grounds to estimate the issue; and the question now offered for its passage is the last occasion which is ever to be offered for carrying or rejecting it.

When the debate is ended, the speaker, holding the bill in his hand puts the question for its passage, by saying, "Gentlemen, all of you who are of opinion that this bill shall pass, say aye;" and after the answer of the ayes, "All those of the contrary opinion, say no." *Hakew.*, 154.

After the bill is passed there can be no further alteration of it in any point. *Hakew.*, 159.

## SECTION XLI.

### DIVISION OF THE HOUSE.

The affirmative and negative of the question having been both put and answered, the speaker declares whether the yeas or nays have it by the sound, if he be himself satisfied, and it stands as the judgment of the house. But if he be not himself satisfied which voice is the greater, or if before any other member comes into the house, or before any new motion is made (for it is too late after that), any member shall rise and declare himself dissatisfied with the speaker's decision, then the speaker is to divide the house. *Scob.*, 24; 2 *Hats.*, 140.

When the house of commons is divided, the one party goes forth and the other remains in the house. This has made it important which go forth and which remain; because the latter gain all the indolent, the indifferent and inattentive. The general rule, therefore, is, that those who give their vote for the preservation of the orders of the house, shall stay in; and those who are for introducing any new matter or alteration, or proceeding contrary to the established course, are to go out. But this rule is subject to many exceptions and modifications. 2 *Hats.*, 134; 1 *Rush*, *p.* 3, *fol.* 92; *Scob.*, 43, 52; *Co.*, 12, 116; *D'Ewes.*, 505, *col.* 1; *Mem. in Hakew.*, 25, 29, as will appear by the following statement of who go forth:

| | |
|---|---|
| Petition that it be received* | Ayes. |
| Read | |
| Lie on the table | Noes. |
| Rejected after refusal to lie on the table | |
| Referred to committee for further proceeding | Ayes. |
| Bill, that it be brought in | Ayes. |
| Read first or second time | |
| Engrossed or read a third time | |
| Proceedings on every other stage | |
| Committed | |
| To committee on the whole | Noes. |
| To select committee | Ayes. |
| Report of bill to lie on table | Noes. |

*Noes. 9 Grey, 365.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Be now *read.* | Ayes. | |
| Be taken into consideration three months hence | 30, P. J. | 251 |
| Amendments to be read a second time | Noes. | |
| Clause offered on report of bill be read a second time. | Ayes. | |
| For receiving a clause | | 334 |
| With amendments be engrossed | | 395 |
| That a bill be *now* read a third time | Noes. | 398 |
| Receive a rider | 260 | |
| Pass | | |
| Be printed | Ayes. | 250 |
| Committees. That A take the chair | | |
| To agree to whole or any part of report | | |
| That the house do *now* resolve into committee | Noes. | 291 |
| Speaker. That he now leave the chair, after order to go into committee | | |
| That he issue warrant for new writ | | |
| Member. That none be absent without leave | | |
| Witness. That he be further examined | Ayes. | 344 |
| Previous question | Noes. | |
| Blanks. That they be filled with the largest sum | Ayes. | |
| Amendments. That words stand part of | | |
| Lords. That their amendments be read a second time | Noes. | |
| Messenger be received | Ayes. | |
| Orders of the day to be now read, if before 2 o'clock | | |
| If after 2 o'clock | Noes. | |
| Adjournment till the next sitting day if before 4 o'clock | Ayes. | |
| If after 4 o'clock | Noes. | |
| Over a sitting day, (unless a previous resolution,) | Ayes. | |
| Over the 30th of January | Noes. | |
| For sitting on Sunday, or any other day not being a sitting day | Ayes. | |

The one party being gone forth, the speaker names two tellers from the affirmative and two from the negative side, who first count those sitting in the house and report the number to the speaker. Then they place themselves within the door, two on each side, and count those who went forth as they come in, and report the number to the speaker. *Mem. in Hakew.*, 26.

A mistake in the report of the tellers may be rectified after the report made. 2 *Hats.*, 145, *note.*

[But in both houses of congress all these intricacies are avoided. The ayes first rise, and are counted standing in their places by the president or speaker. Then they sit, and the noes rise and are counted in like manner.]

[In senate, if they are equally divided, the vice president announces his opinion, which decides.]

[The constitution, however, has directed that "the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal." And, again, that in all cases of reconsidering a bill disapproved by the president, and returned with his objections, "the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journals of each house respectively."]

[By the 16th and 17th rules of the senate, when the yeas and nays shall be called for by one-fifth of the members present, each member called upon shall, unless for special reasons he be excused by the senate, declare openly and without debate, his assent or dissent to the question. In taking the yeas and nays, and upon the call of the house, the names of the members shall be taken alphabetically.]

[When the yeas and nays shall be taken upon any question in pursuance of the above rule, no member shall be permitted, under any circumstances whatever, to vote after the decision is announced from the chair.]

[When it is proposed to take the vote by yeas and nays, the president or speaker states that "the question is whether, *e. g.*, the bill shall pass—that it is proposed that the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journal. Those, therefore, who desire it, will rise." If he finds and declares that one-fifth have risen, he then states that "those who are of the opinion that the bill shall pass are to answer in the affirmative; those of a contrary opinion in the negative." The clerk then calls over the names alphabetically, notes the yea or nay of each, and gives the list to the president or speaker, who declares the result. In the senate, if there be an equal division, the secretary calls on the vice president and notes his affirmative or negative, which becomes the decision of the house.]

In the house of commons every member must give his vote the one way or the other, (*Scob.*, 24,) as it is not permitted to any one to withdraw who is in the house when the question is put, nor is any one to be told in the division who was not in when the question was put. 2 *Hats.*, 140.

This last position is always true when the vote is by yeas and nays; where the negative as well as affirmative of the question is stated by the president at the same time, and the vote of both sides begins and proceeds *pari passu*. It is true also when the question is put in the usual way, if the negative has also been put; but if it has not, the member entering, or any other member, may speak, and even propose amendments, by which debate may be opened again, and the question be greatly deferred. And as some who have answered aye may have been changed by the new arguments, the affirmative must be put over again. If, then, the member entering may, by speaking a few words, occasion a repetition of a question, it would be useless to deny it on his simple call for it.

While the house is telling, no member may speak or move out of his place, for if any mistake be suspected it must be told again. *Mem. in Hakew.*, 26; 2 *Hats.*, 143.

If any difficulty arises in point of order during the division, the speaker is to decide peremptorily, subject to the future censure of the house if irregular. He sometimes permits old experienced members to assist him with their advice, which they do sitting in their seats, covered, to avoid the appearance of debate; but this can only be with the Speaker's leave, else the division might last several hours. 2 *Hats.*, 143.

The voice of the majority decides; for the *lex majoris partis* is the law of all councils, elections, etc., where not otherwise expressly provided. *Hakew.*, 93. But if the house be equally divided, "*semper presumatur pro negante;*" that is, the former law is not to be changed but by a majority. *Towns.*, *col.* 134.

[But in the senate of the United States, the vice president decides when the house is divided. *Const. U. S.*, I. 3.]

When from counting the house on a division, it appears that there is not a quorum, the matter continues exactly in the state in which it was before the division, and must be resumed at that point on any future day. 2 *Hats.*, 126.

1606, May 1, on a question whether a member having said yea may afterwards sit and change his opinion, a precedent was remembered by the speaker, of Mr Morris, attorney of the wards, in 39 *Eliz.*, who in like case changed his opinion. *Mem. Hakew.*, 27.

## SECTION XLII.

### TITLES.

After the bill has passed, and not before, the title may be amended, and is to be fixed by a question; and the bill is then sent to the other house.

## SECTION XLIII.

### RECONSIDERATION.

[When a question has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member of the majority to move for the reconsideration thereof; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after a bill, resolution, message, report, amendment or motion upon which the vote was taken shall have gone out of the possession of the senate announcing their decision; nor shall any motion for reconsideration be in order unless made on the same day on which the vote was taken, or within the two next days of the actual session of the senate thereafter.* *Rule* 20.]

[1798, Jan. A bill on its second reading being amended and on the question whether it shall be read a third time negatived, was restored by

*This part of the rule has been added since the Manual was compiled.

a decision to reconsider that question. Here the votes of negative and reconsideration, like positive and negative quantities in an equation, destroy one another, and are as if they were expunged from the journal. Consequently the bill is open for amendment, just so far as it was the moment preceding the question for the third reading; that is to say, all parts of the bill are open for amendment except those on which votes have been already taken in its present stage. So, also, it may be recommitted.]

[†The rule permitting the reconsideration of a question affixing to it no limitation of time or circumstance, it may be asked whether there is no limitation? If, after the vote, the paper on which it is passed has been parted with, there can be no reconsideration; as if a vote has been for the passage of a bill, and the bill has been sent to the other house. But where the paper remains, as on a bill rejected, when, or under what circumstances does it cease to be susceptible of reconsideration? This remains to be settled; unless, a sense of that the right of reconsideration is a right to waste the time of the house in repeated agitations of the same question, so that it shall never know when a question is done with, should induce them to reform this anomalous proceeding.]

In parliament, a question once carried cannot be questioned again at the same session, but must stand as the judgment of the house *Towns.*, *col.* 67; *Mem. in Hakew.*, 33. And a bill once rejected, another of the same substance cannot be brought in again the same session. *Hakew.*, 158; 6 *Grey*, 392. But this does not extend to prevent putting in the same question in different stages of a bill; because every stage of a bill submits the whole and every part of it to the opinion of the house, as open for amendment, either by insertion or omission, though the same amendment has been accepted or rejected in a former stage. So in reports of committees, *e. g.*, report of an address, the same question is before the house, and open for free discussion. *Towns.*, *col* 26; 2 *Hats.*, 98, 100, 101. So orders of the house, or instruction to committee, may be discharged. So a bill, begun in one house, and sent to the other, and there rejected, may be renewed again in that other, passed and sent back. *Ib.*, 92; 3 *Hats.*, 161. Or if instead of being rejected, they read it once and lay it aside, or amend it, and put it off a month, they may order in another to the same effect, with the same or different title. *Hakew.*, 97, 98.

Diverse expedients are used to correct the effects of this rule; as by passing an explanatory act, if anything has been omitted or ill expressed, (3 *Hats.*, 278,) or an act to enforce, and make more effectual an act, etc., or to rectify mistakes in act, etc., or a committee on one bill may be instructed to receive a clause to rectify the mistakes of another. Thus,

†This rule now fixes the limitation.

June 24, 1685, a clause was inserted in a bill for rectifying a mistake committed by a clerk in engrossing a bill of supply. 2 *Hats.*, 194, 6. Or the session may be closed for one, two, three or more days, and a new one commenced. But then all matters depending must be finished, or they fall, and are to begin de novo. 3 *Hats.*, 94, 98. Or a part of the subject may be taken up by another bill, or taken up in a different way. 6 *Grey*, 304, 316.

And in cases of the last magnitude, this rule has not been so strictly and verbally observed as to stop indispensible proceedings altogether. 2 *Hats.*, 22, 98. Thus when the address on the preliminaries of peace in 1782 had been lost by a majority of one, on account of the importance of the question, and smallness of the majority, the same question in substance, though with some words not in the first, and which might change the opinion of some members, was brought on again and carried, as the motives for it were thought to outweigh the objection of form. 2 *Hats.*, 99, 100.

A second bill may be passed to continue an act of the same session, or to enlarge the time limited for its execution. 2 *Hats.*, 95, 98. This is not in contradiction to the first act.

## SECTION XLIV.

### BILLS SENT TO THE OTHER HOUSE.

[All bills passed in the senate shall, before they are sent to the house of representatives, be examined by a committee, consisting of three members, whose duty shall be to examine all bills, amendments, resolutions, or motions, before they go out of possession of the senate, and to make report that they are correctly engrossed; which report shall be entered on the journal. *Rule* 33.]

A bill from the other house is sometimes ordered to lie on the table. 2 *Hats.*, 97.

When bills, passed in one house and sent to the other, are grounded on special facts requiring proof, it is usual, either by message or at a conference, to ask the grounds and evidence; and this evidence, whether arising out of papers, or from the examination of witnesses, is immediately communicated. 3 *Hats.*, 48.

## SECTION XLV.

### AMENDMENTS BETWEEN THE HOUSES.

When either house, *e. g.*, the house of commons, sends a bill to the other, the other may pass it with amendments. The regular progression in this case is, that the commons disagree to the amendment; the lords insist on it; the commons insist on their disagreement; the lords adhere

to their amendment; the commons adhere to their disagreement. The term of insisting may be repeated as often as they choose to keep the question open. But the first adherence by either renders it necessary for the other to recede or adhere also; when the matter is usually suffered to fall. 10 *Grey*, 148. Latterly, however, there are instances of their having gone to a second adherence. There must be an absolute conclusion of the subject somewhere, or otherwise transactions between the houses would become endless. 3 *Hats.*, 268, 270. The term of insisting, we are told by Sir John Trevor, was then (1679) newly introduced into parliamentary usage by the lords. 7 *Grey*, 94. It was certainly a happy innovation, as it multiplies the opportunities of trying modifications which may bring the houses to concurrence. Either house, however, is free to pass over the term of insisting, and to adhere in the first instance; 10 *Grey*, 146; but it is not respectful to the other. In the ordinary parliamentary course, there are two free conferences, at least, before an adherence. 10 *Grey*, 147.

Either house may recede from its amendment, and agree to the bill; or recede from their disagreement to the amendment, and agree to the same absolutely, or with an amendment; for here the disagreement and receding destroy one another, and the subject stands as before the disagreement. *Elsynge*, 23, 27; 9 *Grey*, 476.

But the house cannot recede from, or insist on its own amendment, with an amendment, for the same reason that it cannot send to the other house an amendment to its own act after it has passed the act. They may modify an amendment from the other house by ingrafting an amendment on it, because they have never assented to it; but they cannot amend their own amendment, because they have, on the question, passed it in that form. 9 *Grey*, 363; 10 *Grey*, 240. In the senate, March 29, 1798. Nor where one house has adhered to their amendment, and the other agrees with an amendment, can the first house depart from the form which they have fixed by an adherence.

In the case of a money bill, the lords' proposed amendments become, by delay, confessedly necessary. The commons, however, refused them, as infringing on their privileges as to money bills; but they offered themselves to add to the bill a proviso to the same effect, which had no coherence with the lords' amendments; and urged that it was an expedient warranted by precedent, and not unparliamentary in a case become impracticable, and irremediable in any other way. 3 *Hats.*, 256, 266, 270, 271. But the lords refused, and the bill was lost. 1 *Chand.*, 288. A like case, 1 *Chand.*, 311. So the commons resolved that it was unparliamentary to strike out, at a conference, anything in a bill which had been agreed and passed by both houses. 6 *Grey*, 274; 1 *Chand.*, 312.

A motion to amend an amendment from the other house takes precedence of a motion to agree or disagree.

A bill originating in one house is passed by the other with an amendment.

The originating house agrees to their amendment with an amendment. The other may agree to their amendment with an amendment, that being only in the 2d and not the 3d degree; for, as the amending house, the first amendment with which they passed the bill is a part of its text; it is the only text they have agreed to. The amendment to that text by the originating house, therefore, is only in the 1st degree, and the amendment to that again by the amending house is only in the 2d, to-wit: an amendment to an amendment, and so admissible. Just so, when, on a bill from the originating house, the other, at its second reading makes an amendment; on the third reading this amendment is become the text of the bill, and if an amendment to it be moved, an amendment to that amendment may also be moved, as being only in the 2d degree.

## SECTION XLVI.

### CONFERENCES.

It is on the occasion of amendments between the houses that conferences are usually asked; but they may be asked in all cases of difference of opinion between the two houses on matters pending between them. The request of a conference, however, must always be with the house which is possessed of the papers. 3 *Hats.*, 31; 1 *Grey*, 425.

Conferences may be either simple or free. At a conference simply, written reasons are prepared by the house asking it, and they are read and delivered, without debate, to the managers of the other house at the conference; but are not then to be answered; 4 *Grey*, 144. The other house, then, if satisfied, vote the reason satisfactory, or say nothing; if not satisfied, they resolve them not satisfactory, and ask a conference on the subject of the last conference, where they read and deliver, in like manner, written answers to those reasons. 3 *Grey*, 183. They are meant chiefly to record the jurisdiction of each house to the nation at large, and to posterity, and in proof that the miscarriage of a necessary measure is not imputable to them. 3 *Grey*, 255. At free conferences the managers discuss, viva voce and freely, and interchange propositions for such modifications as may be made in a parliamentary way, and may bring the sense of the two houses together. And each party reports in writing to their respective houses the substance of what is said on both sides, and it is entered in their journals. 9 *Grey*, 220; 3 *Hats.*, 280. This report cannot be amened or altered as that of a committee may be. *Journal of Senate, May* 24, 1796.

A conference may be asked, before the house asking it has come to a resolution of disagreement, insisting or adhering. 3 *Hats.*, 269, 341. In which case the papers are not left with the other conferees, but are brought back to be the foundation of the vote to be given. And this is the most reasonable and respectful proceeding; for, as was urged by the lords on a particular occasion, "it is held vain, and below the wisdom of parliament, to reason or argue against fixed resolutions, and upon terms of impossibility to persuade." 3 *Hats* 226. So the commons say, "an adherence is never delivered at a free conference, which implies debate." 10 *Grey*, 137. And on another occasion the lords made it an objection that the commons had asked a free conference after they had made resolutions of adhering. It was then affirmed, however, on the part of the commons, that nothing was more parliamentary than to proceed with free conferences after adhering, (3 *Hats.*, 269,) and we do in fact see inferences of conferences, or of free conference, asked after the resolution of disagreeing, (3 *Hats.*, 251, 253, 260, 286, 291, 316, 349;) of insisting, (*Ib.*, 280, 296, 299, 319, 322, 355;) of adhering, (269, 270, 283, 300;) and even of a second or final adherence. 3 *Hats.*, 270. And in all cases of conference asked after a vote of disagreement, etc., the conferees of the house asking it are to leave the papers with the conferees of the other; and in one case where they refused to receive them, they were left on the table in the conference chamber. *Ib.*, 317, 323, 354; 10 *Grey*, 146.

After a free conference, the usage is to proceed with free conferences, and not return again to a conference. 3 *Hats.*, 270; 9 *Grey*, 229.

After a conference denied, a free conference may be asked. 1 *Grey*, 45.

When a conference is asked, the subject of it must be expressed, or the conference not agreed to. *Ord. H. Com.*, 89; 1 *Grey*, 425; 7 *Grey*, 31. They are sometimes asked to inquire concerning an offense or default of a member of the other house. 6 *Grey*, 181; 1 *Chand.*, 304. Or the failure of the other house to present to the king a bill passed by both houses. 8 *Grey*, 302. Or on information received, and relating to the safety of the nation. 10 *Grey*, 171. Or when the methods of parliament are thought by the one house to have been departed from by the other, a conference is asked to come to a right understanding thereon. 10 *Grey*, 148. So when an unparliamentary message has been sent, instead of answering it, they ask a conference. 3 *Gray*, 155. Formerly an address or article of impeachment, or a bill with amendments, or a vote of the house, or concurrence in a vote, or a message from the king, were sometimes communicated by way of conference. 6 *Grey*, 128, 300, 387; 7 *Grey*, 80; 8 *Grey*, 210, 255; 1 *Torbuck's Deb.*, 278; 10 *Grey*, 293; 1 *Chand.*, 49, 287. But this is not the modern practice. 8 *Grey*, 255.

A conference has been asked after the first reading of the bill. 1 *Grey*, 194. This is a singular instance.

## SECTION XLVII.

### MESSAGES.

Messages between the houses are to be sent only while both houses are sitting. 3 *Hats.*, 15. They are received during debate without adjourning the debate. 3 *Hats.*, 22

[In senate the messengers are introduced in any state of business, except: 1. While a question is putting. 2. While the yeas and nays are calling. 3. While the ballots are counting. *Rule* 47. The first case is short; the second and third are cases where any interruption might occasion errors difficult to be corrected. So arranged June 15, 1788.]

In the house of representatives, as in parliament, if the house be in committee when a messenger attends, the speaker takes the chair to receive the message, and then quits it to return into committee, without any question or interruption. 4 *Grey*, 226.

Messengers are not saluted by the members, but by the speaker of the house. 2 *Grey*, 253, 274.

If messengers commit an error in delivering their message, they may be admitted or called in to correct their message. 4 *Grey*, 41. Accordingly, March 13, 1800, the senate having made two amendments to a bill from the house of representatives, their secretary, by mistake, delivered one only, which being inadmissible by itself, that house disagreed, and notified the senate of their disagreement. This produced a discovery of the mistake. The secretary was sent to the other house to correct his mistake, the correction was received, and the two amendments acted on de novo.

As soon as the messenger, who has brought the bills from the other house, has retired, the speaker holds the bills in his hand, and acquaints the house "that the other house have by their messenger sent certain bills," and then reads their titles, and delivers them to the clerk, to be safely kept till they shall be called for to be read. *Hakew.*, 178.

It is not the usage for one house to inform the other by what numbers a bill has passed. 10 *Grey*, 150. Yet they have sometimes recommended a bill as of great importance, to the consideration of the house to which it is sent. 3 *Hats.*, 25. Nor when they have rejected a bill from the other house, do they give notice of it; but it passes sub silentio, to prevent unbecoming altercations. 1 *Blackst.*, 183.

[But in congress the rejection is notified by message to the house in which the bill originated.]

A question is never asked by the one house of the other by way of message, but only at a conference; for this is an interrogatory, not a message. 3 *Grey*, 151, 181.

When a bill is sent by one house to the other, and is neglected, they

may send a message to remind them of it. 3 *Hats.*, 25 ; 5 *Grey*, 154. But if it be mere inattention, it is better to have it done informally, by communication between the speakers or members of the two houses.

Where the subject of a message is of a nature that can properly be communicated to both houses of parliament, it is expected that this communication should be made to both on the same day. But where a message was accompanied with an original declaration, signed by the party to which the message referred, its being sent to one house was not noticed by the other, because the declaration, being original, could not possibly be sent to both houses at the same time. 2 *Hats.*, 260, 261, 262.

The king having sent original letters to the commons, afterward desires they may be returned, that he may communicate them to the lords. 1 *Chandler*, 303.

## SECTION XLVIII.

### ASSENT.

The house which has received a bill and passed it, may present it for the king's assent, and ought to do it, though they have not by message notified to the other their passage of it. Yet the notifying by message is a form which ought to be observed between the two houses, from motives of respect and good understanding. 2 *Hats.*, 142. Were the bill to be withheld from being presented to the king, it would be an infringement of the rules of parliament. *Ib.*

[When a bill has passed both houses of congress, the house last acting on it notifies its passage to the other, and delivers the bill to the joint committee of enrollment, who see that it is truly enrolled in parchment.] When the bill is enrolled, it is not to be written in paragraphs, but solidly, and all of a piece, that the blanks between the paragraphs may not give room for forgery. 6 *Grey*, 143. [It is then put in the hands of the clerk of the house of representatives to have it signed by the speaker. The clerk then brings it by way of message to the senate to be signed by their president. The secretary of the senate returns it to the committee of enrollment, who present it to the president of the United States. If he approve, he signs, and deposits it among the rolls in the office of the secretary of state, and notifies by message the house in which it originated that he has approved and signed it ; of which that house informs the other by message. If the president disapproves, he is to return it with his objections to that house in which it shall have originated, who are to enter the objections at large on their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent together with the president's objections to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered ; and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall be-

come a law. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress by its adjournment prevents its return ; in which case it shall not be a law. *Const. U. S.*, 1, 7.

[Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the president of the United States, and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him ; or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill. *Const. U. S.*, 1, 7.]

## SECTION XLIX.

### JOURNALS.

[Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy. *Const.*, 1, 5.]

[The proceedings of the senate, when not acting as in a committee of the whole, shall be entered on the journals as concisely as possible, care being taken to detail a true account of the proceedings. Every vote of the senate shall be entered on the journals, and a brief statement of the contents of each petition, memorial, or paper presented to the senate, be also inserted on the journal. *Rule* 33.]

[The titles of bills and such parts thereof only, as shall be affected by proposed amendments, shall be inserted on the journals. *Rule* 32.]

If a question is interrupted by a vote to adjourn, or to proceed to the orders of the day, the original question is never printed in the journal, it never having been a vote, nor introductory to any vote ; but when suppressed by the previous question, the first question must be stated, in order to introduce and make intelligible the second. 2 *Hats*, 83.

So also when a question is postponed, adjourned or laid on the table, the original question, though not yet a vote, must be expressed in the journals ; because it makes part of the vote of postponement, adjourning or laying it on the table.

Where amendments are made to a question, those amendments are not printed in the journals separated from the question, but only the question as finally agreed to by the house. The rule of entering in the journals only what the house has agreed to, is founded in great prudence and good sense ; as there may be many questions proposed, which it may be improper to publish to the world in the form in which they are made. 2 *Hats.*, 85.

[In both houses of congress, all questions wherein the yeas and nays are desired by one-fifth of the members present, whether decided affirmatively or negatively, must be entered on the journals. *Const.*, 1, 5.]

The first order for printing the votes of the house of commons was October 30, 1685. 1 *Chandler*, 387.

Some judges have been of opinion that the journals of the house of commons are no records, but only remembrances. But this is not law. *Hob.*, 110, 111; *Lex. Parl.*, 114, 115; *Jour. H. C. Mar.*, 17, 1592; *Hale Parl.*, 105. For the lords in their house have power of judicature, the commons in their house have power of judicature; and both houses together have power of judicature; and the book of the clerk of the house of commons is a record, as is affirmed by act of parliament, 6 *H.* 8 *c.* 16; 4 *Inst.*, 23, 24: and every member of the house of commons hath a judicial place. 4 *Inst.*, 15. As records they are open to every person, and a printed vote of either house is sufficient ground for the other to notice it. Either may appoint a committee to inspect the journals of the other, and report what has been done by the other in any particular case. 2 *Hats.*, 361; 3 *Hats.*, 27-30. Every member has a right to see the journals, and take and publish votes from them. Being a record, every one may see and publish them. 6 *Grey*, 118, 119.

On information of a mis-entry or omission of an entry in the journal, a committee may be appointed to examine and rectify it, and report it to the house. 2 *Hats.*, 194, 5.

## SECTION L.

### ADJOURNMENT.

The two houses of parliament have the sole, separate and independent power of adjourning each their respective houses. The king has no authority to adjourn them; he can only signify his desire, and it is in the wisdom and prudence of either house to comply with his requisition, or not, as they see fitting. 2 *Hats*, 332; 1 *Blackstone*, 186; 5 *Grey*, 122.

[By the constitution of the United States a smaller number than a majority may adjourn from day to day. I, 5. But "neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting." I, 5. And in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, the president may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. *Const.*, II, 3.]

A motion to adjourn, simply, cannot be amended, as by adding "to a particular day;" but must be put simply "that this house do now adjourn;" and if carried in the affirmative, it is adjourned to the next sitting day, unless it has come to a previous resolution, "that at its rising

it will adjourn to a particular day," and then the house is adjourned to that day. 2 *Hats.*, 82.

Where it is convenient that the business of the house be suspended for a short time, as for a conference presently to be held, etc., it adjourns during pleasure. 2 *Hats.*, 305; or for a quarter of an hour. 5 *Grey*, 331.

If a question be put for adjournment, it is no adjournment till the speaker pronounces it. 5 *Grey*, 137. And from courtesy and respect, no member leaves his place till the speaker has passed on.

## SECTION LI.

### A SESSION.

Parliament have three modes of separation, to-wit: By adjournment, by prorogation or dissolution by the king, or by the efflux of the term for which they were elected. Prorogation or dissolution constitutes there what is called a session, provided some act has passed. In this case all matters depending before them are discontinued, and at their next meeting are to be taken up de novo, if taken up at all. 1 *Blackst.*, 186. Adjournment, which is by themselves, is no more than a continuance of the session from one day to another, or for a fortnight, a month, &c., ad libitum. All matters depending remain in statu quo, and when they meet again, be the term ever so distant, are resumed, without any fresh commencement, at the point at which they were left. 1 *Lev.* 165; *Lex. Parl.*, c. 2; 1 *Ro. Rep.*. 29; 4 *Inst.*, 7, 27, 28; *Hutt.*, 61; 1 *Mod.*, 252; *Ruffh. Jac. I, Dict. Parliament;* 1 *Blackst.*, 186. Their whole session is considered in law but as one day, and has relation to the first day thereof. *Bro. Abr. Parliament*, 86.

Committees may be appointed to sit during a recess by adjournment, but not by prorogation. 5 *Grey*, 374; 9 *Grey*, 350; 1 *Chandler*, 50. Neither house can continue any portion of itself in any parliamentary function beyond the end of the session, without the consent of the other two branches. When done, it is by a bill constituting them commissioners for the particular purpose.

[Congress separates in two ways only, to-wit: By adjournment or dissolution by the efflux of their time. What, then, constitutes a session with them? A dissolution closes one session, and the meeting of the new congress begins another. The constitution authorizes the president, "on extraordinary occasions to convene both houses, or either of them." (I, 3.) If convened by the president's proclamation, this must begin a new session, and, of course, determine the preceding one to have been a session. So if it meets under the clause of the constitution, which says, "the congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by

law appoint a different day." (I, 4.) This must begin a new session; for even if the last adjournment was to this day, the act of adjournment is merged in the higher authority of the constitution, and the meeting will be under that, and not under their adjournment. So far we have fixed landmarks for determining sessions. In other cases it is declared by the joint vote authorizing the president of the senate and speaker to close the session on a fixed day, which is usually in the following form: *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*, That the president of the senate and speaker of the house of representatives be authorized to close the present session by adjourning their respective houses on the —— day of ——.]

When it was said above that all matters depending before parliament were discontinued by the termination of the session, it was not meant for judiciary cases depending before the house of lords, such as impeachments, appeals and writs of error. These stand continued, of course, to the next session. *Raym.*, 120, 381; *Ruffh. Jac. L. D. Parliament.*

[Impeachments stand, in like manner, continued before the senate of the United States.]

## SECTION LII.

### TREATIES.

[The president of the United States has power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur. *Const. U. S.*, II, 2.]

[All confidential communications made by the president of the United States to the senate, shall be by the members thereof kept secret; and that all treaties which may hereafter be laid before the senate, shall also be kept secret, until the senate shall, by their resolution, take off the injunction of secrecy. *Rule* 39.]

Treaties are legislative acts. A treaty is the law of the land. It differs from other laws only as it must have the consent of a foreign nation, being but a contract with respect to that nation. In all countries, I believe, except England, treaties are made by the legislative power; and there also, if they touch the laws of the land, they must be approved by parliament. Ware v. Hayton, 3 *Dallas' Rep.*, 223. It is acknowledged, for instance, that the king of Great Britain cannot by a treaty make a citizen of an alien. *Vattel, b.* 1, *c.* 19, *sec.* 214. An act of parliament was necessary to validate the American treaty of 1783. And abundant examples of such acts can be cited. In the case of the treaty of Utrecht, in 1712, the commercial articles required the concurrence of parliament; but a bill brought in for that purpose was rejected. France, the other contracting party, suffered these articles, in practice, to be not insisted on, and adhered to the rest of the treaty. 4 *Russel's Hist. Mod. Europe*, 457; 2 *Smollet*, 242, 246.

[By the constitution of the United States this department of legislation is confined to two branches only of the ordinary legislature; the president originating, and the senate having a negative. To what subjects this power extends has not been defined in detail by the constitution; nor are we entirely agreed among ourselves. 1. It is admitted that it must concern the foreign nation party to the contract, or it would be a mere nullity, res inter alios acta. 2. By the general power to make treaties, the constitution must have intended to comprehend only those subjects which are usually regulated by treaty, and cannot be otherwise regulated. 3. It must have meant to except out of these rights reserved to the States; for surely the president and senate cannot do by treaty what the whole government is interdicted from doing in any way. 4. And also to except those subjects of legislation in which it gave a participation to the house of representatives. This last exception is denied by some, on the ground that it would leave very little matter for the treaty power to work on. The less the better, say others. The constitution thought it wise to restrain the executive and senate from entangling and embroiling our affairs with those of Europe. Besides as the negotiations are carried on by the executive alone, the subjecting to the ratification of the representatives such articles as are within their participation, is no more inconvenient than to the senate. But the ground of this exception is denied as unfounded. For examine, *e. g.* the treaty of commerce with France, and it will be found that, out of thirty-one articles, there are not more than small portions of two or three of them which would not still remain as subjects of treaties, untouched by these exceptions.]

Treaties being declared, equally with the laws of the United States, to be the supreme law of the land, it is understood that an act of the legislature alone can declare them infringed and rescinded. This was accordingly the process adopted in the case of France in 1798.

[It has been the usage for the executive, when it communicates a treaty to the senate for their ratification, to communicate also the correspondence of the negotiators. This having been omitted in case of the Prussian treaty, was asked by a vote of the house, of February 12, 1800, and was obtained. And in December, 1800, the convention of that year between the United States and France, with the report of the negotiations by the envoys, but not their instructions, being laid before the senate, the instructions were asked for, and communicated by the president.]

[The mode of voting on questions of ratification is by nominal call.]

[Whenever a treaty shall be laid before the senate for ratification, it shall be read a first time for information only; when no motion to reject, ratify, or modify the whole, or any part, shall be received. Its second

reading shall be for consideration, and on a subsequent day, when it shall be taken up as in a committee of the whole, and every one shall be free to move a question on any particular article, in this form: "Will the senate advise and consent to the ratification of this article?" or to propose amendments thereto, either by inserting or by leaving out words, in which last case the question shall be: "Shall the words stand part of the article?" And in every of the said cases, the concurrence of two-thirds of the senators present shall be requisite to decide affirmatively. And when, through the whole, the proceedings shall be stated to the house, and questions be again severally put thereon, for confirmation, or new ones proposed requiring in like manner a concurrence of two-thirds of whatever is retained or inserted.]

[The votes so confirmed shall, by the house, or a committee thereof, be reduced into the form of a ratification, with or without modifications, as may have been decided, and shall be proposed on a subsequent day, when every one shall again be free to move amendments, either by inserting or leaving out words; in which last case the question shall be: "Shall the words stand part of the resolution?" And in both cases the concurrence of two-thirds shall be requisite to carry the affirmative; as well as on the final question to advise and consent to the ratification in the form agreed to. *Rule* 37.]

[When any question may have been decided by the senate, in which two-thirds of the members present are necessary to carry the affirmative, any member who voted on that side which prevailed in the question may be at liberty to move for a reconsideration, and a motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes. *Rule* 37.]

## SECTION LIII.

### IMPEACHMENT.

[The house of representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment. *Const. U. S.*, I. 3.]

[The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States. But the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law *Const.*, I. 3.]

[The president, vice president and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors. *Const.*, II. 4.

[The trial of crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury. *Const.*, III. 2.]

These are the provisions of the constitution of the United States on the subject of impeachments. The following is a sketch of some of the principles and practices of England on the same subject:

*Jurisdiction.* The lords cannot impeach any to themselves, nor join in the accusation, because they are the judges. *Seld. Judic. in Parl.*, 12, 63. Nor can they proceed against a commoner but on complaint of the commons. *Ib.*, 84. The lords may not, by the law, try a commoner for a capital offense, on the information of the king or a private person, because the accused is entitled to a trial by his peers generally; but on accusation by the house of commons, they may proceed against the delinquent of whatsoever degree, and whatsoever be the nature of the offense; for there they do not assume to themselves trial at common law. The commons are then instead of a jury, and the judgment is given on their demand, which is instead of a verdict. So the lords do only judge, but not try the delinquent. *Ib.*, 6, 7. But Wooddeson denies that a commoner can now be charged capitally before the lords, even by the commons; and cites Fitzharris' case, 1681, impeached for high treason, where the lords remitted the prosecution to the inferior court. 8 *Grey's Deb.*, 325-7; *Wooddeson*, 601, 576; 3 *Seld.*, 1610, 1619, 1641; 4 *Blackst.* 25; 73 *Seld.*, 1604, 1618; 9, 1656.

*Accusation.* The commons, as the grand inquest or the nation, become suitors for penal justice. 2 *Wood.*, 597; 6 *Grey*, 356. The general course is to pass a resolution containing a criminal charge against the supposed delinquent, and then to direct some member to impeach him by oral accusation, at the bar of the house of lords, in the name of the commons. The person signifies that the articles will be exhibited, and desires that the delinquent may be sequestered from his seat, or be committed, or that the peers will take order from his appearance. *Sachev. Trial*, 325; 2 *Wood.*, 602, 605; *Lords' Jour.*, 3 *June*, 1701, 101; 1 *Wms.*, 616; 6 *Grey*, 324.

*Process.* If a party do not appear, proclamations are to be issued, giving him a day to appear. On their return they are strictly examined. If any error be found in them, a new proclamation issues, giving a short day. If he appear not, his goods may be arrested and they may proceed. *Seld. Judd.*, 98, 99.

*Articles.* The accusation (articles) of the commons is substituted in place of an indictment. Thus, by the usage of parliament, in impeachment for writing or speaking, the particular words need not be specified. *Sach. Tr.*, 325; 2 *Wood.*, 602, 605; *Lords' Jour.*, 3 *June*, 1701, 101; 1 *Wms.*, 616.

*Appearance.* If he appears, and the case be capital, he answers in custody; though not if the accusation be general. He is not to be committed but on special accusations. If it be for a misdemeanor only, he answers, a lord in his place, a commoner at the bar, and not in custody, unless, on the answer, the lords find cause to commit him, till he finds sureties to attend, and less he should fly. *Seld. Judd.* 98, 99. A copy of the article is given him, and a day fixed for his answer. *T. Ray.* 1; *Rushw.*, 268; *Fost.*, 232; 1 *Clar. Hist. of the Reb.*, 379. On a misdemeanor his appearance may be in person, or he may answer in writing, or by attorney *Seld. Judd.*, 100. The general rule on accusations for a misdemeanor is, that in such a state of liberty or restraint as the party is when the commons complain of him, in such he is to answer. *Ib.*, 101. If previously committed by the commons, he answers as a prisoner. But this may be called in some sort judicum parium suorum. *Ib.* In misdemeanors the party has a right to counsel by the common law; but not in capital cases. *Seld. Judd.*, 102-5.

*Answer.* The answer need not observe great strictness of form. He may plead guilty as to part, and defend as to the residue; or, saving all exceptions, deny the whole or give a particular answer to each article separately. 1 *Rush.* 274; 1 *Rush*, 1374; 12 *Parl. Hist.*, 442; 3 *Lords' Jour*, 13 *Nov.*, 1643; *Woodd*, 607. But he cannot plead a pardon in bar to the impeachment. 2 *Woodd.*, 615; 2 *St. Tr.*, 735.

*Replication, rejoinder, etc.* There may be a replication, rejoinder, etc. *Seld. Judd.*, 114; 8 *Grey's Deb.*, 233; *Sach. Tr.*, 15; *Jour. H of C.*, 6 *March*, 1640, 1.

*Witnesses.* The practice is to swear the witnesses in open house, and then examine them there; or a committee may be named, who shall examine them in committee, either on interrogatories agreed on in the house, or such as the committee in their discretion shall demand. *Seld. Jud.*, 120, 123

*Jury.* In the case of Alice Pierce (1 *R.*, 2), a jury was empaneled for her trial before a committee. *Seld. Jud.*, 123. But this was on a complaint, not on impeachment by the commons. *Seld. Jud*, 163. It must also have been for a misdemeanor only, as the lords spiritual sat in the case, which they do on misdemeanors, but not in capital cases. *Id.*, 148. The judgment was a forfeiture of all her lands and goods. *Id.*, 188. This, Selden says, is the only jury he finds recorded in parliament for misdemeanor; but he makes no doubt, if the delinquent doth put himself on trial of his country, a jury ought to be empaneled, and he adds that it is not so on impeachment by the commons: for they are in loco proprio, and there no jury ought to be empaneled. *Id*, 124. The Ld. Berkley, 6 *E.*, 3, was arraigned for the murder of *L.*, 2, on an information on the part of the king, and not impeachment of the commons; for then they

had been patria sua. He waived his peerage and was tried by a jury of Gloucestershire and Warwickshire. *Id.*, 125. In 1 *H.*, 7, the commons protest that they are not to be considered as parties to any judgment given or hereafter to be given in parliament. *Seld. Jud.*, 133. They have been generally and more justly considered, as is before stated, as the grand jury; for the conceit of Selden is certainly not accurate, and they are the patria sua of the accused, and that the lords do only judge, but not try. It is undeniable that they do try; for they examine witnesses as to the facts, and acquit or condemn, according to their own belief of them. And Lord Hale says, "The peers are judges of law as well as of fact;" (2 *Hale P. C.*, 275) consequently of fact as well as of law.

*Presence of Commons.* The commons are to be present at the examination of witnesses. *Seld. Jud.*, 124. Indeed, they are to attend throughout, either as a committee of the whole house, or otherwise, at discretion, appoint managers to conduct the proofs. *Rushw. Tr. of Straff.*, 37; *Com. Journ.*, 4 *Feb.*, 1709-10; 2 *Woodd.*, 614. And judgment is not to be given till they demand it. *Seld Jud*, 124. But they are not to be present on impeachment when the lords consider of the answer of proofs and determine of their judgment. Their presence, however, is necessary at the answer and judgment in cases capital (*Id.*, 58, 159) as well as not capital; (162.) The lords debate the judgment among themselves. Then the vote is first taken on the question of guilty or not guilty; and if they convict, the question, or particular sentence, is out of that which seemeth to be most generally agreed on. *Seld Jud.*, 167; 2 *Woodd.*, 612.

*Judgment.* Judgments in parliament, for death, have been strictly guided per legem terræ, which they cannot alter; and not at all according to their discretion. They can neither omit any legal part of the judgment nor add to it. Their sentence must be secundum, non ultra legem. *Seld. Jud*, 168-171. This trial, though it varies in externa ceremony, yet differs not in essentials from criminal prosecutions before inferior courts. The same rules of evidence, the same legal notions of crimes and punishments, prevailed; for impeachments are not framed to alter the law, but to carry it into more effectual execution against too powerful delinquents. The judgment, therefore, is to be such as is warranted by legal principles or precedents. 6 *Sta. Tr.*, 14; 2 *Woodd.*, 611. The chancellor gives judgments in misdemeanors; the lord high steward formerly in cases of life and death. *Seld Jud.*, 180. But now the steward is deemed not necessary. *Fost.*, 144; 2 *Woodd.*, 613. In misdemeanors the greatest corporal punishment hath been imprisonment. *Seld Jud.*, 184. The king's assent is necessary in capital judgments (2 *Woodd.*, 614 contra), but not in misdemeanors. *Seld. Jud.*, 136.

*Continuance.* An impeachment is not discontinued by the dissolution of parliament, but may be resumed by the new parliament. *T. Ray*, 383; 4 *Com. Jour.*, 23 *Dec.*, 1790; *Lords' Jour.*, *May* 15, 1791; 2 *Woodd.*, 618.

# OFFICERS

OF

# MINNESOTA TERRITORY.

# OFFICERS

-OF-

# MINNESOTA TERRITORY.

## EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

### GOVERNORS.

Alexander Ramsey: June 1, 1849, to May 15, 1853.
Willis A. Gorman: May 15, 1853, to April 23, 1857.
Samuel Medary: April 23, 1857, to May 24, 1858.

### SECRETARIES.

Charles K. Smith: June 1, 1849, to October 23, 1851.
Alexander Wilkin: October 23, 1851, to May 15, 1853.
Joseph Travis Rosser: May 15, 1853, to April 23, 1857.
Charles L. Chase: April 23, 1857 to May 24, 1858.

### TREASURERS.

Calvin A. Tuttle: November 3, 1849, to July 2, 1853.
George W. Prescott: July 2, 1853, to February 24, 1854.
Charles E Leonard: February 24, 1854, to May 7, 1857.
George W. Armstrong: May 7, 1857 to May 24, 1858.

### AUDITORS.

J. E. McKusick: November 3, 1849, to November 30, 1852.
A. Van Vorhees: November 30, 1852, to May 15, 1853.
Socrates Nelson: May 15, 1853, to January 17, 1854.
Julius Georgii: January 17, 1854, to May 24, 1858.

### ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

Lorenzo A. Babcock: June 1, 1849, to May 15, 1853.
Lafayette Emmett: May 15, 1853 to May 24, 1858.

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## JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

### CHIEF JUSTICES.

Aaron Goodrich: June 1, 1849, to November 13, 1851.
Jerome Fuller: November 13, 1851, to December 16, 1852.
Henry Z. Hayner: December 16, 1852, to April 7, 1853. [Never presided at a term.]
William H. Welch: April 7, 1853, to May 24, 1858.

### ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

David Cooper: June 1, 1849, to April 7, 1853.
Bradley B. Meeker: June 1, 1849, to April 7, 1853.
Andrew G. Chatfield: April 7, 1853, to April 23, 1857.
Moses G. Sherburne: April 7, 1853, to April 13, 1857.
R. R. Nelson: April 23, 1857, to May 24, 1858.
Charles E. Flandrau: April 23, 1857, to May 24, 1858.

### CLERKS OF SUPREME COURT.

James K. Humphrey: January 14, 1850, to ——, 1853.
Andrew J. Whitney: ——, 1853, to ——, 1854.
George W. Prescott: ——, 1855, to May 24, 1858.

### REPORTERS OF SUPREME COURT.

William Hollinshead: appointed July 7, 1851.
Isaac Atwater: appointed March 6, 1852.
John B. Brisbin: appointed February 28, 1854.
M. E. Ames: appointed March 20, 1856.
Harvey Officer: appointed November 27, 1857.

## DELEGATES TO CONGRESS.

Henry H. Sibley: January 15, 1849, to March 4, 1853.
Henry M. Rice: December 5, 1853, to March 4, 1857.
W. W. Kingsbury: December 7, 1857, to May 11, 1858.

# Annals of the Legislature

# LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

## TERRITORIAL.

*Presidents of the Council and Speakers of the House of Representatives.*

FIRST LEGISLATURE—1849.

President—David Olmsted, of Long Prairie.
Speaker—Joseph W. Furber, of Cottage Grove.

SECOND LEGISLATURE—1851.

President—David B. Loomis, of Marine Mills.
Speaker—Michael E. Ames, of Stillwater.

THIRD LEGISLATURE—1852.

President—William H. Forbes, of St. Paul.
Speaker—John D. Ludden, of Marine.

FOURTH LEGISLATURE—1853.

President—Martin McLeod, of Lac qui Parle.
Speaker—David Day, of Long Prairie.

FIFTH LEGISLATURE—1854.

President—S. Baldwin Olmsted, of Belle Prairie.
Speaker—N. C. D. Taylor, of Taylor's Falls.

SIXTH LEGISLATURE—1855.

President—William P. Murray, of St. Paul.
Speaker—James S. Norris, of Cottage Grove.

SEVENTH LEGISLATURE—1856.

President—John B. Brisbin, of St. Paul.
Speaker—Charles Gardner, of Westervelt.

EIGHTH LEGISLATURE—1857.

President—John B. Brisbin, of St. Paul.
Speaker—Joseph W. Furber, of Cottage Grove.

## OFFICERS OF THE COUNCIL.

| Year | SECRETARY. | ASSISTANT SECRETARY | ENROLLING CLERK. | SERGEANT AT ARMS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1849-50. | Joseph R. Brown | H. A. Lambert | | B L. Sellers |
| 1851 | Joseph R. Brown | J. D Crittenden | | B. L. Sellers |
| 1852 | H. L. Tilden | S. P. Folsom | H. W, Tracy | J. W Cormack |
| 1853 | A. T. C. Pierson | S P. Folsom | F. E. Collins | J. W. Cormack |
| 1854 | J. B. Dixon | J. Starkey | John M. Lamb | W. H. Chapman |
| 1855 | A. J. Morgan | M. C Baker | W. Colville | W. C. Johnson |
| 1856 | W. Colville, Jr | C. H. Mix | R. F. Houseworth | S. D. Heart |
| 1857 | L. Smith | C. H. Mix | J. W. Brockett | J. H. Lamb |

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

| Year. | CHIEF CLERK. | ASSISTANT CLERK. | ENROLLING CLERK. | SERGEANT AT ARMS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1849-50. | W. D. Phillips | L. B. Wait | | Jesse Taylor |
| 1851.... | B. W. Lott | Taylor Dudley | | W. Cove |
| 1852.... | Allen Pierse | Edward Murphy | John M. Burt | F. M. Grouchy |
| 1853.... | Joseph R. Brown | Joseph Ford | W. H. Morse | E. F. Parker |
| 1854.... | A. J. Morgan | G. W. Prescott | H. Jackson | J. Middleton |
| 1855.... | J. C. Shepley | J. M. Holland | J. P. Wilson | S. B. Garvie |
| 1856.... | H. L. Edwards | —— Pierce | J. P. Wilson | T. McDonough |
| 1857.... | H. L. Edwards | J. L. Jones | G. N. Propper | Thomas Burton |

# LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

## TERRITORIAL.

### FIRST APPORTIONMENT.

On July 7, 1849, Gov. Alex. Ramsey, by proclamation, fixed the following council districts for the territory, which had not then been divided into counties: 1. The St. Croix precinct, of St. Croix county, and the settlements on the west bank of the Mississippi, south of the Crow village to the Iowa line. 2. The Stillwater precinct of the county of St. Croix. 3. The St. Paul precinct (except Little Canada settlement). 4. Marine Mills, Falls of St. Croix, Rush Lake, Rice River and Snake River precincts, of St. Croix county and La Pointe county. 5. The Falls of St. Anthony precinct and the Little Canada settlement. 6. The Sauk Rapids and Crow Wing precincts, of St. Croix county, and all settlements west of the Mississippi and north of the Osakis River, and a line thence west to the British line. 7. The country and settlements west of the Mississippi not included in districts 1 and 6.

Total: Council, 9 members; House, 18 members.

### FIRST LEGISLATURE—1849.

*[Assembled September 3; adjourned November 1.]*

COUNCIL.

David Olmsted, of Long Prairie, President.

1. James S. Norris.
2. Samuel Burkleo.
3. William H. Forbes, James McC. Boal.
4. David B. Loomis.
5. John Rollins.
6. David Olmsted, William Sturgess.
7. Martin McLeod.

HOUSE.

Joseph W. Furber, of Cottage Grove, Speaker.

1. Joseph W. Furber, James Wells.
2. M. S. Wilkinson, Sylvanus Trask, Mahlon Black.
3. Benj. W. Brunson, Henry Jackson, John J. Dewey, Parsons K. Johnson.
4. Henry F. Setzer.
5. William R. Marshall, William Dugas.
6. Jeremiah Russell, Allan Morrison, Lorenzo A. Babcock, Thomas A. Holmes.
7. Alexis Bailly, Gideon H. Pond.

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## SECOND LEGISLATURE—1851.

*[Assembled January 1; adjourned March 31.]*

COUNCIL.

David B. Loomis, of Marine Mills, President.

1. James S. Norris.
2. Samuel Burkleo.
3. William H. Forbes, James McC. Boal.
4. David B. Loomis.
5. John Rollins.
6. David Olmsted, William Sturges.
7. Martin McLeod.

HOUSE.

Michael E. Ames, of Stillwater, Speaker.

1. John A Ford, James Wells.
2. Michael E. Ames, Sylvanus Trask, Jesse Taylor.
3. Benj. W. Brunson, J. C. Ramsey, Edmund Rice, H. L. Tilden.
4. John D. Ludden.
5. John W. North, E. Patch.
6. David Gilman, S. B. Olmsted, W. W. Warren, D. T. Sloan.
7. Benj. Randall, Alex. Faribault.

## APPORTIONMENT OF 1851.

The territory having been divided into counties, it was apportioned by the second legislature into council districts, as follows: 1. Washington, Itasca and Chisago counties. 2. Precincts of St. Paul and Little Canada. 3. Precinct of St. Anthony Falls. 4. Counties of Wabasha and Washington and precincts of St. Paul and Little Canada, jointly, (Wabasha county to be one representative district.) 5. Benton and Cass counties. 6. Dakota county. 7. Pembina county.

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## THIRD LEGISLATURE—1852.

*[Assembled January 7; adjourned March 6.]*

### COUNCIL.

William H. Forbes, of St. Paul, President.

1. Elam Greeley, David B. Loomis.
2. George W. Farrington, William H. Forbes.
3. William L. Larned.
4. Lorenzo A. Babcock.
5. Sylvanus B. Lowry.
6. Martin McLeod.
7. Norman W. Kittson.

### HOUSE.

John D. Ludden, of Marine, Speaker.

1. Martin Leavitt, Mahlon Black, Jessee Taylor, John D. Ludden.
2. Charles S. Cave, W. P. Murray, Sam. J. Finley, Jeremiah W. Selby, J. E. Fullerton.
3. Sumner W. Farnham, John H. Murphy.
4. Fordyce S. Richards.
5. James Beatty, David Day.
6. James McC. Boal, Benj. H. Randall.
7. Joseph Rolette, Antoine Gingras.

## FOURTH LEGISLATURE—1853.

*[Assembled January 5; adjourned March 5.]*

COUNCIL.

Martin McLeod, of Lac qui Parle, President.

1. Elam Greeley, D. B. Loomis.
2. George W. Farrington, William H. Forbes.
3. William L. Larned.
4. L. A. Babcock.
5. S. B. Lowry.
6. Martin McLeod.
7. N. W. Kittson.

HOUSE.

David Day, of Long Prairie, Speaker.

1. N. Green Wilcox, John D. Ludden, Albert Stimson, Caleb Truax.
2. Wm. P. Murray, B. W. Lott, J. C. Ramsey, L. M. Oliver, Wm. Noot.
3. R. P. Russell, G. B. Dutton.
4. James Wells.
5. David Day, J. McKee.
6. A. E. Ames, B. H. Randall.
7. Joseph Rolette, Antoine Gingras.

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## FIFTH LEGISLATURE—1854.

*[Assembled January 4; adjourned March 4.]*

COUNCIL.

S. Baldwin Olmsted, of Belle Prairie, President.

1. John E. Mower, Albert Stimson.
2. Wm. P. Murray, Isaac Van Etten.
3. Charles T. Stearns.
4. Wm. Freeborn.
5. S. B. Olmsted.
6. Joseph R. Brown.
7. Norman W. Kittson.

HOUSE.

N. C. D. Taylor, of Taylor's Falls, Speaker.

1. John Fisher, N. C. D. Taylor, Robert Watson, William McKusick.
2. Wm. Noot, Wm. A. Davis, Louis Bartlett, John H. Day, Levi Sloan.
3. Cephas Gardner, Henry S. Plummer.
4. O. M. Lord.
5. R. M. Richardson, Peter Roy.
6. Hezekiah Fletcher, Wm. H. Nobles.
7. Joseph Rolette, Donald G. Morrison.

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## SIXTH LEGISLATURE—1855.

*[Assembled January 3; adjourned March 3.]*

COUNCIL.

William P. Murray, of St. Paul, President.

1. John E. Mower, Albert Stimson.
2. William P. Murray, Isaac Van Etten.
3. Charles T. Stearns.
4. William Freeborn.
5. S. B. Olmsted.
6. J. R. Brown.
7. N. W. Kittson.

HOUSE.

James S. Norris, of Cottage Grove, Speaker.

1. James B. Dixon, Wm. Willim, James S. Norris, Samuel M. Register.
2. Wm. A. Davis, B. F. Brawley, C. S. Cave, Reuben Haus, Joseph Lemay.
3. A. M. Fridley, Daniel Stanchfield.
4. Clark W. Thompson.
5. James Beatty, Fred Andros.
6. H. H. Sibley, D. M. Hanson.
7. Joseph Rolette, Charles Grant.

## APPORTIONMENT OF 1855.

First Council District: Washington, Itasca and Chisago, Superior and Doty counties. 2. Precincts of St. Paul and Little Canada. 3. Precinct of the Falls of St. Anthony. 4. Goodhue, Dodge and Freeborn counties. 5. Benton, Cass, Todd, Stearns and Wright. 6. Dakota, Scott and Rice. 7. Pembina county. 8. Houston, Fillmore and Mower. 9. Winona, Olmsted and Wabasha. 10. Le Sueur, Steele, Faribault, Blue Earth, Brown, Nicollet, Sibley, Pierce and Renville. 11. Hennepin (West), Carver and Davis.

Total: Council, 15 members; House, 38 members.

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## SEVENTH LEGISLATURE—1856.

*[Assembled January 2; adjourned March 1.]*

### COUNCIL.

John B. Brisbin, of St. Paul, President.

1. J. D. Ludden, H. N. Setzer.
2. John B. Brisbin.
3. John Rollins.
4. Wm. Freeborn.
5. Lewis Stone.
6. H. G. Bailey, Samuel Dooley.
7. Joseph Rolette.
8. Clark W. Thompson, B. F. Tillotson.
9. St. A. D. Balcombe, W. D. Lowry.
10. C. E. Flandrau.
11. D. M. Hanson.

### HOUSE.

Charles Gardner, of Westervelt, Speaker.

1. James S. Norris, Abraham Von Vorhes, Henry A. Jackman, N. C. D. Taylor.
2. William H. Nobles, B. W. Lott, F. Knauft, Ross Wilkinson, Reuben Haus.
3. Sumner W. Farnham, C. W. La Boutillier.
4. Charles Gardner, J. B. Hubbell.

5. John L. Wilson, William Sturgis.
6. M. T. Murphy, O. C. Gibbs, John C. Ide, J. T. Galbraith, John M. Holland.
7. R. Carlisle Burdick, Charles Grant.
8. W. B. Gere, Samuel Hull, William F. Dunbar, William B. Covel, Martin G. Thompson.
9. John H. Hartenbauer, Cornelius F. Buck, James Kirkman.
10. Parsons K. Johnson, Aurelius F. de La Vergne, George A. McLeod.
11. James F. Bradley, Thos. W. Pierce, Arba Cleveland, Thos. B. Hunt, Francis Thorndike.

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## EIGHTH LEGISLATURE—1857.

*[Assembled January 7; adjourned March 7.]*

### COUNCIL.

John B. Brisbin, of St. Paul, President.

1. John D. Ludden, H. N. Setzer.
2. John B. Brisbin.
3. W. W. Wales.
4. William Freeborn.
5. Lewis Stone.
6. Samuel Dooley, H. G. Bailey.
7. Joseph Rolette.
8. B. F. Tillotson, C. W. Thompson.
9. St. A. D. Balcombe, W. D. Lowry.
10. P. P. Humphrey.
11. Joel B. Bassett.

### HOUSE.

Joseph W. Furber, of Cottage Grove, Speaker.

1. L. K. Stannard, Mahlon Black, Joseph W. Furber, Elam Greeley.
2. William Branch, A. T. Chamblin, Wm. P. Murray, Wm Costello, J. C. Ramsey.

3. Jonathan Chase, Henry Hechtman.
4. Nelson Payne, W. W. Sweeney.
5. Samuel B. Abbe, W. W. Kingsbury, John L. Wilson.
6. C. P. Adams, J. J. McVey, L. M. Brown, F. J. Whitlock, Morgan L. Noble.*
7. Charles Grant, John B. Wilkie.
8. William B. Gere, D. F. Case, W. J. Howell, John M. Berry, M. G. Thompson.
9. Eli B. Barrows, Ephraim L. King, Alonzo P. Foster.
10. Joseph R. Brown, Francis Baasen, O. A. Thomas.
11. John M. Troll, Asa Keith, J. P. Plummer, W. Hayden, Delano T. Smith.

*At the extra session of 1857, Charles Jewett was admitted, *vice* Noble resigned.

# LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

## STATE.

### FIRST LEGISLATURE—1857 AND 1858.

President—Richard G. Murphy, until June 3, 1858.

Lieut. Gov. Wm. Holcombe, President, June 3, 1858, to August 12, 1858.

Speaker—J. S. Watrous, from Dec. 2, 1857, to March 12, 1858.

Speaker—Geo. Bradley, from March 12, 1858, to Aug. 12, 1858.

### SECOND LEGISLATURE—1859 AND 1860.

Lieut. Gov. Wm. Holcombe, President to January 2, 1860.

Lieut. Gov. I. Donnelly, President thence.

Speaker—Amos Coggswell, of Steele county.

### THIRD LEGISLATURE—1861.

Lieut. Governor I. Donnelly, President.

Speaker—Jared Benson, of Anoka county.

### FOURTH LEGISLATURE—1862.

Lieut. Governor I Donnelly, President.

Speaker—Jared Benson, of Anoka county.

### FIFTH LEGISLATURE—1863.

Lieut. Governor I. Donnelly, President.

Speaker—Charles D. Sherwood, of Fil more county.

### SIXTH LEGISLATURE—1864.

Lieut. Governor Charles D. Sherwood, President.

Speaker—Jared Benson, of Anoka county.

### SEVENTH LEGISLATURE—1865.

Lieut. Governor Charles D. Sherwood, President.

Speaker—Thomas H. Armstrong, of High Forest.

EIGHTH LEGISLATURE—1866.

Lieut. Governor Thomas H. Armstrong, President.
Speaker—James B. Wakefield, of Blue Earth City.

NINTH LEGISLATURE—1867.

Lieut. Governor Thomas H. Armstrong, President.
Speaker—John Q. Farmer, of Spring Valley.

TENTH LEGISLATURE—1868.

Lieut. Governor Thomas H. Armstrong, President.
Speaker—John Q. Farmer, of Spring Valley.

ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE—1869.

Lieut. Governor Thomas H. Armstrong, President.
Speaker—Chester D. Davidson, of Minneapolis.

TWELFTH LEGISTATURE—1870.

Lieut. Governor Wm. H. Yale, President.
Speaker—John L. Merriam, of St. Paul.

THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE—1871.

Lieut. Governor Wm. H. Yale, President.
Speaker—John L. Merriam, of St. Paul.

FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE—1872.

Lieut. Governor Wm. H. Yale, President.
Speaker—A. R. Hall, of Hennepin county.

FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE—1873.

Lieut. Governor Wm. H. Yale, President.
Speaker—A. R. Hall, of Hennepin county.

SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE—1874.

Lieut. Governor A. Barto, President.
Speaker—A. R. Hall, of Hennepin county.

SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE—1875.

Lieut. Governor A. Barto, President.
Speaker—W. R. Kinyon, of Steele county

EIGHTEENTH LEGISLATURE—1876.

Lieut. Governor J. B. Wakefield, President.
Speaker—W. R. Kinyon, of Steele county.

NINETEENTH LEGISLATURE—1877.

Lieut. Governor J. B. Wakefield, President.
Speaker—J. L. Gibbs, of Freeborn.

TWENTIETH LEGISLATURE—1878.

Lieut. Governor J. B. Wakefield, President.
Speaker—C. A. Gilman, of Stearns.

TWENTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE—1879.

Lieut. Governor J. B. Wakefield, President.
Speaker—C. A. Gilman, of Stearns.

TWENTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE—1881.

Lieut. Governor C. A. Gilman, President.
Speaker—Loren Fletcher, of Hennepin.

TWENTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE—1883.

Lieut. Governor C. A. Gilman, President.
Speaker—Loren Fletcher, of Hennepin.

# OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

| Year. | SECRETARY. | ASSISTANT SECRETARY. | ENROLLING CLERK. | ENGROSSING CLERK. | SERGEANT-AT-ARMS. | CHAPLAIN. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1857-8 | A. C. Dunn | L. Redmund | E. D. Ayers | H. S. Donaldson | H. Woodward | J. V. Van Ingen. |
| 1859-60 | A. B. Webber | O. P. Whitcomb | Chauncey Barber | E. W. Somers | Levi Nutting | J. D. Pope. |
| 1861 | A. B. Webber | G. A Emmel | W. D. Hale | C. J. Shortt | Wm. H. Shelley | ..... |
| 1862 | Fred Driscoll | M. A. Dailey | G. F. Cleveland | C. F. Potter | Geo F Childs | ..... |
| 1863 | Eli B. Ames | E. W. Somers | E. McMurtrie | J. C McClure | B Chambers | J. O. Rich. |
| 1864 | Eli B. Ames | G. P. Wilson | A. Strecker | J. H. Brand | Levi Nutting | F. A. Noble. |
| 1865 | Eli B. Ames | G. P. Wilson | E. A. Burger | Forest Henry | H. H. Butts | F. A. Noble. |
| 1866 | Geo. P. Wilson | E. B. Ames | A. Grant | Chas. Ward | D. Van Deren | F. A. Noble. |
| 1867 | Geo. P. Wilson | Geo. F. Potter | S. H. Nichols | Chas. Ward | G. R. Wedgewood. | L. J. White. |
| 1868 | A. B. Webber | F. E. Snow | S. H. Nichols | A M. Olin | G. R. Wedgewood. | L. J. White. |
| 1869 | F. E. Snow | G. C. Chamberlain. | B. A. Lowell | Wm. Milliken | S. J. Sanborn | A. L. Cole. |
| 1870 | F. E. Snow | W. H. Millikin | J. C. Turner | W. T. Rambush | J. T. Williams | A. L. Cole. |
| 1871 | F. E. Snow | A. A. Harwood | C. D Tuthill | W. T. Rambush | J. T. Williams | J. Marvin. |
| 1872 | A. A. Harwood | W. A. Hotchkiss | Alice Webber | C. W. Folsom | Edward Eli | J. Marvin. |
| 1873 | A. A. Harwood | C. W. Johnson | C. H Bosworth | T. G. Anderson | Edwin Dunn | J. Marvin. |
| 1874 | C. W. Johnson | T. G. Anderson | M V. B. Scribner | R. J. Keenan | Edwin Dunn | J. Marvin. |
| 1875 | C. W. Johnson | W. D. Hawkins | J. Hooper | E. A. Folsom | G. C. Chamberlain | S. W. Phelps. |
| 1876 | C. W. Johnson | E H. Folsom | M. V. B. Scribner | P. A. Gatchell | G. W. Benedict | ..... |
| 1877 | C. W. Johnson | W. H. Crandall | C. R. McKenney | M. A. Dailey | Chas. A. Rose | E. C. Sanders. |
| 1878 | C. W. Johnson | E. H. Folsom | C. R. McKenney | O. A Hallin | M. Anderson | E. C. Sanders. |
| 1879 | C. W. Johnson | M. A. Dailey | C. W. Cresap | A. W. Powers | G. W. Pugh | S. G. Gale. |
| 1881 | S. P. Jennison | A. G. Wedge | J. P. Jacobson | A. P. Bryant | W. H. Mellen | R. Smith. |
| 1883 | C. W. Johnson | J. D. Jones | J. P. Jacobson | A. H. Bertram | C. M. Reese | R. Smith. |

# OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

| Year. | CHIEF CLERK. | ASSISTANT CLERK. | ENROLLING CLERK. | ENGROSSING CLERK. | SERGEANT-AT-ARMS. | CHAPLAIN. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1857-8 | A. T. Chamblin | C. C. Guppy | C. C. Whitman | | John Bell | John Penman. |
| 1859-60 | Jared Benson | N. E. Dorival | A. R Kiefer | Geo. F. Potter | W. H. Shelley | John Mattocks. |
| 1861 | David Blakely | J. C. Past | J. A. Van Fleet | Myron Colony | T. McDonough | A. S. Fiske. |
| 1862 | David Blakely | I. J. Knox | E. McMurtrie | D. B. Johnson, Jr. | Levi Nutting | J. C. Whitney. |
| 1863 | A. B. Webber | Sol. Snow | A. Strecker | W. W. Prindle | G. C. Whitcomb | Geo S. Biscoe. |
| 1864 | A. C. Dunn | Sol Snow | Christian Exel | L. H. Stark | L. McDonald | A. D Williams. |
| 1865 | A. C. Dunn | Sol. Snow | J. K. Arnold | R. C. Mitchell | F. M. West | Cyrus Brooks. |
| 1866 | A. C. Dunn | W. H. Mitchell | D. L. Wellman | W. A. Powers | M. W. Farmer | Daniel Cobb |
| 1867 | S. P. Jennison | M. D. Flower | T. P. Gere | J. Lockey | M. W. Farmer | Daniel Cobb. |
| 1868 | S. P. Jennison | M. D Flower | B. Kilholz | P. McCracken | A. H. Reed | C. G. Bowdish. |
| 1869 | W. R. Kinyon | Sam H. Nichols | W. W. Williams | C. D. Tuthill | A. H. Reed | C. G. Bowdish. |
| 1870 | W. R Kinyon | C. H Slocum | Frank Daggett | J. C. McGrew | A. S. Nobles | E. R. Lathrop. |
| 1871 | S. P. Jennison | C. H Slocum | M. H. Scribner | A. M. Kimball | A. C. Hawley | S. N. Phelps. |
| 1872 | J. C. Hamilton | S. H. Nichols | M. H. Scribner | F. F. Meachem | Thos. George | S. T. Sterrett. |
| 1873 | S. H. Nichols | C. H Slocum | M. H. Scribner | O. S. Reishus | B. Madison | S. T. Sterrett. |
| 1874 | S. H. Nichols | J. V. Brower | S. D. Hillman | L G. Nelson | B. Madison | F. T. Brown. |
| 1875 | S. H. Nichols | G. W Buswell | Z. B. Clark | L. G Nelson | W. Pierce. | |
| 1876 | G. W. Buswell | S. D. Parsons | A. T. Brakke | N. H. Knappen | W. Pierce. | M. N. Adams. |
| 1877 | G. W. Buswell | S. D. Parsons | M. L. Torpey | W. H. Mellen | O. J. Johnson | C. Hobart. |
| 1878 | M. D. Flower | R. Deakin | G E. McKibben | J. G McGrew | A Slotten | C. Hobart. |
| 1879 | M. D. Flower | R. Deakin | G. E. McKibben | Eugene A Smith | F. H Dayton | David Brook. |
| 1881 | J. R Howard | R. Deakin | F. F. Krayenbull | M. J. Wiltsie | F. H. Dayton | G. W. T. Wright. |
| | | | E. P. Pierce, during ex. session | | | |
| 1883 | J. R. Howard | R. Deakin | Carl N. Lien | T. H Caine | F. H. Dayton | M. McG. Dana. |

# LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

## CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

Under the enabling act of congress, approved March 3, 1857, a constitutional convention of 108 members (each council district to elect two for each councilman and representative it was entitled to) was authorized to meet at the capitol, on the second Monday in July, to frame a State Constitution, and submit it to the people of the territory. The election was held on the first Monday in June. On July 13 the delegates met, but a disagreement arising in the organization, the Republican members organized one body and the Democratic members organized separately. Each of these bodies claiming to be the legal constitutional convention, proceeded with the work of forming an instrument to be submitted to the people. After some days an understanding was effected between them, and, by means of committees of conference, the same constitution was framed and adopted by both bodies. On being submitted to the people, October 13, it was ratified.

### REPUBLICAN WING.

*[Assembled July 13; dissolved August 29. 59 Members.]*

St. A. D. Balcombe, President; L. A. Babcock, Secretary.

1. P. A. Cederstam, W. H. C. Folsom, L. K. Stannard, Charles F. Lowe.
3. S. W. Putnam, D. M. Hall, D. A. Secombe, P. Winell, L. C. Walker, J. H. Murphy.
4. Charles McClure, Aaron G. Hudson, George Watson, Frank Mantor, Joseph Peckham.
5. Fred Ayer.
6. John W. North, Thomas Bolles, Oscar F. Perkins, Thomas Foster, Thomas J. Galbraith, D. D. Dickinson.
8. Alanson B. Vaughn, C. W. Thompson, John A. Anderson, Charles A. Coe, N. P. Colburn, James A. McCann, H. A.

Billings, Charles Hanson, H. W. Holley, John Cleghorn, A. H. Butler, Robert Lyle, Boyd Phelps.

9. St. A. D. Balcombe, Wm. H. Mills, Charles Gerrish, Simlow Harding, Nathan B. Robbins, W. J. Duly, Samuel A. Kemp, Thomas Wilson, David L. King, Benjamin C. Baldwin.
10. Amos Coggswell, Lewis McCune, Edwin Page Davis.
11. Cyrus Aldrich, Wentworth Hayden, R. L. Bartholomew, W. F. Russell, Henry Eschlie, Charles B. Sheldon, David Morgan, E. N. Bates, Albert W. Combs, T. D. Smith, B. E. Messer.

DEMOCRATIC WING.

*[Assembled July 13; dissolved August 29. 53 Members.]*

H. H. Sibley, President; J. J. Noah, Secretary.

1. William Holcombe, James S. Norris, Henry N. Setzer, Gold T. Curtis, Charles G. Leonard, Newington Gilbert, Chas. E. Butler, R. H. Sanderson.
2. George L. Becker, Moses Sherburne, D. A. J. Baker, Lafayette Emmett, William P. Murray, W. A. Gorman, Wm. H. Taylor, John S. Prince, Patrick Nash, Wm. P. McGrorty, Paul Faber, Michael E. Ames.
3. B. B. Meeker, Wm. M. Lashells, C. A. Tuttle, C. L. Chase.
4. Edwin C. Stacy.
5. Daniel Gilman, H. C. Wait, J. C. Shepley, William Sturgis, J. W. Tenvoorde, W. W. Kingsbury, R. H. Barrett.
6. Henry H. Sibley, Robert Kennedy, Daniel J. Burns, Frank Warner, William A. Davis, Joseph Burwell, Henry G. Bailey, Andrew Keegan.
7. James McFetridge, J. P. Wilson, J. Jerome, Xavier Cantell, Joseph Rolette, Louis Vasseur.
8. James C. Day.
10. Joseph R. Brown, C. E. Flandrau, Francis Baasen, William B. McMahan, J. H. Swan.
11. Alfred E. Ames.

## APPORTIONMENT OF 1857.

Senate, 37 members. House, 80 members. For the apportionment, see sections 10, 11 and 12 of the schedule of the Constitution.

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## FIRST LEGISLATURE—1857-8.

*[Assembled Dec. 2, 1857. On March 25, 1858, took a recess until June 2. Finally adjourned August 12.]*

### SENATE.

Richard G. Murphy, President until June 3.
Lieut. Governor William Holcombe, June 3 to August 12.

1. Joel K. Reiner,
   H. L. Thomas.
2. Isaac Van Etten,
   Charles S. Cave,
   William Sprigg Hall.
3. D. W. C. Dunwell,
   Henry G. Bailey.
4. Erastus N. Bates,
   Delano T. Smith.
5. Michael Cook,
   George E. Skinner.
6. Aaron G. Hudson.
7. Richard G. Murphy.
8. Charles H. Lindsley,
   Emerson Hodges.
9. Samuel Hull,
   John R. Jones.
10. James C. Day,
    O. W. Streeter.
11. Daniel S. Norton,
    S. S. Beman.
12. James Redpath.
13. Edward W. Somers,
    Boyd Phelps.
14. George Watson.
15. Lewis L. McCune.
16. Basil Moreland.
17. Thomas Cowan.
18. Elijah T. Mixer.
19. Samuel E. Adams.
20. Reuben M. Richardson.
21. Anson Northrup.
22. Joseph Rolette.
24. John Banfil.
25. W. H. C. Folsom.
26. R. B. Carlton.

HOUSE.

J. S. Watrous, Speaker, from December 2 to March 12.
George Bradley, from March 12 to August 12.

1. J. R. M. Gaskell, Robert Simpson, George W. Campbell.
2. James Starkey, Charles Rauch, George L. Otis, William B. McGrorty, William Davern, John W. Crosby.
3. James C. Dow, Robert C. Masters, James Locke, Robert O'Neil, M. T. Murphy.
4. Reuben B. Gibson, George H. Keith, William S. Chowen.
5. John L. Schofield, John H. Parker, Warren Vertress.
6. Henry L. Bevans, Joseph Peckham, C. W. Libbey.
7. George Bradley, Lewis R. Hawkins, David Kinghorn.
8. Sylvanus Burgess, E. Allen Power. Samuel Lord, W. K. Tattersall.
9. J. T. Eames, Isaac De Cow, M. J. Foster, Henry Kibler, James M. Graham, T. J. Fladelad.
10. Edmund McIntyre, J. B. LeBlond, Daniel Wilson.
11. St. A. D. Balcombe, Manley Grover, Edwin M. Bearce, S. R. Jonhson.
12. Ira. O. Seeley, N. S. Teft, Thomas A. Thompson.
13. George O. Way.
14. James B. Wakefield, George B. Kingsley, Amander H. Bartlett.
15. Hiram H. Sheetz, George C. Pettie, Smith Johnson.
16. A. J. Rutan, Reuben Butters.
17. Ephraim Pierce, Albert Tuttle, Frederick Rehfeld.
18. John H. Stevens, Michael Cummings, Henry Poehler.
19. Ernst Heyd, Ebenezer Bray.
20. J. B. Atkinson, John L. Young, Joseph B. Carpenter.
21. J. D. Cruttenden.
22. John N. Chase.
23. William H. Townsend, L. C. Walker.
24. James C. Frost.
25. John G. Randall.
26. John S. Watrous.

## LEGISLATURE OF 1858-9.

No session was held in the winter of 1858-9, mainly owing to the protracted session of 1857-8 (which was believed to render unnecessary another one following so soon), the Legislature of that year having so provided by enactment. *Chapter 50, General Laws 1858.*

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## SECOND LEGISLATURE—1859-60.

*[Assembled December 7; adjourned March 12, 1860.]*

### SENATE.

Lieut. Governor William Holcombe, President to January 2; Ignatius Donnelly thence.

1. Wm. McCusick, Socrates Nelson.
2. J. H. Stewart, Wm. Sprigg Hall, C. N. Mackubin.
3. A. H. Norris, Eli Robinson.
4. Jesse Bishop, R. L. Bartholomew.
5. M. Cook, D. H. Frost.
6. R. N. McLaren.
7. J. F. Baldwin.
8. H. Gallowy, Emerson Hodges.
9. H. W. Holley, Reuben Wells.
10. E. H. Kennedy, Fred Gluck.
11. E. L. King, J. M. Winn.
12. John T. Averill.
13. Henry C. Rogers, A J. Edgerton.
14. George Watson.
15. W. F. Pettit.
16. D. C. Evans.
17. Thomas Cowan.
18. John H. Stevens.
19. Samuel E. Adams.
20. C. C. Andrews.
21. J. D. Cruttenden.
22. Oscar Taylor.
23. A. D. Heaton.
24. F. E. Baldwin.
25. Lucas K. Stannard.
26. Thomas Clark.

HOUSE.

Amos Coggswell, of Steele county, Speaker.

D. D. Watson, A. Van Vorhes, Orange Walker.

2. John B. Sanborn, Henry Acker, Oscar Stephenson, J. B. Oliver, George Mitsch, D. A. Robertson.
3. H. G. O. Morrison.
4. J. P. Abraham, Henry B. Mann, A. C. Austin, Irvin Shrewsbury.
5. E. N. Leavens, Luke Hulett, Ferris Webster.
6. Lewis H. Garrard, I. C. Stearns, R. H. Knox, L. K. Aaker.
7. Jonathan Chadderdon, Peter Schriner, Peter Cleary.
8. G. W. Green, A. J. Olds, A. Ozman, J. S. Sawyer.
9. A. A. Trow, A. H. Butler, W. Meighen, C. D. Sherwood, Daniel Dayton, Hiram Walker.
10. J. A. Anderson, C. A. Coe, George Temanson.
11. Orlando Stevens, William Mitchell, Zenas Thayer, Sheldon Brooks.
12. J. W. Burnham, W. J. Arnold.
13. T. J. Hunt, Peter Mantor, B. F. Langworthy.
14. G. K. Cleveland, Allen Shultis, T. W. Hurdie.
15. Amos Coggswell, G. W. Greene, G. T. White, J. I. Stewart.
16. Henry Stack, Thomas McDonough, Burroughs Abbott.
17. John Armstrong, F. Rehfeld, W. Pfænder.
18. Peter Wilkins, Mathew Donohue, Hamilton Beatty.
19. John S. Letford, F. A. Renz, Jackson Taylor.
20. G. W. Sweet, M. C. Tolman, U. S. Wiley.
21. Peter Roy.
22. Alex. Kinkead.
23. D. A. Secombe, G. P. Baldwin.
24. R. M. Johnson.
25. Patrick Fox.
26. William Nettleton.

## APPORTIONMENT OF 1860.

Senate, 21 members; House, 42 members. Districts: 1. First and Second wards of St. Paul, and towns of McLean, New Canada, White Bear and Mounds View. 2. Washington, Chisago, Pine and Kanabec counties. 3. Stearns, Todd, Cass, Wadena, Otter Tail, Toombs, Breckenridge, Douglas, Becker, Polk, Pembina, Morrison, Crow Wing, Aitken, Itasca, Buchanan, Carlton, St. Louis and Lake counties. 4. Hennepin East, Manomin, Anoka, Sherburne, Benton, Isanti and Mille Lacs counties. 5. Hennepin West. 6. Carver, Wright, Meeker, McLeod, Kandiyohi and Monongalia counties. 7. Dakota county. 8. Rice county. 9. Goodhue county. 10. Wabasha county. 11. Winona county. 12. Olmstead county. 13. Houston county. 14. Fillmore county. 15. Mower and Dodge counties. 16. Steele, Waseca and Freeborn counties. 17. Blue Earth and Le Sueur counties. 18. Scott county. 19. Nicollet, Sibley, Renville, Pierce, Davis, and Brown county west of range 33. 20. Faribault, Martin, Jackson, Cottonwood, Nobles, Pipestone, Rock and Brown counties west of range 34. 21. Third and Fourth wards of St. Paul, and towns of Reserve and Rose.

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## THIRD LEGISLATURE—1861.

*[Assembled January 8; adjourned March 8.]*

### SENATE.

Lieut. Governor Ignatius Donnelly, President.

1. James Smith, Jr.
2. J. K. Reiner.
3. Seth Gibbs.
4. David Heaton.
5. R. J. Baldwin.
6. Samuel Bennett.
7. A. M. Hayes.
8. Michael Cook.
9. R. N. McLaren.
10. John H. Pell.
11. Daniel S. Norton.
12. Stiles P. Jones.
13. Thomas McRoberts.
14. H. W. Holley.
15. J. W. Flake.
16. George Watson.
17. Sheldon F. Barney.
18. Thomas J. Galbraith.
19. James W. Lynde.
20. Guy Cleveland.
21. John B. Sanborn.

HOUSE.

Jared Benson, of Anoka, Speaker.

1. Henry Acker, A. Nessel.
2. H. L. Thomas, E. D. Whiting, Emil Munch.
3. Thomas Cathcart, Levi Wheeler, P. S. Gregory.
4. Jared Benson, G. V. Mahew.
5. F. R. E. Cornell, Wentworth Hayden.
6. V. P. Kennedy, T. D. Smith, William R. Baxter.
7. H. G. O. Morrison, M. A. Chamblin.
8. J. D. Hoskins, Charles Wood.
9. J. E. Chapman, C. R. White.
10. N. S. Teft.
11. Ebenezer Warner, M. Wheeler Sargeant.
12. A. Harkins, W. K. Tattersall.
13. J. B. Le Blond.
14. A. H. Butler, C. D. Sherwood, J. P. Howe.
15. Peter Mantor, Thomas J. Hunt.
16. James E. Child, W. F. Petit.
17. G. W. Stewart, Asa Cheadle, L. D. Patterson.
18. Frederick Driscoll.
19. M. G. Hanscome, E. E. Paulding.
20. A. Strecker.
21. William L. Banning.

## FOURTH LEGISLATURE—1862.

*[Assembled January 7; adjourned March 7.]*

### SENATE.

Lieut. Governor Ignatius Donnelly, President.

1. James Smith, Jr.
2. J. K. Reiner.
3. S. B. Lowry.*
4. David Heaton.
5. R. J. Baldwin.
6. Samuel Bennett.
7. Charles W. Nash.
8. Michael Cook.
9. Charles McClure.
10. Linus Richards.
11. M. Wheeler Sargeant.
12. J. V. Daniels.
13. Charles H. See.
14. Luke Miller.
15. Joseph H. Clark.
16. A. B. Webber.
17. Nathan Dane.
18. Thomas J. Duffey.
19. Henry A. Swift.
20. G. K. Cleveland.
21. John R. Irvine.

### HOUSE.

Jared Benson, of Anoka, Speaker.

1. Henry L. Carver, Philip Rohr.
2. E. D. Whiting, H. L. Thomas, W. H. Burt.
3. R. M. Richardson, Peter Roy, John Whipple.
4. J. H. Allen, Jared Benson.
5. F. R. E. Cornell, John C. Past.
6. E. P. Kennedy, R. M. Kennedy, John H. Stevens.
7. J. C. Cooper.
8. George H. Woodruff, Caleb Clossen.
9. J. A. Thacher,† L. K. Aaker.
10. O. D. Ford.
11. S. B. Sheardown, E. B. Weld.
12. Thomas Harris, F. Johnson.
13. Samuel Aiken.
14. A. H. Butler, Peter Peterson, John McGrew.

*William S. Moore represented this district, *vice* Lowry, in the extra session of 1862.

†Present at extra session, but not at regular session.

15. S. Bostwick, H. C. Rogers.
16. H. C. Magoon, P. C. Bailey.
17. J. J. Porter, T. M. Perry, James A. Wiswell.
18. N. M. D. McMullan.
19. M. J. Severance, Adam Buck, Jr.
20. B. O. Kempfer.
21. Nicholas Gross.

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## FIFTH LEGISLATURE—1863.

*[Assembled January 6; adjourned March 6.]*

### SENATE.

Lieut. Governor Ignatius Donnelly, President.

1. James Smith, Jr.
2. John McKusick.
3. William S. Moore.
4. David Heaton.
5. R. J. Baldwin.
6. Charles A. Warner.
7. Charles W. Nash.
8. John M. Berry.
9. Charles McClure.
10. R. Ottman.
11. M. Wheeler Sargeant.
12. J. V. Daniels.
13. Charles H. See.
14. Luke Miller.
15. Joseph H. Clarke
16. M. A. Daily,
17. Nathan Dane.
18. Isaac Lincoln.
19. Henry A. Swift.
20. D. G. Shillock.
21. John R. Irvine.

HOUSE.

Charles D. Sherwood, of Fillmore county, Speaker.

1. William P. Murray, J. P. Kidder.
2. Ansel Smith, J. B. H. Mitchell, S. W. Furber.
3. L. R. Bently, H. C. Wait, R. M. Richardson.
4. Dwight Woodbury, H. J. G. Croswell.
5. A. C. Austin, R. B. M‍cGrath.
6. W. G. Butler, C. F. Davis, B. G. Lee.
7. O. T. Hayes, G. C. Chamberlain.
8. Charles Wood, Charles Taylor.
9. J. A. Thacher, A. Hilton.
10. S. L. Campbell.
11. Philip Reiner, E. S. Youmans.
12. Z. Handerson, J. P. Moulton.
13. D. L. Buell.
14. C. D. Sherwood, Hiram Walker, William Chalfant.
15. B. D. Sprague, F. P. Bachon.
16. Asa Walker, Philo Woodruff.
17. John J. Porter, James A. Wiswell, Reuben Butters.
18. J. B. Sly.
19. William Huey, W. Tennant.
20. James B. Wakefield.
21. John B. Brisbin.

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## SIXTH LEGISLATURE—1864.

*[Assembled January 5; adjourned March 4.]*

SENATE.

Lieut. Governor Charles D. Sherwood, President.

1. Edmund Rice.
2. John McKusick.
3. J. P. Wilson.
4. John S. Pillsbury.
12. J. V. Daniels.
13. D. Cameron.
14. Luke Miller.
15. D. B. Sprague.

5. Dorilus Morrison.
6. Charles A. Warner.
7. D. F. Langley.
8. John M. Berry.
9. J. A. Thacher.
10. R. Ottman.
11. Daniel S. Norton.
16. F. J. Stevens.
17. John J. Porter.
18. Isaac Lincoln.
19. Henry A. Swift.
20. D. G. Shillock.
21. John Nichols.

HOUSE.

Jared Benson, of Anoka county, Speaker.

1. J. P. Kidder, Rudolph H. Fitz.
2. Ansel Smith, Jesse M. Soule, R. R. Henry.
3. R. M. Richardson, W. T. Rigby.
4. Jared Benson, Jonathan Firren.
5. John A. Coleman, Gilbert Graham.
6. W. G. Butler, John S. Letford, Henry Hill.
7. K. N. Guiteau, G. F. Ackley.
8. A. N. Nourse, A. H. Bullis.
9. S. S. Grannis, J. M. Gates.
10. J. J. McKey.
11. E. S. Youmans, Thomas P. Dixon.
12. Thomas H. Armstrong, J. P. Moulton.
13. Thomas H. Conniff.
14. S. A. Hunt, M. J. Foster.
15. Royal Crane, Augustus Barlow.
16. Philo Woodruff, J. L. Gibbs.
17. James A. Wiswell, Reuben Butters, John F. Meagher.
18. Hugh Johnson.
19. Samuel Coffin.
20. J. A. Latimer.
21. Andrew R. Keifer.

## SEVENTH LEGISLATURE—1865.

*[Assembled January 3; adjourned March 3.]*

### SENATE.

Lieut. Governor Charles D. Sherwood, President

1. Edmund Rice.
2. John McKusick.
3. J. P. Wilson.
4. John S. Pillsbury.
5. Dorilus Morrison.
6. G. D. George.
7. D. F. Langley.
8. Levi Nutting.
9. J. A. Thacher.
10. Melville C. Smith.
11. Daniel S. Norton.
12. J. V. Daniels.
13. D. Cameron.
14. Luke Miller.
15. B. D. Sprague.
16. B. A. Lowell.
17. John J. Porter.
18. L. L. Baxter.
19. Henry A. Swift.
20. D. G. Shillock.
21. John Nicols.

### HOUSE.

Thomas H. Armstrong, of High Forest, Speaker.

1. Charles D. Gilfillan, John A. Peckham.
2. L. J. Stark, Ansel Smith, L. A. Huntoon.
3. Oscar Taylor, Louis A. Evans, W. T. Rigby.
4. F. M. Stowell, Stephen Hewson.
5. Cyrus Aldrich, F. R. E. Cornell.
6. Frank A. Renz, Henry Hill, C. F. Davis.
7. K. N. Guiteau, Henry W. Tew.
8. A. H. Bullis, Charles Taylor.
9. J. B. Locke, William Colville, Jr.
10. John B. Downer.
11. F. E. Shandrew, Charles Griswold.
12. Thomas H. Armstrong, William Teachout.
13. F. N. Goodrich.
14. Reuben Whittemore, William Chalfant, E. F. West.
15. Royal Crane, C. D. Tuthill.
16. J. L. Gibbs, J. B. Crooker.
17. W. H. Patten, L. Z. Rogers, L. C Harrington.

18. Stephen H. Jay.
19. Hamilton Beatty, Henry Pœhler.
20. J. A. Kiester.
21. John M. Gilman.

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## EIGHTH LEGISLATURE—1866.

*[Assembled January 2; adjourned March 2.]*

### SENATE.

Lieut. Governor Thomas H. Armstrong, President.

1. William P. Murray.
2. John McKusick.
3. R. M. Richardson.
4. John S. Pillsbury.
5. C. H. Pettit.
6. G. D. George.
7. D. F. Langley.
8. Gordon E. Cole.
9. J. A. Thacher.
10. N. F. Randolph.
11. Thomas Simpson.
12. J. V. Daniels.
13. D. L. Buell.
14. Luke Miller.
15. Samuel Lord.
16. B. A. Lowell.
17. Reuben Butters.
18. L. L. Baxter.
19. Charles T. Brown.
20. D. G. Shillock.
21. George L. Otis.

### HOUSE.

James B. Wakefield, of Blue Earth City, Speaker.

1. William Branch, Parker Paine.
2. Robert Watson, J. B. H. Mitchell, Smith Ellison.
3. N. F. Barnes, Thomas Cathcart, B. Overpeck.
4. E. W. Cutter, A. R. Hayden.
5. Aaron Gould, Jonas H. Howe.
6. Dana E. King, L. Harrington, Chauncy W. Griggs.
7. R. C. Masters, J. D. Smith.
8. J. S. Archibald, Isaac Pope.
9. Sylvester Dickey, Warren Bristol.

10. William Brown.
11. E. S. Lawrence, W. W. Buck.
12. R. D. Hathaway, B. F. Perry.
13. J. P. Schaller.
14. J. Q. Farmer, William Chalfant, John Hobart.
15. C. J. Felch, D. B. Johnson.
16. J. B. Crooker, Augustus Armstrong.
17. A. K. Maynard, D. Buck, J. G. Thompson.
18. S. H. Jay.
19. Thomas Russell, J. S. G. Honner.
20. James B. Wakefield.
21. Herman Trott.

## APPORTIONMENT OF 1866.

Senate, 22 members; House, 47 members. Districts: 1. Ramsey county. 2. Washington, Chisago, Pine and Kanabec. 3. Stearns, Todd, Cass, Wadena, Otter Tail, Andy Johnson, Clay, Douglas, Becker, Polk, Pembina, Morrison, Crow Wing, Aitken, Itasca, Buchanan, Carlton, St. Louis and Lake. 4. Hennepin East, Manomin, Anoka, Sherburne, Benton, Isanti and Mille Lacs. 5. Hennepin West. 6. Wright, Meeker, McLeod, Kandiyohi and Monongalia. 7. Dakota. 8. Rice. 9. Goodhue. 10. Wabasha. 11. Winona. 12. Olmstead. 13. Houston. 14. Fillmore. 15. Mower. 16. Steele, Waseca and Freeborn. 17. Blue Earth and Watonwan. 18. Scott. 19. Nicollet, Brown, Sibley, Redwood, Renville, Pierce and Davis. 20. Faribault, Martin, Jackson, Cottonwood, Murray, Pipestone and Rock. 21. Carver. 22. Le Sueur.

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## NINTH LEGISLATURE—1867.

*[Assembled January 8; adjourned March 8.]*

### SENATE.

Lieut. Governor Thomas H. Armstrong, President.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | William P. Murray. | 12. | J. V. Daniels. |
| 2. | William H. C. Folsom. | 13. | D. T. Temple. |
| 3. | Louis A. Evans. | 14. | Luke Miller. |
| 4. | John S. Pillsbury. | 15. | Samuel Lord. |
| 5. | J. C. Whitney. | 16. | Aug. Armstrong. |
| 6. | H. L. Gordon. | 17. | Lewis Porter. |
| 7. | N. C. Draper. | 18. | L. L. Baxter. |
| 8. | O. F. Perkins. | 19. | Adam Buck. |
| 9. | Warren Bristol. | 20. | J. B. Wakefield. |
| 10. | J. L. Armstrong. | 21. | Chauncey W. Griggs. |
| 11. | William H. Yale. | 22. | Reuben Butters. |

HOUSE.

John Q. Farmer, of Spring Valley, Speaker.

1. Edmund Rice, Cushman K. Davis, Charles H. Lienau.
2. Ebenezer Ayers, Harry A. Jackson.
3. N. H. Miller, N. Richardson.
4. H. F. Blodgett.
5. A. A. Ames, Aaron Gould, John Seboski.
6. Dana E. King, P. W. Savage.
7. J. H. Donaldson, S. C. Howell.
8. Charles A. Wheaton, Isaac Pope.
9. L. K. Aaker, J. F. Mitchel, H. B. Wilson.
10. S. A. Kemp, J. W. Knapp.
11. W. W. Buck, M. H. Dunnell, A. C. Smith.
12. B. F. Perry, J. K. Randall, Caleb Sawyer.
13. B. S. Andrews, E. H. Kennedy.
14. W. W. Braden, N. P. Colburn, J. Q. Farmer, G. Oleson.
15. C. J. Felch, D. B. Johnson, Jr.
16. W. H. Fireford, William Brisbane, James E. Smith.
17. J. A. Reed, Brown Yates.
18. Morris Hauft.
19. Charles T. Brown, D. G. Shillock.
20. A. Andrews.
21. Eli F. Lewis.
22. A. K. Maynard.

## TENTH LEGISLATURE—1868.

*[Assembled January 7; adjourned March 6.]*

### SENATE.

Lieut. Governor Thomas H. Armstrong, President.

1. George L. Becker.
2. W. H. C. Folsom.
3. C. A. Gilman.
4. J. S. Pillsbury.
5. C. H. Petit.
6. H. L. Gordon.
7. Seagrave Smith.
8. O. F. Perkins.
9. Warren Bristol.
10. J. L. Armstrong.
11. Benjamin Franklin.
12. J. V. Daniels.
13. George F. Potter.
14. Luke Miller.
15. W. E. Morris.
16. Aug. Armstrong.
17. E. P. Freeman.
18. L. L. Baxter.
19. C. T. Brown.
20. J. B. Wakefield.
21. C. W. Griggs.
22. Reuben Butters.

### HOUSE.

John Q. Farmer, of Spring Valley, Speaker.

1. William P. Murray,* D. C. Jones, Charles H. Lienau.
2. J. W. Furber, Thomas Lowell.
3. D. G. Pettijohn, N. H. Miller.
4. Samuel Ross.
5. C. D. Davidson, Charles H. Clark, John H. Hechtman.
6. Lewis Harrington, J. B. Salisbury.
7. R. J. Chewning, Robert Foster.
8. Christian Erd, Jesse Ames.
9. E. G. Comstock, A. K. Finseth, J. F. Pingrey.
10. George Bryant, Frank W. Seeley.
11. H. W. Hill, George B. Dresbach, John Ball.
12. Charles Stewart, S. W. Eaton, Caleb Sawyer.
13. J. P. Schaller, Isaac Thompson.

*Elected, but did not take his seat.

14. John Q. Farmer, Hiram Walker, W. W. Braden, William Meighen.
15. D. A. Shaw, E. K. Proper.
16. William R. Kinyon, J. E. Smith, George A. LaDow.
17. John A. Reed, O. O. Pitcher.
18. William Henry.
19. John Rudolph, Adam Buck.
20. A. B. Colton.
21. Isaac Lewis.
22. Dennis Doyle.

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## ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE—1869.

*[Assembled January 5; adjourned March 5.]*

### SENATE.

Lieut. Governor Thomas H. Armstrong, President.

1. George L. Becker.
2. J. N. Castle.
3. C. A. Gilman.
4. William Lochren.
5. Curtis H. Petit.
6. Dana E. King.
7. Seagrave Smith.
8. George F. Bachelder.
9. Warren Bristol.
10. W. W. Prindle.
11. S. B. Sheardown.
12. J. A. Leonard.
13. G. F. Potter.
14. A. Bergen.
15. W. E. Harris.
16. J. B. Crooker.
17. E. P. Freeman.
18. William Henry.
19. Charles T. Brown.
20. James B. Wakefield.
21. C. W. Griggs.
22. E. R. Smith.

### HOUSE.

Chester D. Davidson, of Minneapolis, Speaker.

1. John M. Gilman, James J. Eagan, Paul Faber.
2. Joseph Haskell, W. H. C. Folsom.
3. Ludwig Robbers, William E. Hicks.
4. A. M. Fridley.

5. C. C. Davidson, A. R. Hall, Charles H. Clark.
6. W. W. Patterson, D. Pile.
7. R. J. Chewning, R. Smith.
8. W. J. Sibbison, E. Hollister.
9. L. K. Aaker, A. J. Grover, C. C. Webster.
10. George Bryant, A. Thibbets.
11. C. Bohn, Sam V. Hyde, J. Q. A. Vale.
12. R. D. Hathaway, B. S. Larson, John Lathrop.
13. Tosten Johnson, Isaac Thompson.
14. D. D. Hammer, John Hobert, J. G. McGraw, William Meighen.
15. T. J. Hunt, E. K. Proper.
16. Aug. Armstrong, E. Easton, W. Smith.
17. O. O. Pitcher, W. C. Rhodes.
18. J. L. McDonald.
19. J. C. Rudolph, J. C. Stoever.
20. J. W. Hunter.
21. L. L. Baxter
22. R. H. Everett.

## TWELFTH LEGISLATURE—1870.

*[Assembled January 4; adjourned March 4.]*

### SENATE.

Lieut. Governor William H. Yale, President.

1. George L. Becker.
2. J. N. Castle.
3. H. C. Wait.
4. William Lochren.
5. C. H. Petit.
6. Dana E. King.
7. R. J. Chewning.
8. George F. Batchelder.
9. Charles Hill.
10. W. S. Jackson.
11. C. F. Buck.
12. J. A. Leonard.
13. D. L. Buell.
14. D. B. Sprague.
15. Samuel Lord.
16. J. B. Crooker.
17. B. F. Smith.
18. William Henry.
19. William Pfænder.
20. J. A. Latimer.
21. L. L. Baxter.
22. E. R. Smith.

HOUSE.

John L. Merriam, of St. Paul, Speaker.

1. John L. Merriam, J. G. Gilman, Paul Faber.
2. William Lowell, J. S. Norris.
3. John L. Wilson, Isaac Thorson.
4. A. M. Fridley.
5. A. R. Hall, E. A. Rice, J. H. Pond.
6. B. Abbott, A. H. Reed.
7. John Flannegan, William Jones.
8. Henry Drought, William Close.
9. John Miller, Orin Densmore, Giles Slocum.
10. John Gage, A. J. Fowler.
11. C. M. Waterman, John Bullen, John M. McCool.
12. Charles Stewart, S. W. Graham, B. S. Larson.
13. W. E. Potter, Nathan Vance.
14. William Barton, Ole C. Bratrud, M. Scanlan, S. G. Canfield.
15. G. M. Cammeron, H. A. Brown.
16. W. C. Young, H. W. Rullofson, A. C. Wedge.
17. R. Crandall, John F. Meagher.
18. John L. McDonald.
19. William L. Couplin, P. H. Swift.
20. M. E. L. Shanks.
21. J. K. Cullen.
22. John A. Pfaar.

## THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE—1871.

*[Assembled January 8; adjourned March 3.]*

### SENATE.

Lieut. Governor William H. Yale, President.

1. George L. Becker.
2. D. M. Sabin.
3. H. C. Wait.
4. J. S. Pillsbury.
5. C. H. Pettit.
6. W. T. Bonniwell.
7. R. J. Chewning.
8. John H. Case.
9. Charles Hill.
10. N. S. Teft.
11. C. F. Buck.
12. Leonard B. Hodges.
13. D. L. Buell.
14. J. Q. Farmer.
15. Samuel Lord.
16. W. H. Young.
17. B. F. Smith.
18. J. L. McDonald.
19. William Pfænder.
20. C. W. Thompson.
21. L. L. Baxter.
22. M. Doran.

### HOUSE.

John L. Merriam, of St. Paul, Speaker.

1. John L. Merriam, H. H. Sibley, Christ. Stahlman.
2. L. K. Stannard, Joseph Haskell.
3. W. S. Moore, Luke Marvin.
4. A. M. Fridley.
5. W. D. Washburn, A. R. Hall, A. J. Underwood.
6. W. H. Greenleaf, Andrew Railson.
7. J. H. Flannegan, D. E. Eyre.
8. Ara Barton, Henry Platt.
9. Orin Densmore, T. G. Pearson, A. P. Jackson.
10. F. J. Collier, A. J. Fowler.
11. J. M. McCool, S. Y. Hyde, J. Q. A. Vale.
12. E. A. Jones, Thomas Phelps, William Sommerville.
13. Timon Gilbertson, Tosten Johnson.
14. N. P. Colburn, H. S. Griswold, Hans Valder, J. E. Atwater.
15. Harlan W. Page, W. G. Telfer.
16. William Brisbane, A. C. Wedge, F. B. Davis.

17. J. F. Meagher, James B. Hubbell.
18. W. V. Sencerbox.
19. W. L. Couplin, J. S. G. Honner.
20. A. L. Patchen.
21. J. A. C. Flood.
22. L. H. Bullis.

## APPORTIONMENT OF 1871.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

I.

*Senator*—Houston county.

*Four Representatives*—1. La Crescent, Hokah, Mound Prairie and Union.

2. Brownsville, Crooked Creek, Jefferson and Winnebago.

3. Caledonia, Wilmington and Spring Grove.

4. Black Hammer, Yucatan, Sheldon, Houston and Money Creek.

II.

*Senator*—City of Rushford, Arendahl, Rushford, Carrolton, Holt, Norway, Preston, Amberst, Preble, Harmony, Canton and Newburgh, in Fillmore county.

*Three Representatives*—Not divided into single districts.

III.

*Senator*—Sumner, Jordan, Chatfield, Pilot Mound, Spring Valley, Fillmore, Fountain, Bloomfield, Forestville, Carimona, Beaver, York and Bristol, in Fillmore county.

*Three Representatives*—1. Pilot Mound, Chatfield, Jordan and Sumner.

2. Spring Valley, Fillmore, Fountain and Carimona.

3. Bloomfield, Forestville, Beaver, York and Bristol.

IV.

*Senator*—Mower county.

*Two Representatives*—Not divided.

V.

*Senator*—Freeborn county.

*Two Representatives*—Not divided.

VI.

*Senator*—Faribault county.

*Two Representatives*—Not divided.

VII.

*Senator*—Saratoga, Elba, Norton, Hart, St. Charles, Whitewater, Utica, Warren, Mount Vernon and Fremont, in Winona county.

*Two Representatives*—Not divided.

VIII.

*Senator*—Rollingstone, town of Winona, Pleasant Hill, New Hartford, Hillsdale, city of Winona, Wilson, Homer, Dresbach, Wiscoy and Richmond.

*Three Representatives*—Not divided.

IX.

*Senator*—High Forest, Rock Dell, Viola, Marion, Evota, Pleasant Grove, Orion, Quincy, Dover and Elmira, in Olmsted county.

*Two Representatives*—Not divided.

X.

*Senator*—New Haven, Oronoco, Kalmar, Cascade, Salem, Farmington, Haverhill, and town and city of Rochester, in Olmsted county.

*Two Representatives*—Not divided.

XI.

*Senator*—Dodge county.

*Two Representatives*—1. Canisteo, Mantorville, Milton and Vernon.

2. Ashland, Claremont, Concord, Ellington, Hayfield, Ripley, Wasioja and Westfield.

XII.

*Senator*—Steele county.

*Two Representatives*—1. Town and city of Owatonna, Medford, Clinton Falls and Merton.

2. Deerfield, Meriden, Lemond, Berlin, Somerset, Summit, Oak Glen, Aurora and Havana.

XIII.

*Senator*—Waseca county.

*Two Representatives*—Not divided.

XIV.

*Senator*—Blue Earth county.

*Five Representatives*—Not divided.

XV.

*Senator*—Wabasha county.

*Four Representatives*—1. Lake City, West Albany, Glasgow and Pepin.

2. Wabasha, Greenfield, Watopa, Minneiska, Reed's Landing.

3. Sherman, Highland, Elgin and Plainview.

4. Mount Pleasant, Chester, Guilford, Mazeppa, Hyde Park and Zumbro.

XVI.

*Senator*—Red Wing, Burnside, Grant, Featherstone, Hay Creek, Florence, Wacouta, Central Point, Belvidere and Goodhue, in Goodhue county.

*Two Representatives*—1. Red Wing.

2. The remainder of the district.

XVII.

*Senator*—Vasa, Cannon Falls, Lilian, Warsaw, Leon, Belle Creek, Holden, Wanamingo, Minneola, Zumbrota, Pine Island, Roscoe, Cherry Grove and Kenyon, in Goodhue county.

*Three Representatives*—1. Belle Creek, Minneola, Zumbrota, Pine Island and Roscoe.

2. Wanamingo, Holden, Cherry Grove and Kenyon.

3. Leon, Warsaw, Lilian, Cannon Falls and Vasa.

XVIII.

*Senator*—Rice county.

*Five Representatives*—Not divided.

XIX.

*Senator*—Le Sueur county.

*Three Representatives*—Not divided.

XX.

*Senator*—Dakota county.

*Five Representatives*—Not divided.

XXI.

*Senator*—Scott county.

*Two Representatives*—1. Belle Plaine, St. Lawrence, Sand Creek and Helena.

2. Cedar Lake, Credit River, Eagle Creek, Glendale, New Market, Shakopee, Jackson, Louisville and Spring Lake.

XXII.

*Senator*—Washington county.

*Three Representatives*—1. Afton, Cottage Grove, Denmark, Lakeland, Newport and Woodbury.

2. Baytown, Grant, Oakdale, Marine and Stillwater town.

3. Stillwater city.

XXIII.

*Senator*—1st, 2d and 3d Wards of the city of St. Paul.

*Two Representatives*—1. 1st and 2d Wards.

2. 3d Ward.

XXIV.

*Senator*—4th and 5th Wards of the city of St. Paul, and towns of McLean, Mounds View, New Canada, Reserve, Rose and White Bear.

*Three Representatives*—1. 4th Ward.

2. 5th Ward.

3. The towns comprising the rest of the district.

XXV.

*Senator*—Hennepin East, Anoka and Isanti counties.

*Two Representatives*—Not divided.

XXVI.

*Senator*—3d and 4th Wards of Minneapolis, and the towns of Minneapolis, Richfield, Bloomington, Eden Prairie, Excelsior, Minnetonka, Medina, Minnetrista, Plymouth and Independence, in Hennepin county.

*Four Representatives*—Not divided.

XXVII.

*Senator*—1st and 2d Wards of Minneapolis, Brooklyn, Champlin, Corcoran, Crystal Lake, Dayton, Greenwood, Hassan and Maple Grove.

*Three Representatives*—Not divided.

XXVIII.

*Senator*—Chisago, Pine, Kanabec and Aitkin counties.

*One Representative*—Not divided.

XXIX.

*Senator*—Lake, Itasca, Carlton, Cass and St. Louis counties.

*One Representative*—Not divided.

XXX.

*Senator*—Sherburne, Benton, Morrison, Crow Wing and Mille Lacs counties.

*One Representative*—Not divided.

XXXI.

*Senator*—Stearns county.

*Four Representatives*—1. St. Cloud city and town, St. Augusta and Linden.

2. Munson, Oak, Albany, Avon, Golding, Rockway, St. Wendell, Le Sauk and St. Joseph.

3. Fair Haven, Maine Prairie, Rockville, Wakefield, Luxembourg, Eden Lake, Paynesville, Zion and Lake Henry.

4. Sauk Center, Ashley, Melrose, Grove, Getty, Raymond, North Fork, St. Martin and Crow Lake.

XXXII.

*Senator*—Wright county.

*Two Representatives*—Not divided.

XXXIII.

*Senator*—Carver county.

*Three Representatives*—1. Chaska, Chanhassan and Lakeland.

2. Carver, San Francisco, Dahlgren, Benton, Hancock and Young America.

3. Camden, Wacoma, Watertown and Hollywood.

XXXIV.

*Senator*—Nicollet and Renville counties.

*Three Representatives*—1. Renville county.

2. Oshawa, Traverse, Lake Prairie and New Sweden.

3. Belgrade, Nicollet, Courtland, Granby, Berandotte, Lafayette and West Newton.

XXXV.

*Senator*—Meeker county.

*One Representative*—Not divided.

XXXVI.

*Senator*—Sibley and McLeod counties.

*Three Representatives*—1. Sibley, Kelso, Henderson, Transit, Arlington, Jessenland, Washington, Lake and Faxon.

2. New Auburn and Green Lake, in Sibley county, and Glencoe, Helen, Bergen, Rich Valley and Winsted, in McLeod county.

3. The rest of the district lying west of the line between ranges 28 and 29.

XXXVII.

*Senator*—Redwood, Brown and Lyon counties.

*Two Representatives*—1. Redwood and Lyon counties.

2. Brown county.

XXXVIII.

*Senator*—Martin, Jackson, Nobles, Rock, Watonwan, Cottonwood, Murray and Pipestone counties.

*Three Representatives*—1. Martin county,

2. Watonwan county.

3. The rest of the district.

XXXIX.

*Senator*—Douglas, Pope, Stevens, Grant and Big Stone Lake counties.

*Two Representatives*—1. Douglas county.

2. The rest of the district.

XL.

*Senator*—Kandiyohi, Swift and Chippewa counties.

*One Representative*—Not divided.

XLI.

*Senator*—Otter Tail, Wilkin, Wadena, Todd, Beltrami, Polk, Clay, Becker, Traverse and Pembina counties.

*Two Representatives*—Not divided.

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Whole number of Senators | 41 |
| Whole number of Representatives | 106 |
| On joint ballot | 147 |

## FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE—1872.

*[Assembled January 2; adjourned March 1.]*

### SENATE.

Lieut. Governor William H. Yale, President.

1. D. L. Buell.
2. Thomas H. Everts.
3. John Q. Farmer.
4. Sherman Page.
5. H. D. Brown.
6. E. H. Hutchins.
7. Samuel S. Beman.
8. William H. Stevens.
9. Milo White.
10. O. S. Porter.
11. J. H. Clark.
12. Amos Coggswell.
13. James E. Child.
14. John F. Meagher.
15. Hugh P. Wilson.
16. Lucius F. Hubbard.
17. Giles Slocum.
18. G. W. Batchelder.
19. L. Z. Rogers.
20. R. J. Chewning.
21. R. H. Rose.
22. D. M. Sabin.
23. I. V. D. Heard.
24. John Nicols.
25. A. C. Morrill.
26. Levi Butler.
27. William P. Ankeny.
28. Jonas Lindall.
29. William W. Billson.
30. John O. Haven.
31. E. M. Wright.
32. G. A. Ruckholdt.
33. L. L. Baxter.
34. Marshall B. Stone.
35. Charles E. Cutts.
36. Henry Pœhler.
37. William Pfænder.
38. William D. Rice.
39. Ole Peterson.
40. Andrew Railson.
41. John O. Milne.

### HOUSE.

A. R. Hall, of Hennepin county, Speaker.

1. W. F. Weber, John H. Smith, P. Rosendahl, L. R. Hall.
2. John Larson, A. H. H. Dayton, L. Bothum.
3. A. H. Trow, M. Eggleston, P. McCracken.
4. John T. Williams, J. M. Wickoff.
5. E. D. Rogers, William Wilson.
6. S. P. Childs, H. Huntington.
7. John L. Blair, D. Heminway.
8. H. M. Burchard, H. A. Corey, William J. Whipple.

9. Arthur H. Gaskill, Peter Fenton.
10. Richard A. Jones, Thomas B. Lindsay.
11. G. B. Cooley, A. L. Wellman.
12. W. W. Wilkin, F. B. Davis.
13. Kelsey Curtis, John Thompson.
14. J. A. Wiswell, Charles H. Shelby, Clark Keysor, H. Capwell, Henry Foster.
15. James Thompson, John Vandyke, George Bryant, A. Boss.
16. J. C. Pierce, J. Finney,
17. T. P. Kellett, G. K. Norsving, John Stanton.
18. O. Osmundson, Ara Barton, John Hutchinson, Henry Platt, H. M. Matteson.
19. George Millard, Perry Wilson, Asa White.
20. D. F. Langley, Hugh Durham, W. A. Gray, Dan E. Eyre, George A. Wells.
21. J. A. Chadderdon, Martin Quinn.
22. Ebenezer Ayres, Hollis R. Murdock, J. R. M. Gaskill.
23. John P. Sanborn, Peter Berkey.
24. J. C. Burbank, Henry M. Smythe, Edmund Rice.
25. Franklin Whitney, John H. Strong.
26. A. J. Underwood, C. H. Clark, C. F. Adams, Loren Fletcher.
27. A. R. Hall, Z. Demules, F. L. Morse.
28. Adolph Munch.
29. Edgar Nash.
30. N. Richardson.
31. J. M. Rosenberger, Randolph Holding, Martin Greeley, Alphonso Barto.
32. F. X. Lafond, C. B. Jackson.
33. F. E. Du Toit, Charles Johnson, C. H. Lienau.
34. H. E. Wadsworth, Hans C. Hanson, J. H. Dunham.
35. William B. Greenleaf.
36. Adam Buck, Liberty Hall, David H. Adams.
37. A. M. Cook, Henry Weyhe.
38. E. Berry, W. W. Murphy, G. C. Chamberlin.
39. F. B. Van Hoesen, G. W. Rockwell.

40. J. L. Kitchell.
41. E. E. Corliss, L. S. Cravath.

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## FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE—1873.

*[Assembled January 7; adjourned March 7.]*

### SENATE.

Lieut. Governor William H. Yale, President.

1. E. Thompson.
2. T. H. Everts.
3. William Meighen.
4. N. K. Noble.
5. T. J. Jonsrud.
6. E. H. Hutchins.
7. S. S. Beman.
8. W. H. Stevens.
9. Milo White.
10. O. S. Porter.
11. H. H. Atherton.
12. Amos Coggswell.
13. W. G. Ward.
14. J. F. Meagher.
15. J. Waste.
16. L. F. Hubbard.
17. John W. Peterson.
18. G. W. Batchelder.
19. Freeman Talbot.
20. R. J. Chewning.
21. John L. McDonald.
22. D. M. Sabin.
23. Edmund Rice.
24. John Nicols.
25. J. S. Pillsbury.
26. Levi Butler.
27. R. B. Langdon.
28. J. Lindall.
29. C. H. Graves.
30. John O. Haven.
31. H. C. Burbank.
32. G. A. Ruckholdt
33. L. L. Baxter.
34. M. B. Stone.
35. Charles E. Cutts.
36. Henry Pœhler.
37. J. S. G. Honner.
38. W. D. Rice.
39. J. G. Whittemore.
40. Andrew Railson.
41. J. G. Nelson.

HOUSE.

A. R. Hall, of Hennepin county, Speaker.

1. Tosten Johnson, A. Beard, M. L. Cooper, P. H. Rosendahl.
2. Arne Arneson, Horace Wheeler, Niles Carpenter.
3. T. P. Baldwin, H. M. Daniel, Peter McCracken.
4. O. O. Finhert, E. J. Stimson.
5. J. W. Devereux, E. D. Rogers.
6. S. P. Childs, M. A. Hawkes.
7. Collins Rice, C. W. Trisler.
8. H. A. Cory, George P. Wilson, J. P. Neville.
9. M. L. Tibbets, Marcus Wing.
10. Thomas B. Lindsay, Manley C. Fuller.
11. John N. Hanson, E. W. Westcott.
12. W. W. Wilkins, A. Colquhoun.
13. John Thompson, J. L. Saufferer.
14. Jacob Pfaaf, H. S. Howe, Thomas C. Charles, John A. Peterson, John A. Reed.
15. N. A. Gesner, T. S. Vandyke, Frank L. Meacham, William H. Campbell.
16. W. C. Williston, H. F. Armstrong.
17. T. P. Kellett, G. K. Norsving, Arthur Flom.
18. Osmund Osmundson, Elias C. Dunham, J. B. Hopkins, Andrew Thompson.
19. Frank Becker, J. C. Swain, Lewis Stone.
20. A. E. Rich, Peter Ficker, J. F. Dilley, J. L. Lewis, D. C. Johnson.
21. J. W. Sencerbox, Joseph Chadderdon.
22. E. W. Durant, James H. Huganin, J. R. M. Gaskill.
23. J. N. Rogers, H. H. Miller.
24. George Benz, H. A. Castle, H. J. Brainard.
25. James McCann, Daniel Anderson.
26. C. B. Tirrell, L. Fletcher, Charles H. Clarke, C. F. Adams.
27. A. R. Hall, Z. Demeules, M. C. Comerford.
28. Joel G. Ryder.
29. E. G. Swanstrom.

30. T. F. Knappen.
31. Henry Krebs, Hubert Rieland, Bartholomew Pirtz, Alphonso Barto.
32. J. E. Jenks, T. G. Mealey.
33. Fred E. Du Toit, Charles W. Buchmann, Matthew Kelly.
34. Francis Baasen, E. St. Julien Cox, David Benson.
35. William H. Greenleaf.
36. H. A. Child, A. M. Schell, Hamilton Beatty.
37. J. W. Blake, C. C. Brandt.
38. J. W. Seager, Edwin Berry, Stephen Miller.
39. Warren Adley, G. W. Rockwell.
40. G. W. Frink.
41. J. V. Brower, William Felton.

## SIXTEENTH LEGISLATURE—1874.

*[Assembled January 6; adjourned March 6.]*

### SENATE.

Lieut. Governor Alphonso Barto, President.

1. E. Thompson.
2. C. H. Conkey.
3. William Meighen.
4. E. H. Wells.
5. T. J. Jonsrud.
6. S. P. Child.
7. S. S. Beman.
8. Charles H. Berry.
9. Milo White.
10. I. M. Westfall.
11. H. H. Atherton.
12. Amos Coggswell.
13. W. G. Ward.
14. M. S. Wilkinson.
15. J. P. Waste.
16. L. F. Hubbard.
17. J. W. Peterson.
18. Thomas H. Buckham.
19. Freeman Talbot.
20. Ignatius Donnelly.
21. J. L. McDonald.
22. William McKusick.
23. Edmund Rice.
24. E. F. Drake.
25. J. S. Pillsbury.
26. Levi Butler.
27. R. B. Langdon.
28. R. K. Burrows.
29. C. H. Graves.
30. George W. Benedict.
31. H. C. Burbank.
32. T. G. Mealey.
33. L L. Baxter.
34. E. St. Julien Cox.
35. Charles E. Cutts.
36. J. Frankenfield.
37. J. S. G. Honner.
38. F. P. Freeman.
39. J. G. Whittemore.
40. E. A. Rice.
41. J. G. Nelson.

HOUSE.

A. R. Hall, of Hennepin county, Speaker.

1. William McArthur, M. J. McDonnell, E. W. Trask, David Taylor.
2. W. N. Gilmore, A. K. Hanson, J. C. Greer.
3. W. A. Pease, Robert L. Fleming, J. W. Graling.
4. Gunder Halvorsen, A. E. Peck.
5. Evan Morgan, Warren Buell.
6. J. P. West, T. G. Pond.
7. J. B. Norton, Collins Rice.
8. J. P. Berry, O. M. Lord, William Beals.
9. John Hyslop, C. T. Shellman.
10. M. Dosdall, T. F. Olds.
11. John N. Hanson, W. H. Parmlee.
12. C. S. Crandall, J. M. Sloan.
13. L. D. Smith, James E. Child.
14. Isaac Smith, D. W. Burlison, Silas Kenworthy, N. W. Dickerson, Robert H. Hughes.
15. P. H. Rahilly, Ed. Drury, James Lawrence, J. K. Smith.
16. W. C. Williston, Leland Jones.
17. C. R. White, N. J. Ottun, John Stanton.
18. B. M. James, H. E. Barron, J. H. Passon, H. B. Martin, L. M. Heally.
19. John Taylor, Frank Becker, Vincent Kletscha.
20. D. F. Langley, J. F. Dilley, George Auge, George A. Wells, Peter Ficker.
21. L. M. Brown, Edward Delaney.
22. J. A. McCluskey, Charles Eckdall, D. B. Loomis.
23. John X. Davidson, Henry Meyerding.
24. George Benz, T. M. Metcalf, Lorenzo Hoyt.
25. C. T. Woodbury, Lyman Brown.
26. C. B. Tirrell, L. Fletcher, C. F. Adams, C. H. Petit.
27. A. R. Hall, F. L. Morse, John Hechtman.
28. F. H. Pratt.
29. E. G. Swanstrom.
30. Moses Lafond.

31. N. F. Barnes, Hubert Rieland, Charles Walker, Joseph Martin.
32. Thomas Melrose, Valentine Eppel.
33. E. Harrison, Henry R. Denney, John True.
34. John N. Tredwell, Peter H. McDermid, David Benson.
35. Andrew Nelson.
36. John Groetsch, L. Gillick, W. F. Babcock.
37. Z. B. Clark, Charles Hansing.
38. J. F. Daniels, Ole O. Howe, N. H. Manning.
39. Warren Adley, Henry Foss.
40. Henry Hill.
41. J. W. Mason, C. B. Jordan.

## SEVENTEENTH LEGISLATURE—1875.

*[Assembled January 5; adjourned March 5.]*

### SENATE.

Lieut. Governor Alphonso Barto, President.

1. J. H. Smith.
2. C. H. Conkey.
3. William Meighen.
4. E. H. Wells.
5. Thomas H. Armstrong.
6. S. P. Childs.
7. H. W. Hill.
8. Charles H. Berry.
9. Milo White.
10. I. M. Westfall.
11. J. H. Clark.
12. Amos Coggswell.
13. Peter McGovern.
14. M. S. Wilkinson.
15. J. E. Doughty.
16. L. F. Hubbard.
17. A. K. Finseth.
18. Thomas S. Buckham.
19. Michael Doran.
20. Ignatius Donnelly.
21. J. L. Macdonald.
22. William McCusick.
23. William P. Murray.
24. E. F. Drake.
25. J. S. Pillsbury.
26. Levi Butler.
27. R. B. Langdon.
28. W. H. C. Folsom.
29. C. H. Graves.
30. George W. Benedict.
31. Joseph Caspar.
32. T. G. Mealey.
33. C. H. Lienau.
34. E. St. Julien Cox.
35. A. Nelson.
36. Jacob Frankenfield.
37. John W. Blake.
38. E. P. Freeman.
39. K. Nelson.
40. E. A. Rice.
41. H. G. Page.

### HOUSE.

W. R. Kinyon, of Steele county, Speaker.

1. John McNelly, William M. Snure, M. J. McDonald.
2. H. C. Grover, J. M. Wheat, N. E. Ellerston.
3. E. W. Farrington, R. I. Fleming, Dwight Rathbun.
4. John S. Irgens, Charles F. Greening.
5. Henry Tunell, Richard Fitzgerald.
6. J. P. West, F. M. Pierce.

7. A. Heim, H. M. Dixon.
8. H. M. Burchard, C. B. Sinclair, E. B. Drew.
9. L. M. Gaskill, Burr Deuel.
10. J. V. Daniels, William Brown.
11. E. W. Wescott, William Wheeler.
12. W. R. Kinyon, Hugh Murray.
13. Morris H. Lamb, Joseph Minges.
14. James A. James, Robert H. Hughes, D. W. Burlison, E. F. Champlin, Lysander Cook.
15. Edward Drury, William P. Dunnington, W. S. Baxter, John A. Jackson.
16. Robert Deakin, Rudolph Kruger.
17. C. H. Bosworth, N. J. Ottun, F. Peterson.
18. T. B. Clement, J. B. Hopkins, J. S. Allen, Andrew Thompson, H. B. Martin.
19. Thomas Collins, R. L. Mason.
20. John Byers, Nicholas McGree, J. C. McCarthy.
21. J. W. Sencerbox, James Chadderdon.
22. J. W. Furber, E. W. Durant, John E. Mower.
23. William Crooks, H H. Miller.
24 George Benz, F. R. Delano, Lorenzo Hoyt.
25. C. T. Woodbury, Daniel Anderson.
26. C. H. Pettit, C. H. Clarke, L. Fletcher, A. Ingerson.
27. George A. Camp, Frank L. Morse, Daniel Bassett.
28. L. J. Stark.
29. J. J. Egan.
30. C. H. Chadbourne.
31. C. A. Gilman, W. Merz, B. Pirz, M. A. Taylor.
32. Nathan Warner, Valentine Eppel.
33. L. L. Baxter, Christ. Ackerman, J. G. Maetzhold.
34. John N. Treadwell, P. H. McDermid, David Benson.
35. N. C. Hines.
36. John J. Mullen, Lawrence Gillick, A. M. Schnell.
37. H. S. Berg, Knud H. Helling.
38. Charles F. Crosby, E. Berry, Thomas Rutledge.

39. Martin Stowe, J. G. Whittemore.
40. L. K. Stone.
41. Soren Listoe, R. L. Frazee.

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## EIGHTEENTH LEGISLATURE—1876.

*[Assembled January 4; adjourned March 3.]*

### SENATE.

Lieut. Governor J. B. Wakefield, President.

1. J. H. Smith.
2. C. A. Conkey.
3. William Meighen.
4. R. I. Smith.
5. Thomas H. Armstrong.
6. J. P. West.
7. H. W. Hill.
8. W. H. Yale.
9. Milo White.
10. J. V. Daniels.
11. J. H. H. Clark.
12. L. L. Wheelock.
13. Peter McGovern.
14. M. S. Wilkinson.
15. J. E. Doughty.
16. W. C. Williston.
17. A. K. Finseth.
18. J. M. Archibald.
16. Michael Doran.
20. Ignatius Donnelly.
21. J. L. Macdonald.
22. E. S. Brown.
23. William P. Murray.
24. James Smith, Jr.
25. J. B. Gilfillan.
26. Levi Butler.
27. R. B. Langdon.
28. W. H. C. Folsom.
29. C. H. Graves.
30. Lewis Mayo.
31. Joseph Caspar.
32. J. N. Stacy.
33. C. H. Lienau.
34. J. T. Schoenbeck.
35. A. Nelson.
36. Henry Pœhler.
37. John W. Blake.
38. I. P. Durfee.
39. K. Nelson.
40. A. B. Robbins.
41. H. G. Page.

HOUSE.

W. R. Kinyon, Owatonna, Speaker.

1. W. E. Potter, M. J. Donnell, John McNelley, E. D. Northrup.
2. H. M. Olstine, O. E. Boyum, Tollak Brokken.
3. C. Robbins, George Andrus, D. Rathbun.
4. H. F. Deming, C. F. Greening.
5. H. Tunell, J. L. Gibbs.
6. A. R. More, C. S. Dunbar.
7. A. P. Allen, O. W. Hunt.
8. E B. Drew, Edward Mott, A. W. Bennett.
9. A Burnap, H. M. Stanchfield.
10. E. P. Whiting, W. H. White.
11. George W. Gleason, C. L. Chase.
12. W. R. Kinyon, Hugh Murray.
13. Robert Earlie, Kelsey Curtis.
14. Hiram Gerlick, J. A. James, Wm. P. Marston, M. M. Clark. Wm. Webb.
15. W. R. Murray, S. L. Campbell, H. D. Wedge, E. D. Southard,
16. Charles R. Brink, Rudolph Kruger.
17. Gustavus Westman, Ole P. Huleback. B. C. Grover.
18. Joseph Covert, F. A. Noble, C. H. Grant, G. W. Walrath, P Plaisance.
19. N. Burgess, H. L. Gish, Wm. Conrad.
20. J. F. Norrish, Daniel Ryan, C. A. Baker, M. H. Sullivan, Abram A. Osborne.
21. Peter Cleary, J. Callender.
22. James Middleton, Ole W. Erickson, A. Fredericks.
23. Wm. Crooks, John Lunkenheimer.
24. Fred Richter, C. D. Gilfillan, W. W. Webber.
25. F. Whitney, Daniel Anderson.
26. Curtis H. Pettit, Leander Gorton, John H. Stevens, C. B Tirrell.
27. A. M. Reid, Daniel Bassett, Frank L. Morse.
28. M. A. Brawley.

29. George C. Stone.
30. F. X. Goulet.
31. C. A. Gilman, C. Klosterman, W. H. Stinchfield, C. D. Lamb.
32. N. Warner, John Oakes.
33. J. F. Dilley, H. R. Denney, Jonas Akins.
34. D. S. Hall, Andrew Nelson, Nicholas Sons.
35. C. E. Cutts.
36. Martin Sheely, A. P. Fitch, A. J. Jones.
37. P. F. Jacobson, William Skinner.
38. J. A. Everett, Lee Hensley, W. H. Mellen.
39. Martin Stowe, J. D. Good.
40. J. L. Kitchel.
41. S. D. Comstock, John Wait.

## NINETEENTH LEGISLATURE—1877.

*[ Assembled January 2; adjourned March 2]*

### SENATE.

Lieut. Governor J. B. Wakefield, President.

1. John McNelly.
2. C. A. Conkey.
3. C. G. Edwards.
4. R. I. Smith.
5. Thomas H. Armstrong.
6. J. P. West.
7. J. F. Remore.
8. W. H. Yale.
9. Burr Deuel.
10. J. V. Daniels.
11. A. J. Edgerton.
12. L. L. Wheelock.
13. P. C. Bailey.
14. M. S. Wilkinson.
15. James McHench.
16. W. C. Williston.
17. A K. Finseth.
18. J. M. Archibald.
19. Michael Doran.
20. Ignatius Donnelly.
21. William Henry.
22. E. S. Brown.
23. C. A. Morton.
24. James Smith, Jr.
25. John B. Gilfillan.
26. Levi Butler.
27. R. B. Langdon.
28. W. H. C. Folsom.
29. E G. Swanstrom.
30. Lewis Mayo.
31. C. F. Macdonald.
32. J. N. Stacy.
33 C. H. Lienau.
34. J. P. Shoenbeck.
35. J. M. Waldron.
36. Henry Pœhler.
37. S. A. Hall.
38. I. P. Durfee.
39. Knute Nelson.
40. A. B. Robbins.
41. H. G. Page.

### HOUSE.

J. L. Gibbs, Speaker.

1. Anthony Huyck, William G. McSpadden, M. J. McDonnell, John A. Eberhard.
2. H. C. Grover, J. M. Wheat, Frank Erickson.
3. D. W. Rathburn, S. Berg, P. M. Mosher.
4. S. J. Sanborn, Hosmer A. Brown.
5. J. L. Gibbs, H. G. Emmonds.

6. S. P. Childs, Horace H. Gilman.
7. Samuel W. Johnson, L. Kauphusman.
8. C. F. Buck, J. M. Cole, Edward Mott.
9. Marcus Wing, T. W. Phelps.
10. E. P. Whiting, George W. Pugh.
11. L. G. Nelson, Edwin F. Way.
12. George W. Buffum, Walter Muir.
13. Anthony Sampson, Fenton Keenan.
14. H. Cummins, J. A. James, W. P. Jones, George Green, William Webb, Jr.
15. Lewis H. Garrard, George R. Hall, G. Maxwell, S. L. Campbell.
16. Jonathan Finney, H. B. Wilson.
17. B. C. Grover, O. P. Huleback, T. G. Pearson.
18. J. H. Pettys, H. Scriver, A. W. McKinstry, S. B. Coe, E. C. Knowles.
19. P. S. Gardner, J. Zimmerman, M. McKinzie.
20. Thomas Howes, D. B. Truax, E. G. Rogers, M. M. Sullivan, A. A. Osborne.
21. Peter Cleary, J. W. Callender.
22. L. A. Huntoon, O. W. Erickson, A. Frederick.
23. William Crooks, John Lunkenheimer.
24. John M. Gilman, E. Rice, B. Magoffin, Jr.
25. D. Anderson, G. W. Putnam.
26. George H. Johnson, L. Fletcher, W. H. Rouse, J. H. Clark.
27. A. R. Hall, Andrew J. Smith, Peter Weinant.
28. W. A. Bently.
29. Samuel G. Fulton,
30. John Stumpf.
31. Edmund Meagher, C. A. Gilman, G. Klosterman, B. Pirz.
32. A. Peterson, Elijah J. Cutts.
33. J. F. Dilley, W. H. Mills, Coellos Merriman.
34. Isaac Lundeen, W. J. Bean, David Benson.
35. L. Rudberg.
36. Fenton Nollmer, W. T. Bonniwell, S. B. Beat'y.

37. David Worst, E. P. Bertrand.
38. Dr. H. N. Rice, Lee Hensley, Christopher H. Smith.
39. Michael A. Wollan, Ole Amundson.
40. J. P. Jacobson.
41. S. G. Comstock, A. McCrea.

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## TWENTIETH LEGISLATURE—1878.

*[Assembled January 8; adjourned March 8.]*

### SENATE.

Lieut. Governor J. B. Wakefield, President.

1. John McNelly.
2. J. M. Wheat.
3. C. C. Edwards.
4. G. W. Clough.
5. Thomas H. Armstrong.
6. D. F. Goodrich.
7. J. F. Remore.
8. W. S. Drew.
9. Burr Deuel.
10. D. A. Morrison.
11. A. J. Edgerton.
12. E. W. Morehouse.
13. P. C. Bailey.
14. F. H. Waite.
15. James McHench.
16. J. C. McClure.
17. A. K. Finseth.
18. T. B. Clement.
19. Michael Doran.
20. Ignatius Donnelly.
21. William Henry.
22. R. F. Hersey.
23. C. A. Morton.
24. C. D. Gilfillan.
25. John B. Gilfillan.
26. C. A. Pillsbury.
27. R. B. Langdon.
28. J. Shalleen.
29. E. G. Swanstrom.
30. W. H. Hulton.
31. C. F. McDonald.
32. T. G. Mealey.
33. C. H. Lienau.
34. H. Ahrens.
35. J. M. Waldron.
36. W. T. Bonniwell.
37. S. A. Hall.
38. C. H. Smith.
39. Knute Nelson.
40. A. E. Rice.
41. H. G. Page.

HOUSE.

C. A. Gilman, Speaker.

1. Edmund Null, Andrew Bye, Christof Evenson, Chas. Fetzner.
2. H. Christopherscn, Daniel Currie, Hans Gunvalson.
3. C. M. Colby, Francis Hall, P. M. Mosher.
4. S. J. Sanborn, H. K. Volstad.
5. H. G. Emmonds. T. W. Purdie.
6. J. P. West, Horace H. Gilman.
7. F. C. Robinson, L. J. Allred.
8. George B. Dresbach, James M. Cole, Samuel Miller.
9. John Hyslup, A. Burnap.
10. C. E. Stacy, James Button.
11. A. B. Huntley, M. R. Dresbach.
12. George W. Buffum, Walter Muir.
13. J. O. Chandler, Fenton Keenan.
14. O. E. Harvey, James McBroom, William Perrin, Thomas Bohan, J S. Larkin.
15. William B. Lutz, S. L. Campbell, W. H. Feller, P. H. Rahilly.
16. William Colville, N. C. Crandall.
17. S. C. Wickey, P. N. Langemo, S. C. Holland.
18. J. W. Thompson, John Thompson, Stiles M. West, L. W Dennison, J. S Haselton.
19. A. H. E. Lange, C. N. Pinney, W. E. Richter.
20. Elias Tompkins, J. L. Lewis, H. Fanning, G. W. Dilley, E. F. Hyland.
21. Henry Hines, George Giles.
22. William Fowler, Charles Peterson, D. M. Sabin.
23. John H. Reaney, R. C. Wiley.
24. W. H. Mead, Edmund Rice, H. J. Brainard.
25. George W. Putnam, Baldwin Brown.
26. W. H. Johnson, H. G. Hicks, J. H. Clark, Edw. McDermott.
27. Frank L. Morse, Peter Weinant, Harry Ghostley.
28. F. S. Christensen.
29. Samuel G. Fulton.

30. Nathan Richardson.
31. C. A. Gilman, D. B. Stanley, H. J. Emmel, H. Rieland.
32. Nathan Warner, L. H. Rawson.
33. Peter Parthels, W. H. Mills, Jacob Truwe.
34. Sumner Ladd, Jacob Klossner, Jr., J. M. Bowler.
35. W. M. Campbell.
36. J. C. Edson, S. G. Anderson, John Geib.
37. J. W. Williams, Charles C. Brandt.
38. Frank A. Day, L. H. Bishop, Alex Fiddes.
39 John B. Cowing, H. W. Stone.
40. Ole O. Lien.
41. Andrew McCrea, Theodore Holton.

## TWENTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE—1879.

*[Assembled January 7; adjourned March 7.]*

### SENATE.

Lieut. Governor J. B. Wakefield, President.

1. D. L. Buell.
2. J. M. Wheat.
3. C. S. Powers.
4. W. H. Officer.
5. A. C. Wedge.
6. R. B. Johnson.
7. H. W. Hill.
8. C. F. Buck.
9. O. H. Page.
10. D. A. Morrison.
11. John Gorman.
12. W. W. Wilkins.
13. S. B. Williams.
14. Daniel Buck.
15. P. H Rahilly.
16. B. B. Wilson.
17. J. A. Thatcher.
18. T. B. Clement.
19. Michael Doran.
20. C. P. Adams.
21. Henry Hinds.
22. J. N. Castle.
23. J. H. Reaney.
24. C. D. Gilfillan.
25. J. B. Gilfillan.
26. C. A. Pillsbury.
27. E. M. Wilson.
28. John Shaleen.
29. E. G. Swanstrom.
30. J. Simmons.
31. C. F. Macdonald.
32. T. G. Mealey.
33. W. H. Mills.
34. H. C. Miller.
35. C. E. Cutts.
36. W. T. Bonniwell.
37. K. H. Helling.
38. A. D. Perkins.
39. A. A. Brown.
40. A. E. Rice.
41. Andrew McCrea.

### HOUSE.

C. A. Gilman, Speaker.

1. Anthony Demo, J. M. Riley, W. E. Dunbar, E. F. West.
2. G. C. Grover, Ole O. Stege, Nels Ellertson.
3. E. V. Farrington, J. N. Graling, P. McCracken.
4. J. F. Goodsell, J. D. Allen.
5. S. N. Frisbie, Hans Christopherson.
6. J. P. West, T. S. Wroolie.
7. David McCarthy, L. Kauphusman.

8. E. B. Drew, Chas. F. Schroth, Joseph Cooper.
9. C. P. Russell, Peter Burns.
10. C. E. Stacy, R. A. Jones.
11. Erick C. Himle, D. C. Fairbank.
12. H. H. Rosebrook, H. M. Hastings.
13. John Thompson, J. S. Abell.
14. Horace Cummins, Clark Keysor, E. B. Parker, F. V. Goff, Thomas Bohan.
15. W. B. Lutz. S. L. Campbell, E. C. Gearey, M. J. Fuller.
16. C. B. Brink, Perry George.
17. S. C. Holland, N. P. Langemo, J. A. Bowman.
18. Seth H. Kenney, Hiram Scriver, L. W. Dennison, A. Thompson, Jos. Covert.
19. D. Butler, Wm. Weyl, Frank Wrabeck.
20. D. T. Chamberlin, D. Boser, E. G. Rogers, Elias Tompkins, Ed. F. Hyland.
21. Philip Krautkremer, P. H. Thornton.
22. And Peterson, Chas. A. Peterson, A. M. Dodd.
23. Jos. Oppenheim, R. C. Wiley.
24. W. H. Mead, James Smith, Jr., Peter Bohland.
25. Jared Benson, Daniel Anderson.
26. H. G. Hicks, W. H. Johnson, A. Tharalson, J. Thompson, Jr.
27. John Baxter, Geo. Huhn, A. J. Smith.
28. John Dean.
29. H. C. Kendall.
30. A. M. Fridley.
31. C. A. Gilman, M. Barrett, F. E. Bissell, A. M. Stiles.
32. J. N. Stacey, Henry Moeers.
33. L. L. Baxter, R. H. Denny, Adam Hill.
34. Ed. O'Hara, C. Amundson, W. J. Bean.
35. W. M. Campbell.
36. M. E. Donohue, J. C. Reibe, Jacob Koons.
37. Gorman Powers, J. P. Bertrand.
38. M. E. L. Shanks, T. Lambert, P. J. Kniss.
39. J. B. Cowing, Ole N. Barsness.

40. Edw. Larssen.
41. S. G. Comstock, Michael Anderson.

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## TWENTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE—1881.

*[Assembled January 4; adjourned March 4.]*

### SENATE.

Lieut. Governor C. A. Gilman, President.

1. J. B. Shaller.
2. J. M. Wheat.
3. C. S. Powers.
4. W. H. Officer.
5. A. C. Wedge.*
6. R. B. Johnson.
7. S. S. Beman.
8. C. F. Buck.
9. Milo White.
10. D. A. Morrison.
11. James McLaughlin.
12. W. W. Wilkins.
13. R. S. McCormick.
14. Daniel Buck.
15. James G. Lawrence.
16. H. B. Wilson.
17. F. J. Johnson.
18. T. B. Clement.
19. Geo. G. Case.
20. C. P. Adams.
21. Henry Hinds.
22. J. N. Castle.
23. Wm. Crooks.
24. C. D. Gilfillan.
25. J. B. Gilfillan.
26. C. A. Pillsbury.
27. R. B. Langdon.
28. John Shaleen.
29. John D. Howard.
30. J. Simmons.
31. C. F. McDonald.
32. T. G. Mealey.
33. A. W. Tiffany.
34. H. C. Miller.
35. Wm. Campbell.
36. W. T. Bonniwell.
37. S. D. Peterson.
38. A. D. Perkins.
39. L. K. Aaker.
40. A. E. Rice.
41. Andrew McCrea.

*A. M. Johnson represented this district, *vice* Wedge, in the extra session of 1881.

HOUSE.

Loren Fletcher, Speaker.

1. H. H. Snure, O. B. Tone, H. F. Kohlmier, Lewis Redding.
2. G. A. Hayes, Ole O. Stedjee, E. Loveland.
3. J. N. Graling, P. McCracken, Geo. Andrus.
4. J. D. Allen, P. A. Peterson.
5. Bennett Asleson, A. F. Denby.
6. A. C. Dunn, John J. Northness.
7. E. Churchill, Geo. H. Henry.
8. O. B. Gould, S. B. Sheardown, Thos. Wilson.
9. C. A. Butterfield, Ole Juelson.
10. O. S. Porter, J. V. Daniels.*
11. C. S. Kneeland, O. B. Kidder.†
12. H. H. Rosebrock, A. Colquhoun.
13. Christoph Wagner, D. J. Dodge.
14. J. D. Hawkins, J. Burger, Richard Lewis, Wm. Hall, Joseph Bookwalter.
15. G. D. Post, H. H. B. McMasters,‡ E. C. Geary, E. D. Southard.
16. F. W. Hoyt, F. Tether.
17. H. P. Hulebak, A. A. Flom, C. Hill.
18. Jno. Thompson, S. P. Stewart, R. A. Mott, W. R Baldwin, Philip Plaisance.
19. Edwin Purrington, David Baker, P. S. Gardner.
20. Joseph N. Searles, D. Boser, J. F. Norrish, James Kennedy, R. McAndrews.
21. J. W. Callender, P. H. Thornton.
22. D. M. Sabin, Andrew Peterson, Wm. Schmidt.
23. Jno. B. Sanborn, R C. Wiley.
24. C. W. Griggs, Jas. Smith, Jr., P. Bohland.
25. T. H. Caine, G. W. Putnam.

*J. Frahm represented this district, *vice* Daniels, in the extra session of 1881.

†Geo. Hitchcock represented this district, *vice* Kidder, in the extra session of 1881.

‡F. H. Milligan represented this district, *vice* McMasters, in the extra session of 1881.

26. Loren Fletcher, H. G. Hicks, A. Tharalson, J. Thompson, Jr.
27. Geo. Huhn, John Baxter, A. Roberts.
28. John Dean.
29. H. C. Kendall.
30. C. B. Buckman.
31. L. W. Collins, Carl Herberger, D. J. Hanscomb, Alex Moore.
32. E. J. Cutts, T. C. Porter.
33. L. L. Baxter, H. R. Denny, C. G. Holgren.
34. T. M. Cornish, C. Amundson, Jacob Klossner, Jr.
35. O. M. Linnell.
36. M. A. Donohue, E. A. Child, W. J. Ives.
37. J. C. Zieske, G. W. Braley.
38. J. A. Armstrong, W. D. Rice, P. Kniss.
39. C. F. Washburn, F. B. Van Hoesen.
40. L. K. Stone.
41. S. G. Comstock, B. Sampson.

## TWENTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE—1883.

*[Assembled January 2; adjourned March 2.]*

### SENATE.

Lieut. Governor C. A. Gilman, President.

1. James O'Brien.
2. J. M. Wheat.
3. W. L. Hollister.
4. W. P. Sergeant.
5. D. F. Goodrich.
6. R. M. Ward.
7. A. M. Crosby.
8. George Knudson.
9. S. D. Peterson.
10. L. G. M. Fletcher.
11. R. O. Craig.
12. A. C. Hickman.
13. James McLaughlin.
14. D. A. Morrison.
15. Thomas Wilson.
16. J. W. Blake.
17. A. L. Sackett.
18. Thomas Welch.
19. M. Doran.
20. T. B. Clement.
21. F. I. Johnson.
22. M. S. Chandler.
23. James G. Lawrence.
24. J. N. Castle.
25. A. H. Truax.
26. C. D. Gilfillan.
27. C. W. Griggs.
28. J. B. Gilfillan.
29. C. A. Pillsbury.
30. R. B. Langdon.
31. H. J. Peck.
32. J. H. Ackerman.
33. W. H. Houlton.
34. W. H. Greenleaf.
35. Felton Volmer.
36. A. E. Rice.
37. Z. B. Clarke.
38. John Shaleen.
39. C. B. Buckman.
40. H. C. Waite.
41. F. B. Van Hoesen.
42. C. F. Washburn.
43. James Compton.
44. S. G. Comstock.
45. H. Steenerson.
46. W. W. Billson.
47. W. P. Christensen.

HOUSE.

Loren Fletcher, Speaker.

1. T. Paulson, W. E. Potter.
2. R. R. Greer, A. Plummer, B. Thayer, R. E. Thompson, C. T. Baarnaas.
3. John Frank, J. F. Carson.
4. L. T. Bell, Ole Peterson.
5. J. H. Burmester.
6. J. E. Child.
7. W. H. Johnson, W. O. Crawford.
8. S. Blackman.
9. J. Bobleter, O. B. Turrell.
10. Owen Morris, C. G. Spaulding, J. Brown, L. Cook.
11. J. C. White.
12. H. A. Finch.
13. John Peterson.
14. M. J. Daniels, J. Frahm, E. D. Dyar.
15. C. F. Buck, H. Becker, J. L. Farrar, H. W. Hill, T. A. Richardson.
16. C. M. Morse, John Swenson.
17. B. H. Randall.
18. John Groetsch.
19. R. W. Jacklin, A. Borak.
20. Gordon E. Cole, A. Mortenson, J. S. Way, M. S. Seymour.
21. H. P. Hulebak, M. Doyle.
22. G. P. Sidener.
23. P. H. Rahilly, S. M. Emery, H. Baumgarten.
24. C. P. Gregory, D. M. Sabin, A. Stegeman.
25. John McNamara, G. W. Dilly.
26. C. Gotzian, J. Smith, Jr., P. Bohland.
27. C. H. Stahlman, W. R. Merriam, W. D. Cornish, O. O. Cullen.
28. H. F. Barker, M. V. Bean, J. H. Strong, O. Snow.
29. J. A. Peterson, L. Fletcher, D. A. Lydiard, H. G. Hicks, F. L. Batchelder, W. Anderson.

30. F. H. Boardman, A. Ende, W. H. Grimshaw, O. S. Miller.
31. J. J. Lenz.
32. R. Patterson, C. G. Halgren.
33. J. Smith, T. C. Porter, M. Holmstrom.
34. O. M. Linnell.
35. E. A. Child.
36. Marcus Johnson.
37. E. Sampson, H. Anderson.
38. L. H. McKusick.
39. A. J. Demeules, G. G. Hartley, J. T. D. Sadley.
40. L. W. Collins, A. Moore, A. Chisholm, C. Capser.
41. J. H. Van Dyke, O. Peterson.
42. H. H. Wells.
43. J. G. Nelson, J. H. Gray.
44. T. H. Torgerson.
45. A. H. Baker.
46. C. C. Parker.
47. H. Paulson.

## APPORTIONMENT OF 1881.

### SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

I.

The first (1st) district shall be composed of the county of Houston, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and two (2) representatives.

II.

The second (2d) district shall be composed of the county of Fillmore, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and five (5) representatives.

III.

The third (3d) district shall be composed of the county of Mower, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and two (2) representatives.

Representative districts divided as follows: The towns of Le Roy, Lodi, Adams, Nevada, Lyle, Austin and Windom shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

The towns of Racine, Pleasant Valley, Sargent, Waltham, Udolpho, Lansing, Red Rock, Dexter, Grand Meadow, Frankfort, Bennington, Clayton and Marshall shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

IV.

The fourth (4th) district shall be composed of the county of Freeborn, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and two (2) representatives.

V.

The fifth (5th) district shall be composed of the county of Faribault, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and one (1) representative.

VI.

The sixth (6th) district shall be composed of the counties of Jackson and Martin, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and one (1) representative.

VII.

The seventh (7th) district shall be composed of the counties of Nobles, Murray, Rock and Pipestone, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and two (2) representatives.

Representative districts divided as follows: The counties of Nobles and Murray shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

The counties of Rock and Pipestone shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

VIII.

The eighth (8th) district shall be composed of the counties of Watonwan and Cottonwood, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and one (1) representative.

IX.

The ninth (9th) district shall be composed of the counties of Brown and Redwood, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and two (2) representatives.

Representative districts divided as follows: The county of Brown shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

The county of Redwood shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

X.

The tenth (10th) district shall be composed of the county of Blue Earth, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and four (4) representatives.

XI.

The eleventh (11th) district shall be composed of the county of Waseca, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and one (1) representative.

XII.

The twelfth (12th) district shall be composed of the county of

Steele and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and one (1) representative.

XIII.

The thirteenth (13th) district shall be composed of the county of Dodge, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and one (1) representative.

XIV.

The fourteenth (14th) district shall be composed of the county of Olmsted, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and three (3) representatives.

Representative districts divided as follows: The towns of New Haven, Oronoco, Farmington, Haverhill, Cascade, Kalmar, Byron village, Salem township and Rock Dell township shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

The first (1st), second (2d) and third (3d) wards of the city of Rochester, towns of Rochester and Marion shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

The towns of Viola, Quincy, Eyota, Dover, Elmira, Orion, Pleasant Grove, High Forest, Eyota village and High Forest village shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

XV.

The fifteenth (15th) district shall be composed of the county of Winona, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and five (5) representatives.

Representative districts divided as follows: The towns of Saratoga, Elba, Norton, Hart, St. Charles, city of St. Charles, Whitewater, Utica, Warren, Mount Vernon and Fremont shall be entitled to elect two (2) representatives.

The towns of Winona, Rolling Stone, Pleasant Hill, New Hartford, Hillsdale, city of Winona, Wilson, Homer, Dresbach, Wiscoy and Richmond shall be entitled to elect three (3) representatives.

XVI.

The sixteenth (16th) district shall be composed of the counties of

Lyon, Lincoln and Yellow Medicine, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and two (2) representatives.

XVII.

The seventeenth (17th) district shall be composed of the county of Nicollet, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and one (1) representative.

XVIII.

The eighteenth (18th) district shall be composed of the county of Sibley, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and one (1) representative.

XIX.

The nineteenth (19) district shall be composed of the county of Le Sueur, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and two (2) representatives.

XX.

The twentieth (20th) district shall be composed of the county of Rice, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and four (4) representatives.

XXI.

The twenty-first (21st) district shall be composed of the towns of Stanton, Cannon Falls, Warsaw, Leon, Holden, Wanamingo, Kenyon, Cherry Grove, Roscoe, Pine Island, Minneola, Zumbrota, Belle Creek, Goodhue and Belvidere, of the county of Goodhue, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and two (2) representatives.

Representative districts divided as follows: The towns of Stanton, Cannon Falls, Warsaw, Leon, Holden, Wanamingo, Kenyon and Cherry Grove shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

The towns of Belle Creek, Goodhue, Belvidere, Minneola, Zumbrota, Roscoe and Pine Island shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

XXII.

The twenty-second (22d) district shall be composed of the towns of Welch, Burnside, Red Wing, Wacouta, Vasa, Featherstone,

Hay Creek, Florence and Central Point, in the county of Goodhue, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and one (1) representative.

XXIII.

The twenty-third (23d) district shall be composed of the county of Wabasha, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and three (3) representatives.

XXIV.

The twenty-fourth (24th) district shall be composed of the county of Washington, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and three (3) representatives.

Representative districts divided as follows: The second (2d) and third (3d) wards of the city of Stillwater shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

The first (1st) ward of the city of Stillwater, and the towns of Marine, Forest Lake, Stillwater, Grant and Oneka, of the county of Washington, shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

The towns of Oakdale, Afton, Woodbury, Baytown, Lakeland, Cottage Grove, Denmark and Newport shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

XXV.

The twenty-fifth (25th) district shall be composed of the county of Dakota, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and two (2) representatives.

XXVI.

The twenty-sixth (26th) district shall be composed of the first (1st) and fifth (5th) wards of the city of St. Paul and townships of McLean, White Bear, New Canada, Mounds View, Rose and Reserve, in the county of Ramsey, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and three (3) representatives.

Representative districts divided as follows: The first (1st) ward shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

The fifth (5th) ward shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

The townships of McLean, White Bear, New Canada, Mounds View, Rose and Reserve, in the county of Ramsey, shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

XXVII.

The twenty-seventh (27th) district shall be composed of the second (2d), third (3d), fourth (4th) and sixth (6th) wards of the city of St. Paul, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and four (4) representatives.

Representative districts divided as follows: The second (2d) and sixth (6th) wards shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

The third (3d) ward shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

The first (1st) and fourth (4th) precincts of the fourth (4th) ward shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

The second (2d) and third (3d) precincts of the fourth (4th) ward shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

XXVIII.

The twenty-eighth (28th) district shall be composed of the first (1st) and second (2d) wards of the city of Minneapolis, the township of St. Anthony, in the county of Hennepin, the counties of Anoka and Isanti, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and four (4) representatives.

XXIX.

The twenty-ninth (29th) district shall be composed of the fifth (5th) and sixth (6th) wards of the city of Minneapolis, the townships of Minneapolis, Bloomington, Eden Prairie, Richfield, Minnetonka, Excelsior, Minnetrista, Medina, Plymouth and Independence, in the county of Hennepin, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and six (6) representatives.

XXX.

The thirtieth (30th) district shall be composed of the third (3d) and fourth (4th) wards of the city of Minneapolis, the townships of Hassan, Dayton, Champlin, Greenwood, Corcoran, Maple Grove,

Brooklin, Osseo and Crystal Lake, in the county of H p in and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and four (4) representatives.

XXXI.

The thirty-first (31st) district shall be composed of the county of Scott, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and one (1) representative.

XXXII.

The thirty-second (32d) district shall be composed of the county of Carver, and shall be entitle l to elect one (1) senator and two (2) representatives.

XXXIII.

The thirty-third (33d) district shall be composed of the counties of Wright and Sherburne, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and three representatives.

XXXIV.

The thirty-fourth (34th) district shall be composed of the county of Meeker, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and one (1) representative.

XXXV.

The thirty-fifth (35th) district shall be composed of the county of McLeod, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and one (1) representative.

XXXVI.

The thirty-sixth (36th) district shall be composed of the county of Kandiyohi, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and one (1) representative.

XXXVII.

The thirty-seventh (37th) district shall be composed of the counties of Lac qui Parle, Swift and Chippewa, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and two (2) representatives.

XXXVIII.

The thirty-eighth (38th) district shall be composed of the coun-

ties of Chisago, Kanabec and Pipestone, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and one (1) representative.

XXXIX.

The thirty-ninth (39th) district shall be composed of the counties of Crow Wing, Benton, Morrison, Todd and Mille Lacs, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and three (3) representatives.

XL.

The fortieth (40th) district shall be composed of the county of Stearns, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and four (4) representatives.

Representative districts divided as follows: The city of St. Cloud, towns of Brockway, Le Sauk, St. Cloud, St. Augusta, Linden and Fair Haven shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

The towns of Maine Prairie, Rockville, Luxemburg, Eden Lake, Paynesville, Zion, Lake Henry and Crow River shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

The towns of Holding, Krain, Millwood, Oak, Albany, Avon, St. Windel, St. Joseph, Collegeville, Farming, St. Martin, Munson and Wakefield shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

The towns of Ashley, Sauk Center, Melrose, Grove, Getty, Raymond, North Fork, Lake George, Spring Hill and Crow Lake shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

XLI.

The forty-first (41st) district shall be composed of the counties of Pope and Douglas, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and two (2) representatives.

Representative districts divided as follows: The county of Pope shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

The county of Douglas shall be entitled to elect one (1) representative.

XLII.

The forty-second (42d) district shall be composed of the counties

of Big Stone, Grant, Stevens and Traverse, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and one (1) representative.

XLIII.

The forty-third (43d) district shall be composed of the county of Otter Tail, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and two (2) representatives.

XLIV.

The forty-fourth (44th) district shall be composed of the counties of Wilkin, Clay and Becker, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and one (1) representative.

XLV.

The forty-fifth (45th) district shall be composed of the counties of Polk, Kittson, Marshall and Beltrami, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and one (1) representative.

XLVI.

The forty-sixth (46th) district shall be composed of the counties of Carlton, St. Louis, Wadena, Cook, Lake, Itasca, Cass and Aitkin, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and one (1) representative.

XLVII.

The forty-seventh (47th) district shall be composed of the county of Renville, and shall be entitled to elect one (1) senator and one (1) representative.

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|---|---|
| Whole number of Senators | 47 |
| Whole number of Representatives | 103 |
| On joint ballot | 150 |

## CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT—1872.

The counties of Winona, Houston, Olmsted, Fillmore, Dodge, Steele, Mower, Freeborn, Waseca, Faribault, Blue Earth, Watonwan, Martin, Jackson, Cottonwood, Murray, Nobles, Pipestone and Rock constitute the first congresssional district.

The counties of Wabasha, Goodhue, Rice, Dakota, Scott, Le Sueur, Nicollet, Brown, Sibley, Carver, McLeod, Renville, Redwood, Lyon, Swift, Chippewa and Kandiyohi constitute the second congressional district.

All that part of the State not included in the first and second districts, as described above, constitute the third congressional district.

## CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT—1881.

### FIRST DISTRICT.

The counties of Houston, Fillmore, Mower, Freeborn, Steele, Dodge, Olmsted, Winona and Wabasha shall constitute the first congressional district.

### SECOND DISTRICT.

The counties of Faribault, Blue Earth, Waseca, Watonwan, Martin, Cottonwood, Jackson, Murray, Nobles, Rock, Pipestone, Lincoln, Lyon, Redwood, Brown, Nicollet, Yellow Medicine, Lac qui Parle, Sibley and Le Sueur shall constitute the second congressional district.

### THIRD DISTRICT.

The counties of Goodhue, Rice, Dakota, Scott, Carver, McLeod, Meeker, Kandiyohi, Renville, Swift and Chippewa shall constitute the third congressional district.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

The counties of Washington, Ramsey, Hennepin, Wright, Pine, Kanabec, Anoka, Chisago, Isanti and Sherburne snall constitute the fourth congressional district.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

The counties of Mille Lacs, Benton, Morrison, Stearns, Pope, Douglas, Stevens, Big Stone, Traverse, Grant, Todd, Crow Wing, Aitkin, Carlton, Wadena, Otter Tail, Wilkin, Cass, Becker, Clay, Polk, Beltrami, Marshall, Kittson, Itasca, St. Louis, Lake and Cook shall constitute the fifth congressional district.

# OFFICERS

OF THE

# STATE OF MINNESOTA.

# OFFICERS

OF THE

# STATE OF MINNESOTA.

## EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

### GOVERNORS.

Henry H. Sibley: May 24, 1858, to January 2, 1860.
Alexander Ramsey: January 2, 1860, to July 10, 1863.
Henry A. Swift: July 10, 1863, to January 11, 1864.
Stephen Miller: January 11, 1864, to January 8, 1866.
William R. Marshall: January 8, 1866, to January 9, 1870.
Horace Austin: January 9, 1870 to January 7, 1874.
Cushman K. Davis: January 7, 1874, to January 7, 1876.
John S. Pillsbury: January 7, 1876, to January 10, 1882.
Lucius F. Hubbard: January 10, 1882, to —— ——.

### LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS.

William Holcomb: May 24, 1858, to January 2, 1860.
Ignatius Donnelly: January 2, 1860, to March 3, 1863.
Henry A. Swift: March 4, 1863, to July 10, 1863.
Charles D. Sherwood: January 11, 1864, to January 8, 1866.

Thomas H. Armstrong: January 8, 1866, to January 7, 1870.
William H. Yale: January 7, 1870, to January 9, 1874.
Alphonso Barto: January 9, 1874, to January 7, 1876.
James B. Wakefield: January 7, 1876, to January 10, 1880.
C. A. Gilman: January 10, 1880, to ———.

## SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Francis Baasen: May 24, 1858, to January 2, 1860.
James H. Baker: January 2, 1860, to November 17, 1862.
David Blakely: November 17, 1862, to January 8, 1866.
Henry C. Rogers: January 8, 1866, to January 7, 1870.
Hans Mattson: January 7, 1870, to January 5, 1872.
S. P. Jennison: January 5, 1872, to January 7, 1876.
John S. Irgens: January 7, 1876, to January 10, 1880.
Fred von Baumbach: January 10, 1880, to ———.

## TREASURERS.

George W. Asmstrong: May 24, 1858, to January 2, 1860.
Charles Scheffer: Jannary 1, 1860, to January 10, 1868.
Emil Munch: January 10, 1868, to January 5, 1872.
William Seeger: January 5, 1872, to February 7, 1873.
Edwin W. Dyke: February 7, 1873, to January 7, 1876.
William Pfænder: January 7, 1876, to January 10, 1880.
Charles Kittelson: January 10, 1880 to ———.

## AUDITORS.

W. F. Dunbar: May 24, 1858, to January 1, 1861.
Charles McIlrath: January 1, 1861, to January 13, 1873.
O. P. Whitcomb: January 13, 1873, to January 10, 1882.
W. W. Braden: January 10, 1882, to ———.

## ATTORNEYS GENERAL.

Charles H. Berry: May 24, 1858, to January 2, 1860.
Gordon E. Cole: January 4, 1860, to Januray 8, 1866.

William Colville: January 8, 1866, to January 10, 1868.
F. R. E. Cornell: January 10, 1868, to January 9, 1874.
George P. Wilson: January 9, 1874, to January 10, 1880.
Charles M. Start: January 10, 1880, to March 11, 1881.
W. J. Hahn: March 11, 1881, to —— ——.

## RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

*Appointed by the Governor.*

A. J. Edgerton: appointed January 10, 1872.
W. R. Marshall: appointed March 14, 1874.
A. J. Edgerton: appointed March 14, 1874.
J. J. Randall: ppointed March 14, 1874.
J. J. Randall: appointed March 10, 1875.

*Elected.*

Wm. R. Marshall: January 6, 1876, to January 10, 1882.
J. H. Baker: January 10, 1882, to —— ——.

## SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

*Appointed by the Governor.*

Edward D. Neill: appointed March, 1860.
B. F. Crary: appointed July 1, 1861.
[The Secretary of State, *ex-officio*, Superintendent from 1862 to 1867 ]
M. H. Dunnell: appointed April 1, 1867.
H. B. Wilson: appointed August 1, 1870.
David Burt: appointed April 3, 1875.
D. L. Kiehle: appointed September 1, 1881.

## PUBLIC EXAMINER.

*Appointed by the Governor.*

H. M. Knox: appointed May 1, 1878.

## INSURANCE COMMISSIONERS.

*Appointed by the Governor.*

Pennock Pusey: appointed March 1, 1872.
A. R. McGill: appointed December 15, 1873.

## ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF STATE.

*Appointed by the Secretary of State.*

J. J. McCullough: July 14, 1858, to January 3, 1860.
F. E. Snow: January 3, 1860, to September 3, 1862.
Pennock Pusey: September 3, 1862, to January 3, 1872.
C. F. Solberg: March 7, 1872, to January 7, 1876.
J. B. Phillips: January 7, 1876, to April 27, 1877.
T. M. Metcalf: May 7, 1877, to January 28, 1878.
J. P. Jacobson: January 28, 1878, to February 10, 1880.
F. Sneedorff Christensen: February 10, 1880, to October 1, 1882.
Oscar Malmros: October 1, 1882, to March 1, 1884.
A. F. Nordin: March 1, 1884, to ———.

## COMMISSIONERS OF STATISTICS.

J. A. Wheelock: February 6, 1860, to January 1, 1863.
Pennock Pusey: March 5, 1869, to March 7, 1872.
C. F. Solberg: March 7, 1872, to January 7, 1876.
J. B. Phillips: January 7, 1876, to April 27, 1877.
T. M. Metcalf: May 7, 1877, to January 28, 1878.
J. P. Jacobson: January 28, 1878, to February 10, 1880.
F. Sneedorff Christensen: February 10, 1880, to October 1, 1882.
Oscar Malmros: October 1, 1882, to March 1, 1884.
A. F. Nordin: March 1, 1884, to ———.

## ADJUTANT GENERALS.

*Appointed by the Governor.*

Alex. C. Jones: appointed September 1, 1858.
W. H. Acker: appointed April 13, 1860.

John B. Sanborn: appointed May 24, 1861.
Oscar Malmros: appointed December 31, 1861.
John Peller: appointed May 15, 1865.
H. P. Van Cleve: appointed January 22, 1866.
M. D. Flower: appointed March 4, 1870.
H. A. Castle: appointed November 1, 1875.
H. P. Van Cleve: appointed March 1, 1876.
A. C. Hawley: appointed June 1, 1882.
C. M. MacCarthy: appointed January 7, 1884.

## LIBRARIANS.

*Appointed by the Governor.*

W. F. Wheeler: appointed August 12, 1858.
S. P. Jennison: appointed January 2, 1860.
Dr. Thos. Foster: appointed January 24, 1861.
Robert F. Fisk: appointed November 7, 1861.
DeWitt C. Smith: appointed January 14, 1864.
George H. Oakes: appointed April 30, 1864.
Mrs. L. F. Goodwin: appointed March 3, 1865.
Mrs. M. R. Smith: appointed April 1, 1867.
John C. Shaw: appointed April 1, 1873.
W. H. H. Taylor: appointed August 1, 1877.

## GOVERNORS' PRIVATE SECRETARIES.

W. F. Wheeler: appointed May 24, 1858.
S. P. Jennison: appointed January 2, 1860.
Dr. Thomas Foster: appointed June 24, 1861.
R. F. Fisk: appointed November 7, 1861.
John T. Morrison: appointed July 1, 1863.
Pennock Pusey: appointed January 13, 1864.
George H. Oakes: appointed April 30, 1864.
J. Fletcher Williams: appointed March 4, 1865.
R. D. Miller: appointed June 13, 1865.
S. P. Jennison: appointed April 15, 1867.
A. R. McGill: appointed January 7, 1870.

W. L. Wilson: appointed January 9, 1874.
Pennock Pusey: appointed January 6, 1876.
S. P. Jennison: appointed January 10, 1882.

CHIEF CLERKS AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.

B. S. Brodbelt: June, 1858, to August, 1858.
D. N. Gates: August, 1858, to June, 1861.
W. N. Whitney: June, 1861, to January 7, 1863.
H. A. Subilia: January 7, 1863, to June, 1864.
O. D Brown: June, 1864, to May, 1865.
J. R. Lucas: May, 1865, to March, 1875.
M. D. Kenyon: April 1, 1875, to ———.

STATE OIL INSPECTORS

*Appointed by the Governor.*

James K. Hoffman: appointed April 1, 1876.
Henry A. Castle: appointed January 25, 1883.

STATE LAND AGENT.

*Appointed by the Governor.*

Wm. P. Jewett: appointed May 17, 1881.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

*Twelfth Judicial District.*

Jno. W. Arctander: March 9, 1881, to ———.

# JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

## CHIEF JUSTICES.

Lafayette Emmett: May 24, 1858, to January 10, 1865.
Thomas Wilson: January 10, 1865, to July 14, 1869.
James Gilfillan: July 14, 1869, to January 7, 1870.
Christopher G. Ripley: January 7, 1870, to April 7, 1874.
S. J. R. McMillan: April 7, 1874 to March 10, 1875.
James Gilfillan: March 10, 1875, to ———.

## ASSOCIATE JUSTICES.

Charles E. Flandrau: May 24, 1858, to July 5, 1864.
Isaac Atwater: May 24, 1858, to July 6, 1864.
S. J. R. McMillan: July 6, 1864, to April 7, 1874.
Thomas Wilson: July 6, 1864, to January 10, 1865.
John M. Berry: January 10, 1865, to ———.
George B. Young: April 16, 1874, to January 11, 1875.
F. R. E Cornell: January 11, 1875, to May 23, 1881.
D. A. Dickenson: June 27, 1881, to ———.
Greenleaf Clark: March 14, 1881, to January 12, 1882.
William Mitchell: March 14, 1881, to ———.
C. E. Vanderburgh: January 12, 1882, to ———.

## CLERKS OF SUPREME COURT.

Jacob J. Noah: May 24, 1858. to January 15, 1861.
A. J. Van Vorhes: January 15, 1861, to January 13, 1864.
George F. Potter: January 13, 1864, to January 14, 1867.

Sherwood Hough: January 14, 1867, to January 7, 1876.
Sam H. Nichols: January 7, 1876, to ———.

## REPORTERS OF SUPREME COURT.

Harvey Officer: May 24, 1858, to January 30, 1865.
William A. Spencer: January 30, 1865, to June 15, 1875.
George B. Young: June 15, 1875, to ———.

## JUDGES OF DISTRICT COURTS.

### FIRST DISTRICT.

S. J. R. McMillan: May 24, 1858, to July 1, 1864.
Charles McClure: August —, 1864, to December, 1871.
F. M. Crosby: January 1, 1872, to ———.
Wm. M. McClure: November 19, 1881, to ——— —.

### SECOND DISTRICT.

E. C. Palmer: May 24, 1858, to December 31, 1864.
Westcott Wilkin: January 1, 1865, to ———.
H. R. Brill: January 1, 1876, to ——— —.
Orlando Simons: January 1, 1876, to ———.

### THIRD DISTRICT

Thomas Wilson: May 24, 1858, to July 1, 1864.
Lloyd Barber: September 12, 1864, to December 31, 1871.
C. N. Waterman: January 1, 1872, to February 18, 1873.
John Van Dyke: February 28, 1873, to January 8, 1874.
William Mitchell: January 8, 1874, to March 14, 1881.
Chas. M Start: March 14, 1881, to ———.

### FOURTH DISTRICT.

James Hall: May 24, 1858, to October 1, 1858.
Edward O. Hamlin: October 1, 1858, to December 31, 1858.
Charles E. Vanderburgh: January 1, 1859, to January 12, 1882.
A. H. Young: January, 1877, to ———.
Wm. Lochren: November 19, 1881, to ——— —.

John M. Shaw: January 13, 1882, to January 8, 1884.
M. B. Koon: January 8, 1884, to ———.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

N. M. Donaldson: May 24, 1858, to December 31, 1871.
Samuel Lord: January 1, 1872, to February 21, 1880.
Thomas S. Buckham: February 21, 1880, o ———.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

L. Branson: May 24, 1858, to December 31, 1864.
Horace Austin: January 1, 1865 to September 30, 1869.
M. G. Hanscome: October 1, 1869, to December 31, 1869.
Franklin H. Waite: January 1, 1870, to October 1, 1874.
A. C. Woolfolk: October 1, 1874, to December 31, 1874.
D. A. Dickenson: January 1, 1875, to January 14, 1882.
M. J. Severance: January 14, 1882, to ———.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

James M. McKelvey: August 1, 1866, to April 19, 1883.
L. W. Collins: April 19, 1883, to ———.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

L. M. Brown: March 11, 1870, to December 31, 1870.
A. G. Chatfield: January 1, 1871, to October 3, 1875.
L. M. Brown: October 29, 1875, to January 3, 1877.
J. L. MacDonald: January 3, 1877, to ———.

NINTH DISTRICT.

M. G. Hanscome: March 11, 1870, to January 1, 1877.
E. St. Julian Cox: January 1, 1877, to March 22, 1882.
H. D. Baldwin: April 4, 1882, to January 3, 1883.
B. F. Weber: January 3, 1883, to ———.

TENTH DISTRICT.

Sherman Page: January 1, 1873, to January 10, 1880.
John Q. Farmer: January 10, 1880, to ———.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.

O. P. Stearns: January, 1875, to ——.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.

John H. Brown: March 13, 1875, to ——.

## UNITED STATES SENATORS.

James Shields: May 11, 1858, to March 4, 1860.
Henry M. Rice: May 11, 1858, to March 4, 1863.
Morton S. Wilkinson: March 4, 1860, to March 4, 1867.
Alexander Ramsey: March 4, 1863, to March 4, 1875.
Daniel S. Norton: March 4, 1867, died July 14, 1870.
Wm. Windom: July 16, 1870, to January 18, 1871.
O. P. Stearns: January 18, 1871, to March 4, 1871.
William Windom: March 4, 1871, to March 12, 1881.
S. J. R. McMillan: December 6, 1875, to March 4, 1887.
A. J. Edgerton: March 12, 1881, to October 26, 1881.
William Windom: October 26, 1881, to March 4, 1883.
D. M. Sabin: March 4, 1883, to March 4, 1889.

## REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS.

W. W. Phelps: May 11, 1858, to March 4, 1859.
J. M. Cavenaugh: May 11, 1858, to March 4, 1859.
William Windom: December 5, 1859, to March 4, 1869.
Cyrus Aldrich: December 5, 1859, to March 4, 1863.
Ignatius Donnelly: December 7, 1863, to March 4, 1869.
M. S. Wilkinson: March 4, 1869, to March 4, 1871.
E. M. Wilson: March 4, 1869, to March 4, 1871.
John T. Averill: March 4, 1871, to March 4, 1875.
M. H. Dunnell: March 4, 1871, to March 4, 1883.
H. B. Strait: December 1, 1873, to March 4, 1879.
William S. King: December 6, 1875, to March 4, 1877.
J. H. Stewart: December 3, 1877, to March 4, 1879.
Henry Poehler: March 4, 1879, to March 4, 1881.

H. B. Strait: March 4, 1881, to March 4, 1887.
W. D. Washburn: March 4, 1879, to March 4, 1885.
Milo White: March 4, 1883, to March 4, 1887.
J. B. Wakefield: March 4, 1883, to March 4, 1887.
Knute Nelson: March 4, 1883, to March 4, 1887.
J. B. Gilfillan: March 4, 1885, to March 4, 1887.

# LIST OF

# COUNTY OFFICERS

IN THE SEVERAL ORGANIZED COUNTIES OF THE STATE OF MINNESOTA, FOR THE YEAR 1885.

# LIST OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

## AITKIN COUNTY.

*County Seat, Aitkin.*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | F. E. Kreck | Two years. | January 1, 1885 |
| Treasurer | B. M. Hungerford | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Sheriff | J. M Markham | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Register of Deeds | S. S. Luther | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Judge of Probate | A. M Merrill | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Coroner | Carlton Gloves | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Court Commissioner | Marcus P Hayen | Three years | January 1, 1884 |
| Supt. of Schools | J. W. Hargraves | Two years. | December 1, 1884 |

## ANOKA COUNTY.

*County Seat, Anoka.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | Geo. W. Putnam | Two years. | January 1, 1885 |
| Treasurer | John P. Libby | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Sheriff | Charles W. Lenfest. | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Register of Deeds | C. D. Green | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Judge of Probate | J. M. Woods | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Attorney | Geo. W. Morrill | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Surveyor | A H Reed | " | January 1. 1884 |
| Coroner | A W. Giddings | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | L. G. Browning | Four years. | January 1, 1885 |
| Court Commissioner | G. H. Wyman | Three years | January 1, 1885 |
| Supt. of Schools | Geo. D. Goodrich | Two years- | December 1, 1885 |

## BECKER COUNTY.

*County Seat, Detroit,*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | A. H. Wilcox | Two years. | January 1, 1884 |
| Treasurer | O. A. Boe | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Sheriff | J H Phinney | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Register of Deeds | Hans Hanson | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Judge of Probate | J. H Sutherland | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Attorney | John L. Brown | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Surveyor | C. G. Sturtevant | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Coroner | Hans Hanson | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | W. J. Morrow | Four years | January 1, 1884 |
| Court Commissioner | Geo. W. Taylor | Three years | January 1, 1884 |
| Supt. of Schools | F. B. Chapin | Two years. | December 1, 1884 |

## BENTON COUNTY.

*County Seat, Sauk Rapids.*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | John Renard | Two years. | January 1, 1885 |
| Treasurer | S N Wright | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Sheriff | John F. Quinn | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Register of Deeds | Greg. Lindley | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Judge of Probate | Philip Beaupre | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Attorney | J. Q A Wood | " | January 1. 1884 |
| Surveyor | Fenx Parent | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Coroner | Chas A. Moody | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | S. P. Carpenter | Four years. | January 1, 1883 |
| Court Commissioner | Lewis Mayo | Three years | January 1, 1885 |
| Supt. of Schools | John A. Senn | Two years. | December 1, 1883 |

## BIG STONE COUNTY.

*County Seat, Ortonville.*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | C. H. Mero | Two years. | January 1, 1884 |
| Treasurer | Ole Bolstad | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Sheriff | A. E. Randall | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Register of Deeds | John McCellum | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Judge of Probate. | S. D. Kemerer. | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Attorney | T. M. Grant | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Surveyor | R. H. Chapman | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Coroner. | B. M. Randall | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Clerk of Dist Court | B. Dassel | Four years. | January 1, 1885 |
| Court Commissioner | A. J. Parker | Three years | January 1, 1884 |
| Supt of Schools | W. R. Brown | Two years. | December 1, 1883 |

# BLUE EARTH COUNTY

*County Seat, Mankato.*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | T. Scattergood | Two years. | January 1, 1885 |
| Treasurer | Wm. Jones | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Sheriff | Geo. W. Monks | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Register of Deeds | Jacob Wagon | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Judge of Probate | Geo. W. Mead | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Attorney | A. R. Pfau | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Surveyor | John Lilly | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Coroner | Z. Paddock | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | W. B. Torry | Four years. | January 1, 1884 |
| Court Commissioner | F. W. Muff | Three years | January 1, 1884 |
| Supt. of Schools | Edwin Rogers | Two years. | December 1, 1883 |

# BROWN COUNTY.

*County Seat, New Ulm.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | E. P. Bertrand | Two years. | January 1, 1885 |
| Treasurer | Richard Pfefferle | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Sheriff | John B. Schmid | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Register of Deeds | A. J. Grimmert | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Judge of Probate | Ernst Brandt, | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Attorney | George Somerville | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Surveyor | Julius Berndt | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Coroner | J. Laudenschlager | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | Albert Blanchard | Four years. | January 1, 1883 |
| Court Commissioner | E. G. Koch | Three years | January 1, 1885 |
| Supt. of Schools | J. B. Vellikanji | Two years. | December 1, 1883 |

# CARLTON COUNTY.

*County Seat, Thompson.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | F. A. Watkins | Two years. | January 1, 1885 |
| Treasurer | R. B. Wallace | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Sheriff | H. Ferguson | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Register of Deeds | H. H. Hawkins | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Judge of Probate | C. Bradley | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Attorney | H. H. Hawkins | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Surveyor | L. W. Greene | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Coroner | O. S. Watkins | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | C. O. Lovejoy | Four years. | January 1, 1882 |
| Court Commissioner | C. Bradley | Three years | January 1, 1885 |
| Supt. of Schools | R. S. Hawkins | Two years. | December 1, 1883 |

## CARVER COUNTY.

*County Seat, Chaska.*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | Leonard Streukens. | Two years. | January 1, 1885 |
| Treasurer | Peter Weego | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Sheriff | Frederick E DuToit | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Register of Deeds | Grederick Greiner | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Judge of Probate | Julius Schaler | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Attorney | W. C. Odell | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Surveyor | H. F. Muehlberg | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Coroner | W. P. Cash | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | Gus. Krayenbuhl | Four years. | January 1, 1882 |
| Court Commissioner | George Mix | Three years | January 1, 1883 |
| Supt. of Schools | P. A. N. Vreyens | Two years. | December 1, 1884 |

## CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

*County Seat, Montevideo.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | Jas. M. Severens | Three years | January 1, 1884 |
| Treasurer | L. H. Bay | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Sheriff | A. I Amundson | " | January 1. 1884 |
| Register of Deeds | A. C. Arntson | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Judge of Probate | L R. Moyer | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Attorney | O. J. Wood | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Surveyor | L. R. Mover | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Coroner | Nels A. Bergstrom. | Two years. | January 1, 1885 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | Eric L. Winje | Five years. | January 1, 1882 |
| Court Commissioner | H E. Hoard | Three years | January 1, 1884 |
| Supt. of Schools | O. J. Rollevson | Two years. | December 1, 1883 |

## CHISAGO COUNTY.

*County Seat, Centre City.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | J. P. Nord | Two years. | January 1, 1884 |
| Treasurer | Chas. H Bush | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Sheriff | Daniel McCormack. | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Register of Deeds | Andrew Wallmark. | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Judge of Probate | N. M. Humphrey | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Attorney | H. N. Setzer | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Surveyor | Henry V. Rumohr. | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Coroner | E. C. Ingalls | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | Peter Shaleen | Four years | January 1, 1882 |
| Court Commissioner | H. P. Robie | Three years | January 1, 1884 |
| Supt. of Schools | V. D. Eddy | Two years. | December 1, 1883 |

## CLAY COUNTY,

*County Seat, Moorhead.*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | P. Van Vlissingen, Jr | Two years. | January 1, 1885 |
| Treasurer | J. C. H. Johnson | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Sheriff | W. J. Bodkin | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Register of Deeds | Horace De Camp | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Judge of Probate | Frederick E. Briggs | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Attorney | Frank D. Larrabee | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Surveyor | O. W. Burnham | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Coroner | D. C. Darrow, | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | Halvor Rasmusson | Four years. | January 1, 1885 |
| Court Commissioner | Daniel Titus | Three years | January 1, 1885 |
| Supt. of Schools | Samuel Torgerson | Two years. | December 1, 1884 |

## COOK COUNTY.

*County Seat, Grand Marais.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | John M. Miller | Two years. | January 1, 1885 |
| Treasurer | Joseph E. Mayhew | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Register of Deeds | Thos. W. Mayhew | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Attorney | D. G. Cash (Duluth) | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Surveyor | William Evans | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Coroner | Russell Roberts | " | January 1, 1885 |

## COTTONWOOD COUNTY,

*County Seat, Windom.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | Samuel M. Espey | Two years. | January 1, 1885 |
| Treasurer | Jos N. McGregor | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Sheriff | Wm. W. Barlow | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Register of Deeds | C. H. Anderson | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Judge of Probate | G. M. Laing | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Attorney | A. D. Perkins | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Surveyor | O. Nason | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Coroner | J. H. Tilford | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | Orrin Nason | Four years. | January 1, 1882 |
| Court Commissioner | Lyman Clark | Three years | January 1, 1885 |
| Supt. of Schools | L. J. Robinson | Two years. | December 1, 1883 |

# CROW WING COUNTY.

*County Seat, Brainerd.*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | J. E. Wilson | Two years. | January 1, 1885 |
| Treasurer | J. N. Nevers | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Sheriff | Peter Mertz | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Register of Deeds | Milton McFadden | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Judge of Probate | J. B. Douglas | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Attorney | C. B. Sleeper | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Surveyor | S. H. Relf | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Coroner | None elected. | | |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | A. W. Frater | Four years. | January 1, 1884 |
| Court Commissioner | H. D. Follett | Three years | January 1, 1883 |
| Supt. of Schools | W. A. Fleming | Two years. | December 1, 1884 |

# DAKOTA COUNTY.

*County Seat, Hastings.*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | A. J. W. Thompson | Two years. | January 1. 1885 |
| Treasurer | Owen Austin | " | January 1. 1884 |
| Sheriff | Hugh Connelly | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Register of Deeds | John Heinen | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Judge of Probate | M. H Sullivan | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Attorney | Albert Schaller | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Surveyor | Andrew Keegan | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Coroner | James Traverse | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | Eugene Dean | Four years. | January 1, 1882 |
| Court Commissioner | John R. Clagett | Three years | January 1, 1885 |
| Supt. of Schools | M. H. Sullivan. | Two years. | December 1, 1884 |

# DODGE COUNTY.

*County Seat, Mantorville.*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | C. J. Neuuason | Two years. | January 1, 1885 |
| Treasurer | J. G. Chase | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Sheriff | J. E. Getman | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Register of Deeds | M. G. Peters | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Judge of Probate | C. H. Benton | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Attorney | Geo. B. Edgerton | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Surveyor | J. L. Lang | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Coroner | E. E. Cummings | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | W. H. R. McMartin | Four years. | January 1, 1882 |
| Court Commissioner | Geo. W. Slocum | Three years | January 1, 1884 |
| Supt. of Schools | A. M. Sperry | Two years. | December 1, 1884 |

## DOUGLAS COUNTY.

*County Seat, Alexandria.*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | Theodore Bordsen | Two years. | January 6, 1885 |
| Treasurer | John Kron | " | January 6, 1885 |
| Sheriff | Ole J. Urness | " | January 6, 1885 |
| Register of Deeds | W. F. Canfield | " | January 6, 1885 |
| Judge of Probate | James Fitzgerald | " | January 6, 1885 |
| Attorney | H. Jenkins | " | January 6, 1885 |
| Surveyor | H. Blackwell | " | January 6, 1885 |
| Coroner | S. W. McEwan | " | January 6, 1885 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | H. K. White | Four years. | January 1, 1882 |
| Court Commissioner | Chas Schultz | Three years | January 1, 1883 |
| Supt. of Schools | W. H. Sanders | Two years. | December 1, 1883 |

## FARIBAULT COUNTY.

*County Seat, Blue Earth City.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | W. W. White | Two years. | January 1, 1885 |
| Treasurer | Anthony Anderson | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Sheriff | Allen Cummings | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Register of Deeds | F. P. Brown | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Judge of Probate | J. A. Kiester | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Attorney | B. G. Reynolds | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Surveyor | Geo. A. Weir | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Coroner | C. S. Kimball | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | Smith T. Barnes | Four years. | January 1, 1885 |
| Court Commissioner | J. A. Kiester | Three years | January 1, 1883 |
| Supt. of Schools | R. W. Richards | Two years. | December 1, 1884 |

## FILLMORE COUNTY.

*County Seat, Preston.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | G. A. Hayes | Two years. | January 1, 1885 |
| Treasurer | W. A. Nelson | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Sheriff | S. A. Langum | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Register of Deeds | H. C. Gulickson | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Judge of Probate | E. V. Farrington | " | January 1, 1084 |
| Attorney | Burdette Thayer | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Surveyor | L. B. Carpenter | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Coroner | Dr. J. H. Phillips | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | A. D. Gray | Four years. | January 1, 1881 |
| Court Commissioner | Reuben Wells | Three years | January 1, 1885 |
| Supt. of Schools | John Brady | Two years. | December 1, 1884 |

## FREEBORN COUNTY.

*County Seat, Albert Lea.*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | C. O. Barness | Two years. | January 1, 1885 |
| Treasurer | F. W. Barlow | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Sheriff | Jacob Larsen | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Register of Deeds | Victor Gillrup | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Judge of Probate | Herman Blackmer | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Attorney | John Whytock | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Surveyor | Isaac Botsford | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Coroner | Dr. W H. Smith | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | Geo. T. Gardner | Four years. | January 1, 1885 |
| Court Commissioner | A. H. Bartlett | Three years | January 1, 1884 |
| Supt. of Schools | C. W. Levens | Two years. | December 1, 1884 |

## GOODHUE COUNTY.

*County Seat, Red Wing.*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | C. C. Webster | Two years. | January 1, 1885 |
| Treasurer | D. B. Scofield | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Sheriff | F. A. Carlson | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Register of Deeds | C. H. Johnson | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Judge of Probate | O. D. Anderson | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Attorney | F. M. Wilson | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Surveyor | S. A. Hart | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Coroner | G. W. Humphrey | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | Hans Johnson | Four years. | January 1, 1883 |
| Court Commissioner | L. J. Boynton | Three years | January 1, 1885 |
| Supt. of Schools | A. E. Engstrom | Two years. | December 1, 1883 |

## GRANT COUNTY.

*County Seat, Elbow Lake.*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | John Ohlsson | Two years. | January 1, 1884 |
| Treasurer | Ole O. Canestorp | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Sheriff | John T Lindem | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Register of Deeds | Frank Forstein | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Judge of Probate | Andrew Erlandson | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Attorney | Geo. Ketcham | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Surveyor | P. Erlandson | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Coroner | L. M. Phenney | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | James E. Williams | Four years. | January 1, 1884 |
| Court Commissioner | Hale H. Cooke | Three years | January 1, 1885 |
| Supt. of Schools | Thos. C. Hodgson | Two years | December 1, 1884 |

# HENNEPIN COUNTY.

*County Seat, Minneapolis.*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of Office, | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | F. S. McDonald | Two years. | January 1, 1885 |
| Treasurer | Matthew Walsh, | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Sheriff | W. M. Brackett | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Register of Deeds | Geo. Huhn | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Judge of Probate | A. Ueland | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Attorney | Frank F. Davis | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Surveyor | Frank Plummer | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Coroner | Richard J. Hill | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | Ed. J. Davenport | Four years. | January 1, 1885 |
| Court Commissioner | Robert Jamison | Three years | January 1, 1884 |
| Supt. of Schools | C. W. Smith | Two years. | December 1, 1884 |

# HOUSTON COUNTY.

*County Seat, Caledonia.*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of Office, | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | Walter Goergen | Two years. | January 1, 1885 |
| Treasurer | H. H. Snure | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Sheriff | Geo. C. Drowley | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Register of Deeds | H. J. Herzog | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Judge of Probate | A. J. Flynn. | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Attorney | Dwight A. Buell | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Surveyor | F. W. Noyes | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Coroner | Dr. H. P. Johnson | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | G. J. Lomen | Four years | January 1, 1882 |
| Court Commissioner | Joseph Vossen | Three years | January 1, 1883 |
| Supt. of Schools | D. C. Cameron | Two years. | December 1, 1884 |

# HUBBARD COUNTY.

*County Seat, Park Rapids.*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of Office, | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | Marcus M. Loring | Two years. | January 1, 1884 |
| Treasurer | John W. Jarvis | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Sheriff | David Kidd | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Register of Deeds | Ferdinand Mueller. | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Judge of Probate | G. H Rice | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Surveyor | Frank Rossman. | " | January 1. 1884 |
| Coroner | Joe Ramsey | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Supt. of Schools | A. A. True | " | December 1, 1883 |

## ISANTI COUNTY.

*County Seat, Cambridge.*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | Hans Engberg | Two years. | January 1, 1885 |
| Treasurer | P. B. Danielson | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Sheriff | Alex. Martin | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Register of Deeds | Andrew Danielson | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Judge of Probate | Daniel Anderson | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Attorney | H. F. Barber | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Surveyor | Hans Larson | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Coroner | Nels Lawson | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | O. A. Hallin | Four years. | January 1, 1885 |
| Court Commissioner | Daniel Anderson | Three years | January 1, 1885 |
| Supt. of Schools | Charles Booth | Two years. | December 1, 1884 |

## JACKSON COUNTY.

*County Seat, Jackson.*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | William V. King | Two years. | January 1, 1884 |
| Treasurer | John Paulson | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Sheriff | Charles Malchow | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Register of Deeds | A. C. Serum | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Judge of Probate | Simon Olson | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Attorney | D. M. De Vose | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Surveyor | James E. Palmer | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Coroner | E. P. Gould | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | Geo. R. Moore | Four years. | January 1, 1883 |
| Supt. of Schools | T. J. Knox | Two years. | December 1, 1883 |

## KANABEC COUNTY.

*County Seat, Brunswick.*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | S. B. Molander | Two yeats. | January 1, 1885 |
| Treasurer | Andrew Larson | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Sheriff | C. E. Williams | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Register of Deeds | Hugo Nauman | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Judge of Probate | Edward Noslund | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Attorney | J. C. Pope | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Surveyor | M. P. Dewolf | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Coroner | J. P. Kisner | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | S. D. Seavy | Four years. | January 1, 1885 |
| Court Commissioner | J. C. Pope | Three years | January 1, 1885 |
| Supt. of Schools | Lena Olson | Two years. | December 1, 1884 |

## KANDIYOHI COUNTY.

*County Seat, Willmar.*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | Olaf Olson | Two years. | January 1, 1884 |
| Treasurer | Solomon Porter | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Sheriff | Peter A. Odell | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Register of Deeds | John Hultgren | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Judge of Probate | G. E. Qvale | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Attorney | P. M. Qvist | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Surveyor | N. G. Heighstrom | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Coroner | C. J. Forsberg | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | J. W. Landquist | Four years. | January 1, 1884 |
| Court Commissioner | C. E. Lien | Three years | January 1, 1884 |
| Supt. of Schools | Chas. A. Birch | Two years. | December 1, 1884 |

## KITTSON COUNTY.

*County Seat, Hallock.*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | H. Eustrom | Two years. | January 1, 1884 |
| Treasurer | H. Hanson | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Sheriff | John A. Vanstrum | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Register of Deeds | L. N. Eklund | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Judge of Probate | T. H. M. V. Appleby | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Attorney | R. R. Hedenberg | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Surveyor | Charles Clow | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Coroner | Thomas Duhig | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | W. F. Wallace | Four years. | January 1, 1885 |
| Court Commissioner | George Thompson | Three years | January 1, 1884 |
| Supt. of Schools | P. H. Konzen | Two years. | December 1, 1883 |

## LAC QUI PARLE COUNTY.

*County Seat, Lac Qui Parle.*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | H. Steinarson | Two years. | January 1, 1885 |
| Treasurer | E. Mathison | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Sheriff | A. D. Brown | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Register of Deeds | P. A. Olson | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Judge of Probate | C. W. Paige | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Attorney | K. O. Jerde | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Surveyor | C. M. Anderson | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Coroner | S. G. Miller | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | A. L. Himle | Four years. | January 1, 1884 |
| Court Commissioner | C. J. Coghlan | Three years | January 1, 1884 |
| Supt. of Schools | M. P. Kivley | Two years. | December 1, 1883 |

## LAKE COUNTY.

*County Seat, Beaver Bay.*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | G. A. Schulze | Two years. | January 1, 1885 |
| Treasurer | Chas. C. Wieland | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Register of Deeds | G. A. Schulze | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Surveyor | John Bean | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Coroner | John Bean | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Supt. of Schools | Chas. C. Wieland | " | December 1, 1884 |

## LE SUEUR COUNTY.

*County Seat, Le Sueur Center.*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | Phillip Dressel | Two years | January 1, 1885 |
| Treasurer | R. H. Everett | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Sheriff | H. L. Gish | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Register of Deeds | P. Hammond | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Judge of Probate | James Delehanty | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Attorney | W. Boright | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Surveyor | F. D. Woodbury | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Coroner | L. R. Kegley | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | Frank W. Kolurs | Four years. | January 1, 1882 |
| Court Commissioner | Thos. H. Smullen | Three years | January 1, 1883 |
| Supt. of Schools | H. E. Gibbon | Two years. | December 1, 1884 |

## LINCOLN COUNTY.

*County Seat, Lake Benton.*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | D. Pumpelly | Two years | January 1, 1884 |
| Treasurer | Fred Meinzer | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Sheriff | John H. Palmer | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Register of Deeds | Hans Lavesson | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Judge of Probate | Daniel McArthur | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Attorney | C. W. Andrews | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Surveyor | J. H. Manchester | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Coroner | C. T. Mork | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | A. E. Woodford | Four years. | January 1, 1884 |
| Court Commissioner | John H. Hanson | Three years | January 1, 1885 |
| Supt. of Schools | C. W. Stites | Two years. | December 1, 1883 |

# LYON COUNTY.

*County Seat, Marshall.*

| Office, | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | James Lawrence | Two years. | January 1, 1885 |
| Treasurer | George Little | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Sheriff | J. F. Remore | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Register of Deeds | R. R. Bumford | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Judge of Probate | F. S. Brown | " | January f, 1885 |
| Attorney | V. B. Seward | " | January ), 1885 |
| Coroner | C. E. Persons | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | C. E. Patterson | Four years. | January 1, 1883 |
| Court Commissioner | Daniel Wilcox | Three years | January 1, 1883 |
| Supt. of Schools | L. A. Gregg | Two years. | December 1, 1883 |

# McLEOD COUNTY.

*County Seat, Glencoe.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | L. M. Gozin | Two years. | January 1, 1885 |
| Treasurer | W. C. Russell | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Sheriff | F. X. Kohler | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Register of Deeds | S. P. Brown | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Sudge of Probate | W. F. Schoregge | " | Janaary 1, 1885 |
| Attorney | G. M. Nelson | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Surveyor | John Dean | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Coroner | Daniel Nobles | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | John Linten | Four years | January 1, 1883 |
| Court Commissioner | G. K. Gilbert | Three years | January 1, 1883 |
| Supt. of Schools | L. P. Harrington | Two years. | December 1, 1884 |

# MARSHALL COUNTY.

*County Seat, Warren.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | E. I. Royem | Two years. | January 1, 1884 |
| Treasurer | F. O. Sustad | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Sheriff, | Eugene Dady | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Register of Deeds | T. R. Craig | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Judge of Probate | A. E. Flint | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Attorney | H. W. Brown | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Surveyor | A. B. Nelson | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Coroner | O. E. Belcourt | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | J. P. Nelson | Four years. | January 1, 1882 |
| Court Commissioner | A. Grindeland | Three years | January 1, 1884 |
| Supt. of Schools | J. P. Mattson | Two years. | December 1, 1883 |

## MARTIN COUNTY.

*County Seat, Fairmont.*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | M. E. L. Shanks | Two years. | January 1, 1884 |
| Treasurer | James McHench | " | January 1, 1883 |
| Sheriff | Sumerville Hill | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Register of Deeds | J. B. Frazier | " | January 1, 1883 |
| Judge of Probate | Geo. V. Rumford | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Attorney | B. F. Norris | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Surveyor | L. F. Brainard | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Coroner | A. D. Cadwell | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | E. F. Wade | Four years. | January 1, 1882 |
| Court Commissioner | F. S. Livermore | Three years | January 1, 1883 |
| Supt. of Schools | D. P. Sackett | Two years. | December 1, 1883 |

## MEEKER COUNTY.

*County Seat, Litchfield.*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | G. B. Phelps | Two years. | January 1, 1885 |
| Treasurer | N W. Hawkinson | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Sheriff | Daniel Flynn | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Register of Deeds | N. A. Viren | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Judge of Probate | N. C. Martin | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Attorney | E. P. Peterson | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Surveyor | J. B. Salisbury | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Coroner | E. Kimball | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | J. E. Upham | Four years. | January 1, 1884 |
| Court Commissioner | F. V. DeCoster | Three years | January 1, 1884 |
| Supt. of Schools | J. W. Wright | Two years. | December 1, 1883 |

## MILLE LACS COUNTY.

*County Seat, Princeton.*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | B. M. Vanalstein. | Two years. | January 1, 1885 |
| Treasurer | R. M. Neely | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Sheriff | A. F. Howard | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Register of Deeds | N. A. Ross | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Judge of Probate | Chas. Keith | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Attorney | R. C. Dunn | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Surveyor | Leonard Pratt | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Coroner | E. C. Gile | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | D. A. Coley | Four years. | January 1, 1885 |
| Court Commissioner | G. M. Reynolds | Three years | January 1, 1882 |
| Supt. of Schools | O. R. Banken | Two years. | December 1, 1883 |

# MORRISON COUNTY.

*County Seat, Little Falls.*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | Frank Ellenbecker. | Two years. | January 1, 1885 |
| Treasurer | S. Stoll | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Sheriff | Henry Rosicot | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Register of Deeds | Lyman Signor | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Judge of Probate | Nathan Richardson | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Attorney | R. M. Worthington. | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Surveyor | Wm. L. Dow | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Coroner | J. A. McMannis | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | Leon Houde | Four years | January 1, 1882 |
| Court Commissioner | L. J. Wright | Three years | January 1, 1885 |
| Supt. of Schools. | A. Guernon | Two yearss | December 1, 1884 |

# MOWER COUNTY.

*County Seat, Austin.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | H. W. Elms | Two years. | January 1, 1885 |
| Treasurer | G. L. Case | " | January 1, 1834 |
| Sheriff | Allan Mollison. | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Register of Deeds | M. M, Trowbridge | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Judge of Probate | Ormanzo Allen | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Attorney | J. M. Greenman | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Surveyor | G, H. Allen | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Coroner | J. P. Squires | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | S, Sweningsen | Four years | January 1, 1882 |
| Court Commissioner | Ormanzo Allen | Three years | January 1, 1885 |
| Supt. of Schools | C. D. Belden | Two years. | December 1, 1883 |

# MURRAY COUNTY.

*County Seat, Currie.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | Leonard Aidrich | Two years. | January 1, 1885 |
| Treasurer | Nils S. Taarud | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Sheriff | Henry Smith | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Register of Deeds | S. G. Johnson | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Judge of Probate | B. H. Whitney | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Attorney | T. O. Leary | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Surveyor | L. L, Palmer | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Coroner | B. E. Daily | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Clerk os Dist. Court | E. Neill Currie | Four years. | January 1, 1884 |
| Court Commissioner | A. Currie, Sr | Three years | January 1, 1884 |
| Supt. of Schools | Herbert Osgood | Two years. | December 1, 1883 |

## NICOLLET COUNTY.

*County Seat, St. Peter.*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | E. S. Pettijohn | Two years. | January 1, 1885 |
| Treasurer | Chas. Kayser | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Sheriff | Henry Moll | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Register of Deeds | Lars Anderson | " | January 1, 188 |
| Judge of Probate | John Peterson | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Attorney | A. A. Stone | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Surveyor | P. H. McDermid | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Coroner | Wm. Klein | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | Chas. J. Johnson | Four years. | January 1, 1884 |
| Court Commissioner | J. B. Sackett | Three years. | January 1, 1884 |
| Supt. of Schools | Wm. G. Gresham | Two years. | December 1, 1884 3 |

## NOBLES COUNTY.

*County Seat, Worthington.*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | E. S. Mills | Two years. | January 1, 1884 |
| Treasurer | William Wigham | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Sheriff | R. R. Miller | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Register of Deeds | B. F. Johnson | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Judge of Probate | Emery Clark | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Attorney | L. M. Lange | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Surveyor | W. A. Peterson | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Coroner | L. W. Warren | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | L. B. Bennett | Four years. | January 1, 1882 |
| Court Commissioner | J. P. Durfee | Three years. | January 1, 1885 |
| Supt. of Schools | J. Craft | Two years. | December 1, 1884 |

## NORMAN COUNTY.

*County Seat, Ada.*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | John Shely | Two years. | January 1, 1885 |
| Treasurer | A. K. Strand | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Sheriff | K. G. Lee | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Register of Deeds | N. Kjeldson | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Judge of Probate | G. Bjornson | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Attorney | H. H. Phelps | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Surveyor | A. H. Koren | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Coroner | F. T. Koyl | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | J. C. Naeby | Four years. | January 1, 1883 |
| Court Commissioner | Norman Hanson | Three years | January 1, 1883 |
| Supt. of Schools | F. O. Stromme | Two years. | December 1, 1884 |

## OLMSTED COUNTY.

*County Seat, Rochester.*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | C. A. Whited | Two years | January 1, 1885 |
| Treasurer | L. W. Lull | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Sheriff | H. M. Richardson | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Register of Deeds | H. R. Smith | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Judge of Probate | H. C. Butler | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Attorney | F. B. Kellogg | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Surveyor | Thomas Hunter | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Coroner | F. R. Mosse | " | January 1, 1882 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | C. H. Heffron | Four years | January 1, 1881 |
| Court Commissioner | C. H. Heffron | Three years | January 1, 1882 |
| Supt. of Schools | F. L. Cook | Two years | December 1, 1884 |

## OTTER TAIL COUNTY.

*County Seat, Fergus Falls.*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | Oscar Hanson | Two years | January 1, 1884 |
| Treasurer | G. A. Lindquist | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Sheriff | A. Brandenburg | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Register of Deeds | G. W. Boyington | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Judge of Probate | J. P. Williams | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Attorney | C. L. Lewis | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Surveyor | D. G. Keefe | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Coroner | W. C. Bedford | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | C. J. Wright | Four years. | January 1, 1885 |
| Court Commissioner | A. J. Underwood | Three years | January 1, 1884 |
| Supt. of Schools | G. F. Cowing | Two years | December 1, 1884 |

## PINE COUNTY.

*County Seat, Pine City.*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | Fred. A. Hodge | Two years | January 1, 1885 |
| Treasurer | Thomas Eagan | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Sheriff | James McGann | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Register of Deeds | James Hurley | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Judge of Probate | E. Venhoven | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Attorney | A. G. Perkins | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Surveyor | H. H. Scott | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Coroner | Edward Jackson | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | James Hurley | Four years | January 1, 1885 |
| Court Commissioner | William Tierney | Three years | January 1, 1885 |
| Supt. of Schools | Ella Gorton | Two years | December 1, 1883 |

# PIPESTONE COUNTY.

*County Seat, Pipestone City.*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | John Pearson | Two years | January 1, 1885 |
| Treasurer | E. A. Rice | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Sheriff | Edgar Shepherd | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Register of Deeds | Riley French | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Judge of Probate | D. E. Sweet | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Attorney | E. C. Dean | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Surveyor | D. E. Sweet | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Coroner | John L. Green | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | J. H. Nichols | Four years | January 1, 1882 |
| Court Commissioner | E. M. Carr | Three years | January 1, 1884 |
| Supt. of Schools | C. W. Fenlasen | Two years | December '1, 1883 |

# POLK COUNTY.

*County Seat, Crookston.*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | P. J. McGuire | Two years | January 1, 1885 |
| Treasurer | O. H. Lucken | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Sheriff | W. F. Zwickey | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Register of Deeds | John Patterson | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Judge of Probate | R. J. Montague | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Attorney | John Leo | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Surveyor | O. L. Hamerg | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Coroner | M. Van Dyke | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | T. C. Shapleigh | Four years | January 1. 1883 |
| Court Commissioner | D. E. Hattlestad | Three years | January 1, 1885 |
| Supt. of Schools | V. D. Carruth | Two years | December 1, 1884 |

# POPE COUNTY.

*County Seat, Glenwood.*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | Ole J. Sandvig | Two years | January 1, 1885 |
| Treasurer | Ole Gilbertson | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Sheriff | Joseph Peacock | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Register of Deeds | Andrew Torgerson | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Judge of Probate | Norman Shook | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Attorney | Charles P. Reeves | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Surveyor | H. H. Velie | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Coroner | O. J. Johnson | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | Frank M. Eddy | Four years | January 1, 1885 |
| Court Commissioner | W. J. Carson | Three years | January 1, 1884 |
| Supt. of Schools | James Crozier | Two years | December 1, 1883 |

# RAMSEY COUNTY.

*County Seat, St. Paul.*

| Officer | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | James O'Brien | Two years | January 1, 1885 |
| Treasurer | W. E. Burton | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Sheriff | Fred. Richter | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Register of Deeds | R. C. Wiley | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Judge of Probate | W. E. McGrorty | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Attorney | J. J. Eagan | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Surveyor | Henry S. Potts | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Coroner | James A. Quinn | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | R. W. Bell | Four years | January 1, 1883 |
| Court Commissioner | A. S. Hall | Three years | January 1, 1884 |
| Supt. of Schools | Henry G. Blake | Two years | December 1, 1884 |

# REDWOOD COUNTY.

*County Seat. Redwood Falls.*

| Officer | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | L. M. Van Shaack | Two years | Jaunary 1, 1884 |
| Treasurer | A. A. Wilson | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Sheriff | M. B. Abbe t | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Register of Deeds | Geo. D. Evans | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Judge of Probate | H. D. Baldwin | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Attorney | M. E. Powell | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Surveyor | Tell Tibbetts | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Coroner | F. H. Morton | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | Frankl n Ensign | Four years. | January 1, 1885 |
| Court Commissioner | C. T. Ward | Three years. | January 1, 1885 |
| Supt. of Schools | R. D. Marshman | Two years | December 1, 1883 |

# RENVILLE COUNTY.

*County Seat, Beaver Falls.*

| Officer | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | P. H Kirman | Two years | January 1, 1885 |
| Treasurer | Wm. D. Griffith | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Sheriff | Hans O. Field | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Register of Deeds | B. H. Knapp | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Judge of Probate | John Garrity | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Attorney | S. R. Miller | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Surveyor | M. S. Spicer | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Coroner | A. G. Stoddard | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | Wm. W. McGowan | Four years | January 1, 1882 |
| Court Commissioner | Henry Kelsey | Three years. | January 1, 1885 |
| Supt. of Schools | Eric Erickson | Two years | December 1, 1883 |

## RICE COUNTY.

*County Seat, Faribault,*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | I. N. Donaldson | Two years | January 1, 1885 |
| Treasurer | E. J. Neely | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Sheriff | Ara Barton | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Register of Deeds | M. H. Cole | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Judge of Probate | John Mullin | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Attorney | T. N. Quinn | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Surveyor | Geo. M. Andrews | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Coroner | G. M. Coon | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | Thos. S. Buckham | Four years | January 1, 1881 |
| Court Commissioner | R. J. Drake | Three years. | January 1, 1882 |
| Supt. of Schools | S. B. Wilson | Two years | December 1, 1882 |

## ROCK COUNTY.

*County Seat, Luverne.*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | W. H. Halbert | Two years | January 1, 1885 |
| Treasurer | P. O. Skyberg | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Sheriff | Edwin Gillham | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Register of Deeds | P. F. Kelley | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Judge of Probate | C. A. Mead | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Attorney | P. E. Brown | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Surveyor | W. N. Davidson | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Coroner | Ole Lund | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | J. O. Helgeson | Four years | January 1, 1883 |
| Court Commissioner | R. M. Click | Three years. | January 1, 1883 |
| Supt. of Schools | J. L. Helm | Two years | December 1, 1883 |

## ST. LOUIS COUNTY.

*County Seat, Duluth.*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | James A. Smith | Two years | January 1, 1885 |
| Treasurer | John P. Johnson | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Sheriff | Samuel C. McQuade | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Register of Deeds | Frank Burke, Jr | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Judge of Probate | John Dunphy | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Attorney | C. d'Autremont, Jr. | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Surveyor | Geo. R. Stuntz | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Coroner | Chas. H. Graff | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | H. A. Krichli | Four years | January 1, 1883 |
| Court Commissioner | E. P. Martin | Three years. | January 1, 1883 |
| Supt. of Schools | S. D. Allen | Two years | December 1, 1884 |

## SCOTT COUNTY.

*County Seat, Shakopee City.*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | M. Mayer | Two years | January 1, 1885 |
| Treasurer | James Sullivan. | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Sheriff | Theodore Welland | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Register of Deeds | Gerhard Hilgers | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Judge of Probate | Nic. Meyer | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Attorney | James McHale | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Surveyor | John Y. Hooper | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Coroner | Alvis Hirscher | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | Julius A. Coller | Four years, | January 1, 1882 |
| Court Commissioner | Nic. Meyer | Three years. | January 1, 1885 |
| Supt. of Schools | M. M. Shields | Two years | December 1, 1884 |

## SHERBURNE COUNTY.

*County Seat, Elk River.*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | J. W. Glassford | Two years | January 1, 1885 |
| Treasurer | J. Q. A Nickerson. | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Sheriff | S. C. Danel | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Register of Deeds | Henry Castle | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Judge of Probate | H. P. Burrell | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Attorney | H. M. Atkins | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Surveyor | J. H. Williams | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Coroner | Chas Q. Scoboria | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | Henry Castle | Four years. | January 1, 1885 |
| Court Commissioner | E. P. Mills | Three years. | January 1, 1884 |
| Supt. of Schools | Geo. C. Hill | Two years | December 1, 1884 |

## SIBLEY COUNTY.

*County Seat, Henderson.*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | H. A. Seigneurat | Two years. | January 1, 1885 |
| Treasurer | Charles Cormick | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Sheriff | Pat Bray | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Register of Deeds | Wm Sheridan | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Judge of Probate | J. P. Kirby | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Attorney | Sylvester Kipp | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Surveyor | Adam Guck | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Coroner | Laurice Joyce | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | M. R. Wilcox | Four years. | January 1, 1882 |
| Court Commissioner | E. J. Ayer | Three years | January 1, 1883 |
| Supt. of Schools | James Kayne | Two years | December 1, 1884 |

## STEARNS COUNTY.

*County Seat, St. Cloud.*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | Barney Vosberg | Two years | January | 1, 1885 |
| Treasurer | J. A. Moosbrugger | " | January | 1, 1885 |
| Sheriff | Mathias Mickley | " | January | 1, 1885 |
| Register of Deeds | John Zapp | " | January | 1, 1885 |
| Judge of Probate | Peter Brick | " | January | 1, 1885 |
| Attorney | Theo. Bruener | " | January | 1, 1885 |
| Surveyor | M. P. Noel | " | January | 1, 1885 |
| Coroner | A. C. L. Ramsay | " | January | 1, 1885 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | E. B. Strong | Four years. | January | 1, 1885 |
| Court Commissioner | L. A. Evans | Three years | January | 1, 1885 |
| Supt. of Schools | Henry Krebs | Two years. | December | 1, 1884 |

## STEELE COUNTY.

*County Seat, Owatonna.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | M. B. Chadwick | Two years | January | 1, 1885 |
| Treasurer | Soren Peterson | " | January | 1, 1885 |
| Sheriff | Hugh Murray | " | January | 1, 1884 |
| Register of Deeds | E. A. Tyler | " | January | 1, 1885 |
| Judge of Probate | Lorenzo Hazen | " | January | 1, 1885 |
| Attorney | W. F. Sawyer | " | January | 1, 1885 |
| Surveyor | A. M Miche l | " | January | 1, 1884 |
| Coroner | J.L Harrington, | " | January | 1, 1885 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | Jas. A. Cotter | Four years. | January | 1, 1882 |
| Court Commissioner | L. Hazen | Three years. | January | 1, 1885 |
| Supt. of Schools | Geo. C. Tanner | Two years | December | 1, 1883 |

## STEVENS COUNTY.

*County Seat, Morrison.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | Thos. E Heenan | Two years | March | 1, 1884 |
| Treasurer | Hugh Whiteley | " | March | 1, 1884 |
| Sheriff | Geo. H Munro | " | January | 1, 1885 |
| Register of Deeds | L. H. Wel lington | " | January | 1, 1885 |
| Judge of Probate | John A. Gillihan | " | January | 1, 1884 |
| Attorney | C. L. Brown | " | January | 1, 1885 |
| Surveyor | D. T. Wheaton | " | January | 1, 1885 |
| Coroner | H S Hulburd | " | January | 1, 1885 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | Samuel Larson | Four years | January | 1, 1885 |
| Court Commissioner | Max Buckenstin | Three years. | January | 1, 1884 |
| Supt. of Schools | James A. Johnson | Two years | December | 1, 1884 |

# SWIFT COUNTY.

*County Seat, Benson.*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | O. F. Brunswick | Two years. | January 1, 1884 |
| Treasurer | T. Knudson | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Sheriff | A. F McKay | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Register of Deeds | J. Ward | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Judge of Probate | A. D. Countryman | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Attorney | T. F Young | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Surveyor | R. R. Johnson | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Coroner | J. S. Eaton | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | J Moore | Four years. | January 1, 1884 |
| Court Commissioner | J Moore | Three years. | January 1, 1882 |
| Supt. of Schools | A. M. Utter | Two years. | January 1, 1883 |

# TODD COUNTY.

*County Seat, Long Prairie.*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | Albert Rhoda | Two years. | January 1, 1884 |
| Treasurer | C. E Buss | " | January 7, 1884 |
| Sheriff | S. J. Davis | " | January 7, 1884 |
| Register of Deeds | C. H. Ward | " | January 7, 1884 |
| Judge of Probate | L. S. Hoadley | " | January 7, 1884 |
| Attorney | E. B. Wood | " | January 7, 1884 |
| Surveyor | S. S Sargeant | " | January 7, 1884 |
| Coroner | Michael Nesslein | " | January 7, 1884 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | Jacob Fisher | Four years. | January 1, 1882 |
| Court Commissioner | H. L. Smith | Three years. | January 1, 1882 |
| Supt. of Schools | John Barnes | Two years | December 1, 1883 |

# TRAVERSE CODNTY.

*County Seat, Mandada.*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | C. W. Cavens. | Two years. | January 1, 1884 |
| Treasurer | E. R. Marshall. | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Sheriff. | C. H. Colver | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Register of Deeds | A. G Swanson. | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Judge of Probate | E. P. Tubbs | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Attorney | John S Noble | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Coroner | D. O. Westman | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | S. W. Frasier | Four years. | January 1. 1885 |
| Court Commissioner | P. E. Stevens | Three years. | January 1, 1884 |
| Supt. of Schools | H. J. C. Mackintosh. | Two years. | December 1, 1884 |

## WABASHA COUNTY.

*County Seat, Wabasha.*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | Bruce Forer | Two years | January 1, 1885 |
| Treasurer | R. A. Johnson | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Sheriff | Henry Burkhardt | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Register of Deeds | J. B. Mullins | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Judge of Probate | F. J. Collier | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Attorney | J. F. McGovern | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Surveyor | L. O Cook | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Coroner | W. J Arnold | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | C. J. Stauff | Four years. | January 1, 1882 |
| Court Commissioner | J. A. Mullen | Three years. | January 1, 1883 |
| Supt. of Schools | S. A. Foster | Two years | December 1, 1883 |

## WADENA COUNTY.

*County Seat, Wadena.*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | F. C. Field | Two years | January 1, 1884 |
| Treasurer | Z. Henderson | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Sheriff | C. M. Kingsley | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Register of Deeds | T. C. Thompson | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Judge of Probate | T. F. Ostrander | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Attorney | A. G. Broker | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Surveyor | C. E. Spencer | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Coroner | C. A. Cromett | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | C. E. Bullard | Four years. | January 1, 1882 |
| Court Commissioner | T. F. Ostrander | Three years. | January 1, 1882 |
| Supt. of Schools | John Harding | Two years | December 1, 1883 |

## WASECA COUNTY.

*County Seat, Waseca.*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | S. Swenson | Two years. | January 1, 1885 |
| Treasurer | Charles McKenna | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Sheriff | Hugh Wilson | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Register of Deeds. | H. A. Mosher | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Judge of Probate | S. D. Crump | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Attorney | P. McGovern | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Surveyor | Orson L. Smith | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Coroner | H. J. Young | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | M. B. Keeley | Four years. | January 1, 1884 |
| Court Commissioner | B. A. Lowell | Three years. | January 1, 1884 |
| Supt. of Schools | D. S. Cummings | Two years | December 1, 1883 |

# WASHINGTON COUNTY.

*County Seat, Stillwater.*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | W. C Masterman | Two years | January 1, 1885 |
| Treasurer | E. A. Folsom | " | January 1. 1885 |
| Sheriff | C P. Holcomb | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Register of Deeds | W. R. Lehmicke | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Judge of Probate | R. Lehmicke | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Attorney | Ira W. Castle | " | January 1. 1884 |
| Surveyor | Myron Shepard | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Coroner | B. J. Merrill | " | January 1. 1885 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | C. A. Bennett | Four years. | January 1, 1882 |
| Court Commissioner | F H. Ewing | Three years. | January 1, 1885 |
| Supt. of Schools | T. P. James | Two years. | December 1, 1883 |

# WATONWAN COUNTY.

*County Seat, St. James.*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | George Knudson | Two years. | Jannary 1, 1884 |
| Treasurer | A. S Mi tgren | " | January 1. 1885 |
| Sheriff | H. H Higgins | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Register of Deeds | Thomas Torson | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Judge of Probate | M E Mullen | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Attorney | S W. Seager | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Surveyor | S. C. Clark | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Coroner | C. L Bason | " | January 1. 1884 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | G. P. Johnson | Four years. | January 1, 1884 |
| Court Commissioner | J. R. McLean | Three years. | January 1, 1884 |
| Supt. of Schools | Geo. M. Johnson | Two years. | December 1, 1884 |

# WILKIN COUNTY.

*County Seat, Breckenridge.*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of Office. | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | H. Champion | Two years. | January 1, 1884 |
| Treasurer | A. W. Coats | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Sheriff | F M. Arbuckle | " | January 1. 1885 |
| Register of Deeds | Ransom Phelps | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Judge of Probate | Charles F. Falley. | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Attorney | A. B. Mathews | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Surveyor | F H Bartlett | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Coroner | G. W. Arbuckle | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | Andrew Brandrup | Four years. | January 1, 1885 |
| Court Commissioner | Jonathan E. Pettit. | Three years. | January 1, 1884 |
| Supt. of Schools | David McCauley | Two years. | December 1, 1884 |

## WINONA COUNTY.

*County Seat, Winona.*

| Office. | Incumbent. | Term of | Commencement of Term. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | Henry W. Posz | Two years | January 1, 1885 |
| Treasurer | Frank L. Cotter | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Sheriff | E. V. Bogart | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Register of Deeds | H. G. C. Schmidt | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Judge of Probate | Jacob Story | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Attorney | Patrick Fitzpatrick | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Surveyor | L. F. Von Wimpfen | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Coroner | D. A. Stewart | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | J. M. Sheardown | Four years | January 1, 1882 |
| Court Commissioner | Wm A. Allen | Three years | January 1, 1885 |
| Supt. of Schools | John Kohner | Two years | December 1, 1883 |

## WRIGHT COUNTY.

*County Seat, Buffalo.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | J. N. Stacy | Two years | January 1, 1885 |
| Treasurer | Gustaf Bodin | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Sheriff | John C. Nugent | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Register of Deeds | Fred. Brandes | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Judge of Probate | D Cochren | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Attorney | A. Y. Eaton | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Surveyor | W. W. Strong | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Coroner | E. Y. Chilton | " | January 1, 1884 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | O. J. S eward | Four years. | January 1, 1884 |
| Court Commissioner | L, A. Putnam | Three years. | January 1, 1885 |
| Supt. of Schools | S. Muffley | Two years | December 1, 1883 |

## YELLOW MEDICINE COUNTY.

*County Seat, Granite Falls.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Auditor | Henry Bordewich | Two years | January 1, 1885 |
| Treasurer | Gunder Johnson | " | January 1, 1895 |
| Sheriff | Joseph Portier | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Register of Deeds | Theo. Stoltenberg | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Judge of Probate | H. S. Berg | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Attorney | Gorham Powers | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Surveyor | Geo. E. Olds | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Coroner | W. W. Pinney | " | January 1, 1885 |
| Clerk of Dist. Court | K. T. Hazelberg | Four years. | January 1, 1883 |
| Court Commissioner | J. A Lewis | Three years, | January 1, 1883 |
| Supt. of Schools | L. S. Chase | Two years | December 1, 1883 |

# COUNTIES.

## LIST OF COUNTIES, WITH DATE OF THEIR CREATION, AND COUNTY SEATS.

| COUNTIES. | COUNTY SEATS. | DATE. |
|---|---|---|
| Aitkin, | Aitkin, | May 23, 1857. |
| Anoka, | Anoka, | May 23, 1857. |
| Becker, | Detroit, | March 18, 1858. |
| Beltrami,* | | February 28, 1866. |
| Benton, | Sauk Rapids, | October 27, 1849. |
| Big Stone, | Ortonville, | F bruary 20, 1862. |
| Blue Earth, | Mankato, | March 5, 1853, |
| Brown, | New Ulm, | February 20, 1855. |
| Carlton, | Thompson, | May 23, 1857. |
| Carver, | Chaska, | February 20, 1855. |
| Cass,* | | Sep'ember 1, 1851. |
| Chippewa, | Montevideo, | February 20, 1862. |
| Chisago, | Centre City, | September 1, 1851. |
| Clay, | Moorhead, | March 2, 1862. |
| Cook, | Grand Marias, | March 9, 1874. |
| Cottonwood, | Windom, | May 23, 1857. |
| Crow Wing, | Brainerd, | May 23, 1857. |
| Dakota, | Hastings, | October 27, 1849. |
| Dodge, | Mantorville, | February 20, 1855. |
| Douglas, | Alexandria, | March 8, 1858. |
| Faribault, | Blue Earth City, | February 20, 1855. |

*Unorganized.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fillmore, | Preston, | March 5, 1853. |
| Freeborn, | Albert Lea, | February 20, 1855. |
| Goodhue, | Red Wing, | March 5, 1853. |
| Grant, | Elbow Lake, | March 6, 1868. |
| Hennepin, | Minneapolis, | March 6, 1852. |
| Houston, | Caledonia, | February 23, 1854. |
| Hubbard, | Park Rapids, | February 26, 1883. |
| Isanti, | Cambridge, | February 13, 1857. |
| Itasca,* | | October 29, 1849. |
| Jackson, | Jackson, | May 23, 1857. |
| Kanabec, | Brunswick, | March 13, 1858. |
| Kandiyohi, | Willmar, | March 20, 1858. |
| Kittson, | Hallock, | February 25, 1879. |
| Lac qui Parle, | Lac qui Parle, | November 3, 1871. |
| Lake, | Beaver Bay, | March 1, 1856. |
| Le Sueur, | Le Sueur Centre, | March 5, 1853. |
| Lincoln, | Lake Benton, | March 6, 1873. |
| Lyon, | Marshall, | November 2, 1869. |
| McLeod, | Glencoe, | March 1, 1856. |
| Marshall, | Warren, | February 25, 1879. |
| Martin, | Fairmont, | May 23, 1857. |
| Meeker, | Litchfield, | February 23, 1856. |
| Mille Lacs, | Princeton, | May 23, 1857. |
| Morrison, | Little Falls, | February 25, 1858. |
| Mower, | Austin, | February 20, 1855. |
| Murray, | Currie, | May 23, 1857. |
| Nicollet, | St. Peter, | March 5, 1853. |
| Nobles, | Worthington, | May 23, 1857. |
| Norman, | Ada, | November 29, 1881. |
| Olmsted, | Rochester, | February 20, 1855. |
| Otter Tail, | Fergus Falls, | March 18, 1858. |
| Pine, | Pine City, | March 31, 1856. |
| Pipestone, | Pipestone City, | May 23, 1857. |
| Polk, | Crookston, | July 20, 1858. |

*Unorganized.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Pope, | Glenwood, | February 20, 1862. |
| Ramsey, | St. Paul, | October 27, 1849. |
| Redwood, | Redwood Falls, | February 6, 1862. |
| Renville, | Beaver Falls, | February 20, 1855. |
| Rice, | Faribault | March 5, 1853. |
| Rock, | Luverne, | March 23, 1857. |
| St. Louis, | Duluth, | March 1, 1856. |
| Scott, | Shakopee, | March 5, 1858. |
| Sherburne, | Elk River, | February 25, 1856. |
| Sibley, | Henderson, | March 5, 1853. |
| Stearns, | St. Cloud, | February 20, 1855. |
| Steele, | Owatonna, | February 20, 1855. |
| Stevens, | Morris, | February 20, 1860. |
| Swift, | Benson, | March 4, 1870. |
| Todd, | Long Prairie, | February 20, 1862. |
| Traverse, | Mandada, | February 20. 1862. |
| Wabasha, | Wabasha, | October 27, 1849. |
| Wadena, | Wadena, | July 11, 1858. |
| Waseca, | Waseca, | February 27, 1857. |
| Washington, | Stillwater, | October 27, 1849. |
| Watonwan, | St. James, | November 6, 1860. |
| Wilkin, | Breckenridge, | March 6, 1868. |
| Winona, | Winona, | February 23, 1849. |
| Wright, | Buffalo, | February 20, 1855. |
| Yellow Medicine, | Granite Falls, | November 3, 1871. |

# ELECTION RETURNS.

# GUBERNATORIAL VOTES.

| COUNTIES. | 1865. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Marshall. | H. M. Rice. |
| Anoka | 200 | 114 |
| Benton | 29 | 65 |
| Blue Earth | 802 | 597 |
| Brown | 255 | 61 |
| Carlton | | |
| Carver | 355 | 516 |
| Chippewa | | |
| Chisago | 232 | 47 |
| Crow Wing | | |
| Dakota | 864 | 1,089 |
| Dodge | 437 | 166 |
| Douglas | | |
| Faribault | 501 | 138 |
| Fillmore | 1,133 | 709 |
| Freeborn | 559 | 149 |
| Goodhue | 760 | 419 |
| Grant | | |
| Hennepin | 1,120 | 836 |
| Houston | 691 | 679 |
| Isanti | 71 | 10 |
| Jackson | 37 | |

| COUNTIES. | 1865. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Marshall. | H. M. Rice. |
| Kanabec | 9 | 3 |
| Kandiyohi | | |
| Lake | | |
| Le Sueur | 422 | 729 |
| Lincoln | | |
| Manomin | 1 | 21 |
| McLeod | 214 | 207 |
| Martin | 153 | 23 |
| Meeker | 105 | 92 |
| Mille Lacs | 43 | 22 |
| Monongalia | | |
| Morrison | 39 | 63 |
| Mower | 411 | 120 |
| Nicollet | 475 | 380 |
| Olmsted | 795 | 292 |
| Otter Tail | | |
| Pine | 11 | |
| Pope | | |
| Ramsey | 1,001 | 1,600 |
| Redwood | 65 | 4 |
| Renville | 24 | 1 |
| Rice | 863 | 528 |
| St. Louis | 30 | 5 |
| Scott | 252 | 734 |
| Sherburne | 85 | 72 |
| Sibley | 228 | 392 |
| Stearns | 335 | 812 |
| Steele | 521 | 118 |
| Stevens | | |
| Todd | | |
| Traverse | | |
| Wabasha | 688 | 432 |
| Waseca | 351 | 244 |
| Washington | 500 | 383 |
| Watonwan | 32 | 11 |
| Winona | 1,169 | 735 |
| Wright | 435 | 227 |
| Totals | 17,318 | 13,842 |

| COUNTIES. | 1867. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Marshall. | Flandrau. |
| Anoka | 309 | 243 |
| Benton | 82 | 91 |
| Blue Earth | 1,498 | 1,079 |
| Brown | 382 | 260 |
| Carlton | | |
| Carver | 668 | 1,031 |
| Chippewa | | |
| Chisago | 413 | 100 |
| Crow Wing | 8 | 21 |
| Dakota | 1,241 | 1,530 |
| Dodge | 845 | 488 |
| Douglas | 336 | 54 |
| Faribault | 919 | 301 |
| Fillmore | 1,801 | 1,212 |
| Freeborn | 889 | 234 |
| Goodhue | 1,949 | 854 |
| Grant | | |
| Hennepin | 2,662 | 2,024 |
| Houston | 1,099 | 920 |
| Isanti | 153 | 31 |
| Jackson | 164 | 6 |
| Kanabec | | |
| Kandiyohi | 60 | 10 |
| Lake | 17 | |
| Le Sueur | 619 | 1,051 |
| Lincoln | 32 | |
| Manomin | 1 | 33 |
| McLeod | 411 | 261 |
| Martin | 386 | 74 |
| Meeker | 403 | 220 |
| Mille Lacs | 82 | 49 |
| Monongalia | 174 | 44 |
| Morrison | 43 | 132 |
| Mower | 733 | 321 |
| Nicollet | 630 | 500 |
| Olmsted | 1,910 | 1,217 |
| Otter Tail | | |
| Pine | 28 | |
| Pope | 175 | 19 |
| Ramsey | 1,324 | 2,064 |
| Redwood | 74 | 11 |
| Renville | 94 | 2 |

| COUNTIES. | 1867. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Marshall. | Flandrau. |
| Rice | 1,424 | 1,233 |
| St. Louis | 28 | 13 |
| Scott | 404 | 1,359 |
| Sherburne | 157 | 131 |
| Sibley | 303 | 679 |
| Stearns | 794 | 1,336 |
| Steele | 996 | 570 |
| Stevens | | |
| Todd | 108 | 17 |
| Traverse | | |
| Wabasha | 4,045 | 3,915 |
| Waseca | 637 | 575 |
| Washington | 674 | 602 |
| Watonwan | 120 | 35 |
| Winona | 1,792 | 1,910 |
| Wright | 778 | 622 |
| Totals | 34,874 | 29,502 |

| COUNTIES. | 1869. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Austin. | Otis. |
| Anoka | 229 | 207 |
| Benton | 114 | 137 |
| Blue Earth | 1,146 | 1,028 |
| Brown | 204 | 456 |
| Carlton | ..... | ..... |
| Carver | 635 | 1,023 |
| Chippewa | 154 | 2 |
| Chisago | 327 | 55 |
| Crow Wing | 6 | 5 |
| Dakota | 594 | 1,887 |
| Dodge | 983 | 343 |
| Douglas | 622 | 121 |
| Faribault | 738 | 375 |
| Fillmore | 1,720 | 1,002 |
| Freeborn | 652 | 245 |
| Goodhue | 1,172 | 640 |
| Grant | 26 | ..... |
| Hennepin | 1,813 | 1,324 |
| Houston | 1,283 | 885 |
| Isanti | 270 | 36 |
| Jackson | 158 | 25 |
| Kanabec | ..... | ..... |
| Kandiyohi | 144 | 4 |
| Lake | 13 | ..... |
| Le Sueur | 568 | 1,012 |
| Lincoln | ..... | ..... |
| Manomin | 4 | 16 |
| McLeod | 362 | 231 |
| Martin | 383 | 80 |
| Meeker | 630 | 294 |
| Mille Lacs | 81 | 52 |
| Monongalia | 170 | 13 |
| Morrison | 76 | 203 |
| Mower | 952 | 357 |
| Nicollet | 554 | 571 |
| Olmsted | 1,110 | 630 |
| Otter Tail | ..... | 35 |
| Pine | 27 | 1 |
| Pope | 235 | 24 |
| Ramsey | 776 | 2,847 |
| Redwood | 246 | 40 |

| COUNTIES. | 1869. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Austin. | Otis. |
| Renville | 237 | 94 |
| Rice | 1,043 | 948 |
| St. Louis | 240 | 128 |
| Scott | 227 | 1,195 |
| Sherburne | 186 | 228 |
| Sibley | 217 | 617 |
| Stearns | 612 | 1,430 |
| Steele | 637 | 361 |
| Stevens | | |
| Todd | 187 | 92 |
| Traverse | | |
| Wabasha | 1,197 | 889 |
| Waseca | 538 | 437 |
| Washington | 493 | 514 |
| Watonwan | 136 | 51 |
| Winona | 1,173 | 1,813 |
| Wright | 502 | 420 |
| Totals | 27,348 | 25,401 |

| COUNTIES. | 1871. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Austin. | Young. |
| Anoka | 471 | 288 |
| Becker | 141 | 40 |
| Benton | 141 | 189 |
| Blue Earth | 1,563 | 1,557 |
| Brown | 841 | 327 |
| Carlton | 189 | 46 |
| Carver | 863 | 1,039 |
| Chippewa | 253 | 8 |
| Chisago | 703 | 162 |
| Clay | 62 | 2 |
| Cottonwood | 188 | 28 |
| Crow Wing | 161 | 122 |
| Dakota | 1,279 | 1,494 |
| Dodge | 1,085 | 434 |
| Douglas | 840 | 129 |
| Faribault | 1,565 | 438 |
| Fillmore | 2,576 | 1,246 |
| Freeborn | 1,204 | 271 |
| Goodhue | 2,011 | 1,044 |
| Hennepin | 2,236 | 1,190 |
| Houston | 1,440 | 722 |
| Isanti | 240 | 72 |
| Jackson | 477 | 48 |
| Kanabec | 15 | 9 |
| Kandiyohi | 1,116 | 180 |
| Lake | 12 | 14 |
| Le Sueur | 896 | 1,207 |
| Lyon | 72 | 13 |
| McLeod | 565 | 517 |
| Martin | 568 | 156 |
| Meeker | 710 | 447 |
| Mille Lacs | 136 | 80 |
| Morrison | 142 | 217 |
| Mower | 1,266 | 672 |
| Nicollet | 1,049 | 522 |
| Nobles | 71 | 1 |
| Olmsted | 1,792 | 1,577 |
| Otter Tail | 1,097 | 244 |
| Pine | 103 | 157 |
| Pope | 355 | 34 |
| Ramsey | 2,237 | 2,288 |

| COUNTIES. | 1871. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Austin. | Young. |
| Redwood | 614 | 69 |
| Renville | 561 | 162 |
| Rice | 1,732 | 1,379 |
| Rock | 56 | ..... |
| St. Louis | 535 | 185 |
| Scott | 477 | 1,277 |
| Sherburne | 345 | 177 |
| Stearns | 523 | 1,728 |
| Steele | 1,195 | 494 |
| Stevens | 28 | |
| Swift | 144 | 23 |
| Todd | 302 | 195 |
| Wabasha | 1,319 | 1,315 |
| Waseca | 839 | 576 |
| Washington | 993 | 594 |
| Watonwan | 502 | 167 |
| Winona | 2,178 | 1,860 |
| Wright | 868 | 923 |
| Totals | 46,950 | 30,376 |

| COUNTIES. | 1873. | |
|---|---|---|
| | C. K. Davis. | Ara Barton. |
| Aitkin | 50 | ..... |
| Anoka | 447 | 316 |
| Becker | 411 | 75 |
| Benton | 134 | 195 |
| Blue Earth | 1,354 | 1,899 |
| Brown | 479 | 444 |
| Carlton | 172 | 50 |
| Carver | 708 | 1,229 |
| Cass | 47 | 8 |
| Chippewa | 293 | 84 |
| Chisago | 871 | 109 |
| Clay | 216 | 24 |
| Cottonwood | 255 | 50 |
| Crow Wing | 321 | 90 |
| Dakota | 659 | 2,038 |
| Dodge | 753 | 349 |
| Douglas | 443 | 46 |
| Faribault | 1,291 | 587 |
| Fillmore | 1,404 | 786 |
| Freeborn | 1,071 | 132 |
| Goodhue | 1,395 | 836 |
| Grant | 162 | 11 |
| Hennepin | 1,687 | 2,041 |
| Houston | 1,206 | 1,036 |
| Isanti | 217 | 37 |
| Jackson | 475 | 90 |
| Kanabec | 29 | 11 |
| Kandiyohi | 517 | 142 |
| Lac qui Parle | 212 | 3 |
| Lake | 26 | ..... |
| Le Sueur | 443 | 1,411 |
| Lyon | 389 | 100 |
| McLeod | 477 | 459 |
| Martin | 237 | 287 |
| Meeker | 839 | 419 |
| Mille Lacs | 93 | 131 |
| Morrison | 134 | 247 |
| Mower | 869 | 943 |
| Murray | 217 | 11 |
| Nicollet | 721 | 699 |
| Nobles | 383 | 101 |

| COUNTIES. | 1873. | |
|---|---|---|
| | C. K. Davis. | Ara Barton. |
| Olmsted | 1,215 | 1,444 |
| Otter Tail | 963 | 164 |
| Pine | 222 | 56 |
| Polk | 72 | 36 |
| Pope | 287 | 11 |
| Ramsey | 3,130 | 2,167 |
| Redwood | 293 | 105 |
| Renville | 420 | 260 |
| Rice | 1,245 | 1,745 |
| Rock | 204 | 15 |
| St. Louis | 628 | 46 |
| Scott | 358 | 1,403 |
| Sherburne | 223 | 191 |
| Sibley | 356 | 990 |
| Stearns | 733 | 1,564 |
| Steele | 744 | 569 |
| Stevens | 82 | 24 |
| Swift | 192 | 26 |
| Todd | 242 | 185 |
| Wabasha | 1,031 | 1,250 |
| Wadena | 27 | 1 |
| Waseca | 787 | 621 |
| Washington | 1,332 | 1,109 |
| Watonwan | 998 | 646 |
| Wilkin | 87 | 13 |
| Winona | 1,532 | 1,835 |
| Wright | 799 | 1,129 |
| Yellow Medicine | 321 | 13 |
| Totals | 40,741 | 35,245 |

| COUNTIES. | 1875. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Pillsbury. | Buell. |
| Aitkin | 18 | 3 |
| Anoka | 475 | 271 |
| Becker | 490 | 47 |
| Benton | 159 | 226 |
| Big Stone | 29 | 1 |
| Blue Earth | 1,562 | 1,389 |
| Brown | 795 | 578 |
| Carlton | 155 | 57 |
| Carver | 696 | 1,092 |
| Cass | 36 | 16 |
| Chippewa | 349 | 36 |
| Chisago | 898 | 173 |
| Clay | 179 | 87 |
| Cottonwood | 255 | 59 |
| Crow Wing | 148 | 115 |
| Dakota | 904 | 1,915 |
| Dodge | 786 | 283 |
| Douglas | 478 | 46 |
| Faribault | 1,188 | 465 |
| Fillmore | 1,522 | 819 |
| Freeborn | 1,650 | 324 |
| Goodhue | 1,727 | 723 |
| Grant | 199 | 21 |
| Hennepin | 4,737 | 1,605 |
| Houston | 864 | 1,257 |
| Isanti | 429 | 48 |
| Jackson | 563 | 52 |
| Kanabec | 68 | 40 |
| Kandiyohi | 819 | 185 |
| Lac qui Parle | 105 | 2 |
| Lake | 21 | ..... |
| Le Sueur | 766 | 1,580 |
| Lincoln | 31 | 4 |
| Lyon | 188 | 50 |
| McLeod | 694 | 607 |
| Martin | 386 | 103 |
| Meeker | 720 | 665 |
| Mille Lacs | 177 | 73 |
| Morrison | 154 | 293 |
| Mower | 1,063 | 440 |
| Murray | 126 | 10 |

| COUNTIES. | 1875. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Pillsbury. | Buell. |
| Nicollet | 1,020 | 623 |
| Nobles | 242 | 77 |
| Olmsted | 1,455 | 1,381 |
| Otter Tail | 917 | 328 |
| Pembina | 31 | ..... |
| Pine | 126 | 56 |
| Polk | 155 | 1 |
| Pope | 293 | 12 |
| Ramsey | 2,666 | 3,464 |
| Redwood | 415 | 94 |
| Renville | 590 | 314 |
| Rice | 1,640 | 1,543 |
| Rock | 167 | 3 |
| St. Louis | 637 | 134 |
| Scott | 377 | 1,276 |
| Sherburne | 355 | 182 |
| Sibley | 510 | 888 |
| Stearns | 677 | 1,885 |
| Steele | 847 | 627 |
| Stevens | 91 | 70 |
| Swift | 253 | 60 |
| Todd | 375 | 216 |
| Wabasha | 1,349 | 1,403 |
| Wadena | 40 | ..... |
| Waseca | 547 | 546 |
| Washington | 1,109 | 1,000 |
| Watonwan | 481 | 173 |
| Wilkin | 89 | 24 |
| Winona | 1,722 | 1,953 |
| Wright | 1,130 | 1,140 |
| Yellow Medicine | 184 | 15 |
| Totals | 47,073 | 35,275 |

| COUNTIES. | 1877. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Pillsbury. | Banning. |
| Aitkin | 25 | 2 |
| Anoka | 500 | 376 |
| Becker | 722 | 9 |
| Benton | 157 | 243 |
| Big Stone | 87 | ..... |
| Blue Earth | 1,768 | 1,581 |
| Brown | 755 | 469 |
| Carlton | 146 | 102 |
| Carver | 923 | 888 |
| Cass | 17 | 3 |
| Chippewa | 487 | 21 |
| Chisago | 750 | 175 |
| Clay | 150 | 29 |
| Cottonwood | 381 | 61 |
| Crow Wing | 205 | 89 |
| Dakota | 1,319 | 1,717 |
| Dodge | 1,045 | 493 |
| Douglas | 855 | 120 |
| Faribault | 1,271 | 591 |
| Fillmore | 1,928 | 1,241 |
| Freeborn | 1,826 | 366 |
| Goodhue | 2,385 | 936 |
| Grant | 305 | 1 |
| Hennepin | 4,465 | 2,224 |
| Houston | 1,402 | 1,039 |
| Isanti | 491 | 82 |
| Jackson | 512 | 32 |
| Kanabec | 66 | 20 |
| Kandiyohi | 1,229 | 46 |
| Lac qui Parle | 149 | ..... |
| Lake | 19 | ..... |
| Le Sueur | 929 | 1,652 |
| Lincoln | 63 | 16 |
| Lyon | 374 | 25 |
| McLeod | 769 | 644 |
| Martin | 480 | 162 |
| Meeker | 832 | 826 |
| Mille Lacs | 129 | 132 |
| Morrison | 289 | 298 |
| Mower | 1,375 | 900 |
| Murray | 175 | 12 |

| COUNTIES. | 1877. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Pillsbury. | Banning. |
| Nicollect | 1,009 | 636 |
| Nobles | 467 | 52 |
| Olmsted | 1,744 | 1,698 |
| Otter Tail | 1,352 | 257 |
| Pembina | | |
| Pine | 118 | 90 |
| Polk | 238 | 19 |
| Pope | 485 | 3 |
| Ramsey | 2,906 | 3,078 |
| Redwood | 477 | 117 |
| Renville | 738 | 191 |
| Rice | 2,189 | 1,676 |
| Rock | 265 | 75 |
| St. Louis | 291 | 285 |
| Scott | 507 | 1,636 |
| Sherburne | 352 | 207 |
| Sibley | 693 | 788 |
| Stearns | 1,051 | 2,041 |
| Steele | 1,004 | 828 |
| Stevens | 248 | 109 |
| Swift | 606 | 135 |
| Todd | 387 | 232 |
| Wabasha | 1,752 | 1,762 |
| Wadena | 123 | 1 |
| Waseca | 595 | 817 |
| Washington | 1,469 | 1,090 |
| Watonwan | 552 | 147 |
| Wilkin | 72 | 36 |
| Winona | 1,831 | 2,254 |
| Wright | 1,479 | 1,272 |
| Yellow Medicine | 321 | 5 |
| Totals | 57,071 | 39,147 |

| COUNTIES. | 1879. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Pillsbury. | E. Rice. |
| Aitkin | 14 | 1 |
| Anoka | 371 | 266 |
| Becker | 653 | 133 |
| Benton | 191 | 279 |
| Big Stone | 128 | 41 |
| Blue Earth | 2,013 | 1,794 |
| Brown | 292 | 699 |
| Carlton | 51 | 64 |
| Carver | 502 | 1,577 |
| Chippewa | 681 | 156 |
| Chisago | 636 | 203 |
| Clay | 340 | 85 |
| Cottonwood | 443 | 62 |
| Crow Wing | 259 | 196 |
| Dakota | 1,256 | 1,633 |
| Dodge | 1,173 | 395 |
| Douglas | 643 | 133 |
| Faribault | 1,035 | 615 |
| Fillmore | 2,330 | 507 |
| Freeborn | 2,258 | 402 |
| Goodhue | 1,890 | 783 |
| Grant | 389 | 44 |
| Hennepin | 3,744 | 998 |
| Houston | 1,165 | 1,122 |
| Isanti | 327 | 45 |
| Jackson | 723 | 60 |
| Kanabec | 79 | 22 |
| Kandiyohi | 1,419 | 176 |
| Kittson | 96 | 138 |
| Lac qui Parle | 591 | 17 |
| Lake | 4 | 11 |
| Le Sueur | 948 | 1,941 |
| Lincoln | 425 | 53 |
| Lyon | 421 | 100 |
| McLeod | 534 | 688 |
| Marshall | 9 | 22 |
| Martin | 609 | 159 |
| Meeker | 870 | 363 |
| Mille Lacs | 106 | 56 |
| Morrison | 328 | 492 |
| Mower | 1,899 | 593 |

| COUNTIES. | 1879. | |
|---|---|---|
| | Pillsbury. | E. Rice. |
| Murray | 287 | 53 |
| Nicollet | 983 | 767 |
| Nobles | 581 | 201 |
| Olmsted | 2,072 | 1,030 |
| Otter Tail | 1,517 | 653 |
| Pine | 61 | 105 |
| Pipestone | 96 | 70 |
| Polk | 730 | 338 |
| Pope | 621 | 56 |
| Ramsey | 1,098 | 3,318 |
| Redwood | 668 | 206 |
| Renville | 919 | 532 |
| Rice | 1,910 | 1,483 |
| Rock | 366 | 69 |
| St. Louis | 213 | 177 |
| Scott | 532 | 1,803 |
| Sherburne | 319 | 166 |
| Sibley | 519 | 916 |
| Stearns | 913 | 2 270 |
| Steele | 1,175 | 766 |
| Stevens | 374 | 403 |
| Swift | 677 | 584 |
| Todd | 573 | 350 |
| Traverse | 18 | 3 |
| Wabasha | 1,492 | 1,699 |
| Wadena | 321 | 57 |
| Waseca | 868 | 992 |
| Washington | 1,183 | 1,472 |
| Watonwan | 606 | 261 |
| Wilkin | 198 | 99 |
| Winona | 1,718 | 2,403 |
| Wright | 1,347 | 1,326 |
| Yellow Medicine | 722 | 87 |
| Totals | 57,524 | 41,844 |

| COUNTIES. | 1881. | |
|---|---|---|
| | L. F. Hubbard. | R. W. Johnson. |
| Anoka | 493 | 381 |
| Becker | 717 | 80 |
| Benton | 187 | 254 |
| Big Stone | 479 | 157 |
| Blue Earth | 2,109 | 1,401 |
| Benson | 1,083 | 611 |
| Carlton | 451 | 264 |
| Carver | 815 | 762 |
| Chippewa | 967 | 120 |
| Chisago | 619 | 114 |
| Clay | 709 | 343 |
| Cottonwood | 379 | 72 |
| Crow Wing | 527 | 231 |
| Dakota | 1,057 | 1,809 |
| Dodge | 1,020 | 444 |
| Douglas | 913 | 118 |
| Faribault | 1,010 | 536 |
| Fillmore | 1,567 | 296 |
| Freeborn | 2,096 | 219 |
| Goodhue | 1,523 | 364 |
| Grant | 773 | 94 |
| Hennepin | 3,264 | 1,518 |
| Houston | 1,081 | 711 |
| Isanti | 386 | 24 |
| Jackson | 467 | 7 |
| Kanabec | 74 | 23 |
| Kandiyohi | 1,273 | 169 |
| Kittson | 267 | 105 |
| Lac qui Parle | 561 | 11 |
| Lake | 19 | 1 |
| Le Sueur | 1,227 | 1,793 |
| Lincoln | 752 | 96 |
| Lyon | 481 | 79 |
| McLeod | 702 | 714 |
| Marshall | 485 | 66 |
| Martin | 697 | 141 |
| Meeker | 1,061 | 296 |
| Mille Lacs | 192 | 28 |
| Morrison | 343 | 553 |
| Mower | 1,284 | 363 |
| Murray | 375 | 131 |

| COUNTIES. | 1881. | |
|---|---|---|
| | L. F. Hubbard. | R. W. Johnson. |
| Nicollet | 950 | 518 |
| Nobles | 632 | 281 |
| Olmsted | 1,793 | 1,096 |
| Otter Tail | 2,336 | 479 |
| Pine | 68 | 95 |
| Pipestone | 264 | 94 |
| Polk | 1,719 | 278 |
| Pope | 487 | 30 |
| Ramsey | 2,360 | 3,620 |
| Redwood | 801 | 112 |
| Renville | 823 | 346 |
| Rice | 1,979 | 1,319 |
| Rock | 497 | 107 |
| Scott | 576 | 1,388 |
| Sherburne | 188 | 134 |
| Sibley | 505 | 511 |
| Stearns | 914 | 2,211 |
| Steele | 1,163 | 627 |
| Stevens | 536 | 388 |
| St. Louis | 481 | 248 |
| Swift | 770 | 488 |
| Todd | 718 | 355 |
| Traverse | 387 | 205 |
| Wabasha | 1,547 | 1,198 |
| Wadena | 366 | 86 |
| Waseca | 1,250 | 746 |
| Washington | 1,487 | 1,158 |
| Watonwan | 681 | 186 |
| Wilkin | 229 | 23 |
| Winona | 1,789 | 2,079 |
| Wright | 1,514 | 1,229 |
| Yellow Medicine | 730 | 34 |
| Totals | 65,025 | 37,168 |

| COUNTIES. | 1883. | |
|---|---|---|
| | L. F. Hubbard. | A. Bierman. |
| Aitkin | 94 | 29 |
| Anoka | 836 | 539 |
| Becker | 1,040 | 304 |
| Benton | 239 | 469 |
| Big Stone | 526 | 206 |
| Blue Earth | 1,772 | 2,169 |
| Brown | 767 | 1,100 |
| Carlton | 592 | 190 |
| Carver | 941 | 1,156 |
| Cass | 292 | 24 |
| Chippewa | 686 | 339 |
| Chisago | 1,079 | 258 |
| Clay | 454 | 514 |
| Cook | 17 | ..... |
| Cottonwood | 421 | 113 |
| Crow Wing | 1,124 | 576 |
| Dakota | 1,337 | 1,683 |
| Dodge | 1,056 | 532 |
| Douglas | 889 | 377 |
| Faribault | 1,189 | 521 |
| Fillmore | 1,667 | 1,697 |
| Freeborn | 1,310 | 945 |
| Goodhue | 2,667 | 1,490 |
| Grant | 547 | 198 |
| Hennepin | 5,108 | 4,545 |
| Houston | 940 | 892 |
| Hubbard | 114 | 47 |
| Isanti | 508 | 84 |
| Itasca | 254 | 5 |
| Jackson | 560 | 173 |
| Kanabec | 161 | 16 |
| Kandiyohi | 1,214 | 660 |
| Kittson | 566 | 106 |
| Lac qui Parle | 614 | 219 |
| Lake | 60 | ..... |
| Le Sueur | 1,001 | 1,878 |
| Lincoln | 342 | 180 |
| Lyon | 567 | 140 |
| McLeod | 785 | 722 |
| Marshall | 556 | 329 |
| Martin | 701 | 156 |

| COUNTIES. | 1883. | |
|---|---|---|
| | L. F. Hubbard. | A. Bierman. |
| Meeker | 1,066 | 1,123 |
| Mille Lacs | 110 | 320 |
| Morrison | 539 | 771 |
| Mower | 1,127 | 954 |
| Murray | 428 | 185 |
| Nicollet | 816 | 737 |
| Nobles | 547 | 311 |
| Norman | 573 | 323 |
| Olmsted | 1,409 | 1,381 |
| Otter Tail | 2,084 | 1,319 |
| Pine | 146 | 212 |
| Pipestone | 330 | 19 |
| Polk | 1,254 | 882 |
| Pope | 631 | 236 |
| Ramsey | 5,317 | 3,719 |
| Redwood | 767 | 239 |
| Renville | 625 | 537 |
| Rice | 2,005 | 1,765 |
| Rock | 314 | 132 |
| St. Louis | 537 | 267 |
| Scott | 526 | 1,482 |
| Sherburne | 181 | 134 |
| Sibley | 688 | 867 |
| Stearns | 1,107 | 2,542 |
| Steele | 1,161 | 950 |
| Stevens | 543 | 422 |
| Swift | 722 | 666 |
| Todd | 940 | 511 |
| Traverse | 477 | 222 |
| Wabasha | 1,124 | 1,615 |
| Wadena | 492 | 191 |
| Waseca | 1,044 | 1,247 |
| Washington | 2,227 | 1,379 |
| Watonwan | 474 | 160 |
| Wilkin | 279 | 146 |
| Winona | 1,626 | 2,727 |
| Wright | 1,996 | 1,640 |
| Yellow Medicine | 637 | 331 |
| Totals | 72,462 | 58,251 |

# CONGRESSIONAL—1882.

## FIRST DISTRICT.

| COUNTIES. | Milo White. | A. Bierman. | C. H. Roberts |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dodge | 898 | 545 | ..... |
| Fillmore | 1,744 | 1,237 | 541 |
| Freeborn | 1,568 | 895 | 36 |
| Houston | 1,254 | 1,024 | ..... |
| Mower | 1,298 | 984 | 209 |
| Olmsted | 1,574 | 1,427 | 306 |
| Steele | 1,199 | 999 | ..... |
| Wabasha | 1,070 | 1,745 | ..... |
| Winona | 1,853 | 2,933 | 52 |
| Total | 12,458 | 11,788 | 1,144 |

## SECOND DISTRICT.

| COUNTIES. | J. B. Wakefield. | F. A. Bohrer. | J. A. Latimer. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Blue Earth | 1,807 | 1,204 | 581 |
| Brown | 1,326 | 848 | 158 |
| Cottonwood | 439 | 18 | 304 |
| Faribault | 1,633 | 53 | 6 |
| Jackson | 238 | 19 | 3 |
| Lac qui Parle | 856 | 2 | ..... |
| Le Sueur | 1,062 | 1,856 | 18 |
| Lincoln | 620 | ..... | ..... |
| Lyon | 1,088 | 1 | 24 |
| Martin | 522 | ..... | 395 |
| Murray | 588 | 53 | 99 |
| Nicollet | 963 | 739 | 37 |
| Nobles | 538 | 97 | 138 |
| Pipestone | 434 | 1 | 51 |
| Redwood | 967 | 46 | 110 |
| Rock | 688 | 77 | 19 |
| Sibley | 1,013 | 767 | ..... |
| Waseca | 1,048 | 850 | 3 |
| Watonwan | 625 | 112 | 89 |
| Yellow Medicine | 732 | 7 | ..... |
| Total | 17,187 | 6,750 | 3,085 |

## THIRD DISTRICT.

| COUNTIES. | H. B. Strait. | C. P. Adams. | Porter Martin. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Carver | 1,508 | 643 | ..... |
| Chippewa | 798 | 36 | 46 |
| Dakota | 1,371 | 1,345 | 34 |
| Goodhue | 3,146 | 1,035 | ..... |
| Kandiyohi | 1,781 | 42 | 144 |
| McLeod | 1,037 | 1,117 | ..... |
| Meeker | 1,385 | 438 | 360 |
| Renville | 1,294 | 345 | ..... |
| Rice | 2,195 | 1,340 | 112 |
| Scott | 1,374 | 674 | ..... |
| Swift | 694 | 32 | ..... |
| Total | 16,583 | 7,047 | 696 |

## FOURTH DISTRICT.

| COUNTIES. | W. D. Washburn. | A. A. Ames. | Edwin Phillips. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anoka | 860 | 548 | 157 |
| Chisago | 1,103 | 199 | 3 |
| Hennepin | 7,210 | 5,677 | 1,119 |
| Isanti | 726 | 91 | ..... |
| Kanabec | 126 | 44 | 1 |
| Pine | 224 | 263 | 1 |
| Ramsey | 3,317 | 5,029 | 92 |
| Sherburne | 460 | 302 | 4 |
| Washington | 1,623 | 1,248 | 66 |
| Wright | 1,731 | 1,419 | 102 |
| Total | 17,380 | 14,820 | 1,545 |

## FIFTH DISTRICT.

| COUNTIES. | C. F. Kindred. | K. Nelson. | E. P. Barnum. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aitkin | 28 | 34 | |
| Becker | 501 | 622 | 62 |
| Big Stone | 171 | 400 | 215 |
| Benton | 164 | 235 | 164 |
| Beltrami | | | |
| Carlton | 750 | 389 | 40 |
| Cass | 463 | 59 | 51 |
| Clay | 315 | 1,196 | 350 |
| Cook | | | |
| Crow Wing | 2,153 | 174 | 52 |
| Douglas | 221 | 1,507 | 237 |
| Grant | 102 | 684 | 30 |
| Itasca | 633 | 2 | 8 |
| Kittson | 241 | 369 | |
| Lake | 1 | 34 | 1 |
| Marshall | 125 | 347 | 13 |
| Mille Lacs | 268 | 73 | 48 |
| Morrison | 726 | 279 | 442 |
| Norman | 261 | 1,044 | 14 |
| Otter Tail | 533 | 3,119 | 657 |
| Polk | 1,127 | 1,258 | 309 |
| Pope | 167 | 955 | 160 |
| Stearns | 903 | 1,359 | 2,123 |
| Stevens | 388 | 432 | 269 |
| St. Louis | 847 | 968 | 250 |
| Todd | 185 | 681 | 442 |
| Traverse | 149 | 266 | 75 |
| Wadena | 334 | 210 | 159 |
| Wilkin | 221 | 260 | 77 |
| Total | 12,238 | 16,956 | 6,248 |

# CONGRESSIONAL—1884.

## FIRST DISTRICT.

| COUNTIES. | Milo White. | A. Bierman. | A. Bierce. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dodge | 1,095 | 660 | 132 |
| Fillmore | 2,918 | 1,650 | 110 |
| Freeborn | 1,677 | 1,304 | 67 |
| Houston | 1,656 | 1,174 | 13 |
| Mower | 1,582 | 1,092 | 20 |
| Olmsted | 2,116 | 1,641 | 110 |
| Steele | 1,184 | 1,100 | 55 |
| Wabasha | 1,652 | 1,974 | 4 |
| Winona | 2,724 | 3,366 | 83 |
| Total | 16,604 | 13,961 | 594 |

## SECOND DISTRICT.

| COUNTIES. | J. B. Wakefield. | J. J. Thornton. | Wm. Copp. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Blue Earth | 2,473 | 2,044 | 263 |
| Brown | 1,468 | 1,033 | 41 |
| Cottonwood | 589 | 163 | 32 |
| Faribault | 1,822 | 528 | 138 |
| Jackson | 681 | 158 | 6 |
| Lac qui Parle | 1,004 | 182 | ..... |
| Le Sueur | 1,720 | 1,653 | 23 |
| Lincoln | 653 | 165 | 1 |
| Lyon | 1,265 | 230 | 96 |
| Martin | 731 | 284 | 100 |
| Murray | 605 | 220 | ..... |
| Nicollet | 1,136 | 696 | 2 |
| Nobles | 523 | 238 | 146 |
| Pipestone | 617 | 273 | 10 |
| Redwood | 784 | 227 | 50 |
| Rock | 747 | 171 | 54 |
| Sibley | 1,053 | 1,114 | 4 |
| Waseca | 1,197 | 885 | 70 |
| Watonwan | 545 | 272 | 3 |
| Yellow Medicine | 1,200 | 103 | 40 |
| Total | 20,813 | 10,639 | 1,079 |

## THIRD DISTRICT.

| COUNTIES. | H. B. Strait. | I. Donnelly. | J. C. Stearns. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Carver | 1,379 | 1,399 | 45 |
| Chippewa | 580 | 616 | 41 |
| Dakota | 1,200 | 2,203 | 42 |
| Goodhue | 3,461 | 2,161 | 111 |
| Kandiyohi | 1,659 | 639 | 12 |
| McLeod | 989 | 1,667 | 91 |
| Meeker | 1,448 | 1,173 | 100 |
| Renville | 1,396 | 954 | 38 |
| Rice | 2,367 | 2,190 | 80 |
| Scott | 1,111 | 1,441 | 8 |
| Swift | 866 | 595 | ..... |
| Total | 16,456 | 15,038 | 568 |

## FOURTH DISTRICT.

| COUNTIES. | J. B. Gilfillan. | O. C. Merriman. | J. M. Douglas. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anoka | 1,186 | 784 | 78 |
| Chisago | 1,356 | 479 | 3 |
| Hennepin | 11,540 | 11,562 | 692 |
| Isanti | 1,054 | 297 | 2 |
| Kanabec | 276 | 44 | ..... |
| Pine | 319 | 365 | ..... |
| Ramsey | 7,598 | 7,119 | 68 |
| Sherburne | 581 | 412 | 8 |
| Washington | 2,675 | 1,743 | 20 |
| Wright | 2,345 | 1,691 | 107 |
| Total | 28,930 | 24,496 | 978 |

## FIFTH DISTRICT.

| COUNTIES. | Knute Nelson | L. L. Baxter. |
|---|---|---|
| Aitkin | 380 | 53 |
| Becker | 1,001 | 103 |
| Beltrami | 13 | 6 |
| Benton | 342 | 539 |
| Big Stone | 645 | 229 |
| Carlton | 632 | 309 |
| Cass | 151 | 19 |
| Clay | 1,545 | 436 |
| Cook | 45 | 9 |
| Crow Wing | 1,010 | 480 |
| Douglas | 1,317 | 460 |
| Grant | 902 | 87 |
| Hubbard | 102 | 75 |
| Kittson | 346 | 155 |
| Lake | 68 | 11 |
| Marshall | 596 | 137 |
| Mille Lacs | 300 | 134 |
| Morrison | 752 | 967 |
| Norman | 1,059 | 173 |
| Otter Tail | 3,505 | 1,464 |
| Polk | 2,557 | 1,638 |
| Pope | 1,345 | 208 |
| St. Louis | 2,013 | 1,103 |
| Stearns | 1,577 | 2,886 |
| Stevens | 619 | 396 |
| Todd | 927 | 506 |
| Traverse | 454 | 237 |
| Wadena | 447 | 207 |
| Wilkin | 459 | 149 |
| Total | 25,609 | 13,176 |

# PRESIDENTIAL VOTE.

| COUNTIES. | 1860. | | | 1864. | | 1868. | | 1872. | | 1876. | | 1880. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Lincoln. | Douglas. | Breckenridge. | Lincoln. | McClellan. | Grant. | Seymour. | Grant. | Greeley. | Tilden. | Hayes. | Hancock. | Garfield. |
| Aitkin | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 57 | 12 | 17 | 37 | 24 | 45 |
| Anoka | 277 | 150 | 9 | 285 | 167 | 421 | 274 | 308 | 125 | 487 | 725 | 523 | 975 |
| Becker | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 114 | 56 | 99 | 490 | 138 | 693 |
| Benton | ..... | ..... | ..... | 52 | 53 | 153 | 147 | 161 | 153 | 272 | 164 | 355 | 251 |
| Big Stone | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 32 | ..... | 2 | 104 | 254 | 450 |
| Blue Earth | 677 | 374 | 24 | 962 | 535 | 1,749 | 1,024 | 1,906 | 1,617 | 2,039 | 2,410 | 1,821 | 2,729 |
| Brown | 409 | 91 | 10 | 326 | 58 | 654 | 152 | 802 | 437 | 682 | 832 | 708 | 1,293 |
| Carlton | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 | ..... | 136 | 57 | 110 | 139 | 229 | 216 |
| Carver | 504 | 324 | 1 | 481 | 610 | 800 | 980 | 813 | 1,144 | 1,374 | 933 | 1,148 | 1,294 |
| Cass | ..... | ..... | ..... | 5 | 4 | ..... | ..... | 17 | 11 | 13 | 25 | 68 | 131 |
| Chippewa | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 403 | 32 | 48 | 599 | 161 | 860 |
| Chisago | 379 | 64 | 24 | 371 | 88 | 533 | 117 | 678 | 112 | 244 | 1,019 | 252 | 1,246 |
| Clay | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 341 | 71 | 115 | 390 | 348 | 920 |
| Cottonwood | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 437 | 47 | 76 | 387 | 128 | 717 |
| Crow Wing | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 458 | 380 | 109 | 152 | 227 | 328 |
| Dakota | 1,022 | 882 | 22 | 1,176 | 1,178 | 1,613 | 1,793 | 1,080 | 1,752 | 2,172 | 1,599 | 1,742 | 1,610 |
| Dodge | 580 | 205 | 53 | 760 | 325 | 1,025 | 381 | 951 | 502 | 675 | 1,673 | 600 | 1,702 |
| Douglas | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 562 | 106 | 1,040 | 220 | 305 | 1,101 | 295 | 1,433 |
| Faribault | 270 | 63 | 3 | 642 | 160 | 1,421 | 373 | 1,626 | 508 | 605 | 1,591 | 734 | 1,863 |
| Fillmore | 1,610 | 809 | 24 | 1,642 | 1,031 | 2,748 | 1,313 | 2,713 | 1,278 | 1,752 | 3,825 | 846 | 3,216 |
| Freeborn | 595 | 188 | 2 | 653 | 221 | 1,211 | 336 | 1,473 | 344 | 536 | 2,197 | 625 | 2,461 |
| Goodhue | 1,352 | 429 | 17 | 1,866 | 688 | 2,885 | 939 | 2,919 | 1,097 | 1,377 | 4,227 | 1,354 | 4,040 |
| Grant | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 47 | 2 | 186 | 11 | 28 | 269 | 43 | 596 |
| Hennepin | 1,770 | 705 | 44 | 1,711 | 1,221 | 3,128 | 1,984 | 4,075 | 2,986 | 4,871 | 5,641 | 4,103 | 8,036 |

## PRESIDENTIAL VOTE—CONTINUED.

| COUNTIES. | 1860. | | | 1864. | | 1868. | | 1872. | | 1876. | | 1880. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Lincoln. | Douglas. | Breckenridge. | Lincoln. | McClellan. | Grant. | Seymour. | Grant. | Greeley. | Tilden. | Hayes. | Hancock. | Garfield. |
| Houston | 594 | 622 | 3 | 796 | 635 | 1,435 | 899 | 1,705 | 1,070 | 1,446 | 1,988 | 1,297 | 1,907 |
| Isanti | 41 | 7 | ..... | 59 | 24 | 263 | 29 | ..... | ..... | 94 | 741 | 64 | 839 |
| Jackson | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 201 | 16 | 564 | 56 | 69 | 109 | 126 | 767 |
| Kanabec | 15 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 8 | 1 | 22 | 13 | 29 | 522 | 48 | 101 |
| Kandiyohi | 13 | 3 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 210 | 12 | 1,097 | 143 | 158 | 1,457 | 150 | 1,608 |
| Kittson | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 73 | 158 |
| Lac qui Parle | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 236 | 7 | 20 | 351 | 47 | 878 |
| Lake | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 14 | ..... | 21 | 1 | ..... | 17 | ..... | 20 |
| Le Sueur | 566 | 555 | 9 | 495 | 811 | 876 | 1,095 | 829 | 1,272 | 1,635 | 1,037 | 1,882 | 1,383 |
| Lincoln | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 18 | 88 | 112 | 468 |
| Lyon | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 73 | 520 | 195 | 1,141 |
| Manomin | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 3 | 24 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| McLeod | 240 | 81 | ..... | 202 | 142 | 605 | 381 | 640 | 556 | 828 | 808 | 1,031 | 1,111 |
| Marshall | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 88 | 127 |
| Martin | 40 | 6 | ..... | 190 | 17 | 520 | 101 | 685 | 156 | 160 | 635 | 190 | 863 |
| Meeker | 166 | 83 | 9 | 115 | 84 | 600 | 285 | 907 | 476 | 487 | 1,211 | 564 | 1,334 |
| Mille Lacs | 18 | ..... | ..... | 51 | 20 | 118 | 41 | 177 | 76 | 68 | 171 | 101 | 265 |
| Monongalia | 42 | 17 | ..... | ..... | ..... | 381 | 74 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Morrison | 53 | 93 | ..... | 25 | 50 | 68 | 139 | 161 | 240 | 383 | 216 | 667 | 495 |
| Mower | 501 | 194 | ..... | 637 | 214 | 1,239 | 469 | 1,463 | 588 | 955 | 1,969 | 861 | 2,088 |
| Murray | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 162 | 16 | 42 | 235 | 184 | 557 |
| Nicollet | 461 | 291 | 25 | 505 | 420 | 780 | 486 | 936 | 604 | 677 | 1,116 | 734 | 1,273 |
| Nobles | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 276 | 45 | 63 | 479 | 227 | 693 |
| Olmsted | 1,348 | 404 | 24 | 1,848 | 829 | 2,369 | 1,308 | 2,054 | 1,132 | 1,581 | 2,520 | 1,558 | 2,486 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Otter Tail | 5 | 6 | | | | 105 | 22 | 1,061 | 252 | 462 | 1,629 | 772 | 2,628 |
| Pembina | | | | | | | | 40 | | | 26 | | |
| Pine | | | | 17 | 4 | 35 | 5 | 185 | 110 | 152 | 139 | 235 | 221 |
| Pipe Stone | | | | | | | | | | | | 171 | 358 |
| Polk | | | | | | | | 65 | 24 | 82 | 273 | 667 | 1,638 |
| Pope | | | | | | 311 | 62 | 626 | 43 | 78 | 776 | 111 | 924 |
| Ramsey | 1,233 | 1,107 | 125 | 1,258 | 1,421 | 1,670 | 1,929 | 2,656 | 2,682 | 3,829 | 2,671 | 4,586 | 4,384 |
| Redwood | | | | | | 158 | 9 | 288 | 41 | 112 | 434 | 217 | 866 |
| Renville | 89 | 41 | 15 | | | 312 | 70 | 704 | 217 | 284 | 930 | 598 | 1,452 |
| Rice | 997 | 503 | 8 | 1,275 | 667 | 1,785 | 1,266 | 1,896 | 1,211 | 1,541 | 2,377 | 1,761 | 2,493 |
| Rock | | | | | | | | 169 | 16 | 69 | 518 | 165 | 653 |
| St. Louis | 40 | 22 | 6 | 39 | 5 | 66 | 20 | 908 | 267 | 259 | 484 | 418 | 698 |
| Scott | 529 | 642 | 38 | 396 | 1,045 | 479 | 1,455 | 588 | 1,442 | 1,732 | 656 | 1,776 | 834 |
| Sherburne | 120 | 58 | 2 | 108 | 78 | 205 | 148 | 339 | 145 | 208 | 432 | 212 | 431 |
| Sibley | 397 | 384 | 18 | 263 | 559 | 382 | 706 | 482 | 806 | 972 | 729 | 1,061 | 970 |
| Stearns | 438 | 482 | 12 | 427 | 917 | 1,030 | 1,524 | 1,127 | 1,924 | 2,413 | 1,117 | 2,469 | 1,415 |
| Steele | 523 | 157 | 8 | 636 | 209 | 1,037 | 503 | 1,033 | 627 | 948 | 1,588 | 944 | 1,642 |
| Stevens | | | | | | | | 103 | 46 | 101 | 199 | 513 | 638 |
| Swift | | | | | | | | 252 | 39 | 154 | 595 | 566 | 899 |
| Todd | | | | 22 | 31 | 161 | 35 | 379 | 201 | 297 | 446 | 361 | 664 |
| Toombs | 7 | 3 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Traverse | | | | | | | | | | | | 85 | 118 |
| Wabasha | 1,231 | 550 | 150 | 1,392 | 634 | 1,831 | 1,143 | 1,453 | 1,341 | 1,752 | 2,087 | 1,867 | 2,040 |
| Wadena | | | | | | | | | | 18 | 66 | 107 | 366 |
| Waseca | 304 | 143 | | 418 | 284 | 817 | 518 | 923 | 646 | 743 | 1,128 | 963 | 1,381 |
| Washington | 752 | 422 | 19 | 782 | 502 | 1,062 | 707 | 1,220 | 824 | 1,335 | 1,089 | 1,508 | 2,067 |
| Watonwan | | | | 38 | 5 | 199 | 57 | 573 | 233 | 195 | 549 | 220 | 745 |
| Wilkin | | | | | | | | 63 | 37 | 42 | 50 | 94 | 261 |
| Winona | 1,291 | 571 | 36 | 1,590 | 1,032 | 2,378 | 2,025 | 2,111 | 1,914 | 2,928 | 2,636 | 2,555 | 2,572 |
| Wright | 572 | 188 | 4 | 528 | 356 | 985 | 623 | 1,135 | 929 | 1,280 | 1,482 | 1,317 | 2,110 |
| Yellow Medicine | | | | | | | | 309 | 21 | 36 | 529 | 70 | 854 |
| Totals | 22,069 | 11,920 | 748 | 25,055 | 17,367 | 43,722 | 28,096 | 55,708 | 35,211 | 48,787 | 72,955 | 53,315 | 93,903 |

# THE VOTE FOR PRESIDENT—1884.

| COUNTIES. | Blaine. | Cleveland. | St. John. | Butler. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aitkin | 221 | 214 | ..... | ..... |
| Anoka | 1,402 | 532 | 79 | 29 |
| Becker | 920 | 353 | 2 | ..... |
| Beltrami | 13 | 6 | ..... | ..... |
| Benton | 351 | 520 | 15 | ..... |
| Big Stone | 552 | 207 | 32 | 161 |
| Blue Earth | 2,480 | 2,028 | 276 | 17 |
| Brown | 1,159 | 1,169 | 34 | 160 |
| Carlton | 670 | 266 | ..... | 4 |
| Carver | 1,187 | 1,590 | 54 | ..... |
| Cass | 145 | 5 | ..... | ..... |
| Chippewa | 794 | 357 | 47 | 49 |
| Chisago | 1,492 | 306 | 5 | ..... |
| Clay | 1,176 | 727 | 74 | 3 |
| Cook | 46 | 8 | ..... | ..... |
| Cottonwood | 599 | 137 | 34 | 26 |
| Crow Wing | 967 | 501 | 1 | 15 |
| Dakota | 1,523 | 1,824 | 102 | 8 |
| Dodge | 1,174 | 481 | 145 | ..... |
| Douglas | 1,643 | 559 | 71 | 53 |
| Faribault | 1,683 | 639 | 171 | 65 |
| Fillmore | 2,927 | 1,013 | 155 | 651 |
| Freeborn | 2,104 | 733 | 104 | 119 |
| Goodhue | 3,907 | 1,635 | 189 | 10 |
| Grant | 810 | 138 | 32 | 16 |
| Hennepin | 14,596 | 8,058 | 870 | 501 |
| Houston | 1,614 | 1,183 | 32 | ..... |
| Hubbard | 101 | 75 | ..... | ..... |
| Isanti | 1,243 | 113 | 7 | 1 |
| Jackson | 652 | 146 | 17 | 43 |
| Kanabec | 280 | 40 | ..... | ..... |
| Kandiyohi | 1,858 | 212 | 13 | 231 |
| Kittson | 315 | 186 | ..... | ..... |
| Lac qui Parle | 966 | 220 | ..... | ..... |
| Lake | 74 | 6 | ..... | ..... |
| Le Sueur | 1,618 | 1,861 | 45 | ..... |
| Lincoln | 599 | 154 | 5 | 59 |
| Lyon | 1,223 | 242 | 99 | 26 |
| McLeod | 1,071 | 1,578 | 105 | ..... |
| Marshall | 584 | 157 | 8 | ..... |
| Martin | 736 | 260 | 109 | 74 |
| Meeker | 1,456 | 859 | 118 | 294 |
| Mille Lacs | 301 | 140 | 4 | ..... |
| Morrison | 687 | 1,010 | ..... | ..... |
| Mower | 1,666 | 780 | 38 | 246 |
| Murray | 627 | 244 | 18 | 9 |
| Nicollet | 1,129 | 701 | ..... | ..... |
| Nobles | 491 | 246 | 131 | 38 |
| Norman | 916 | 295 | ..... | ..... |
| Olmsted | 2,127 | 1,539 | 155 | 62 |
| Otter Tail | 3,425 | 1,510 | 44 | 3 |

# THE VOTE FOR PRESIDENT—Concluded.

| Counties. | Blaine. | Cleveland. | St. John. | Butler. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pine | 379 | 307 | ..... | ..... |
| Pipestone | 598 | 256 | 12 | 24 |
| Pope | 1,308 | 210 | 36 | ..... |
| Polk | 2,499 | 1,636 | 56 | ..... |
| Ramsey | 7,942 | 6,739 | 67 | 3 |
| Redwood | 733 | 240 | 42 | 55 |
| Renville | 1,517 | 764 | 58 | ..... |
| Rice | 2,453 | 1,831 | 144 | 220 |
| Rock | 741 | 162 | 58 | 8 |
| St. Louis | 2,366 | 827 | 2 | ..... |
| Scott | 692 | 1,842 | 26 | ..... |
| Sherburne | 644 | 346 | 16 | ..... |
| Sibley | 1,040 | 1,122 | 6 | 5 |
| Stearns | 1,381 | 3,072 | 27 | ..... |
| Steele | 1,273 | 1,006 | 71 | ..... |
| Stevens | 613 | 399 | 11 | 2 |
| Swift | 965 | 474 | 10 | 14 |
| Todd | 758 | 549 | 57 | 76 |
| Traverse | 411 | 253 | 16 | 11 |
| Wabasha | 1,610 | 1 954 | 56 | ..... |
| Wadena | 384 | 243 | 25 | 7 |
| Waseca | 1,189 | 867 | 97 | 9 |
| Washington | 2,704 | 1,702 | 52 | 1 |
| Watonwan | 626 | 192 | 8 | ..... |
| Wilkin | 400 | 204 | 1 | ..... |
| Winona | 2,664 | 3,303 | 119 | 134 |
| Wright | 2,383 | 1,609 | 112 | 41 |
| Yellow Medicine | 1,112 | 193 | 59 | ..... |
| Totals | 111,685 | 70,065 | 4,684 | 3,583 |

# VOTE FOR GOVERNORS.

1857.

| | |
|---|---|
| H. H. Sibley | 17,790 |
| A. Ramsey | 17,550 |

1859.

| | |
|---|---|
| A. Ramsey | 21,335 |
| Geo. L. Becker | |

1861.

| | |
|---|---|
| A. Ramsey | 16,274 |
| E. O. Hamlin | 10,448 |

1863.

| | |
|---|---|
| Stephen Miller | 19,628 |
| H. T. Welles | 12,739 |

1865.

| | |
|---|---|
| W. R. Marshall | 17,318 |
| H. M. Rice | 13,842 |

1867.

| | |
|---|---|
| W. R. Marshall | 34,874 |
| C. E. Flandrau | 29,502 |

1869.

| | |
|---|---|
| H. Austin | 27,348 |
| Geo. L. Otis | 25,401 |

1871.

| | |
|---|---|
| H. Austin | 46,950 |
| W. Young | 30,376 |

1873.

| | |
|---|---|
| C. K. Davis | 40,741 |
| A. Barton | 35,245 |

1875.

J. S. Pillsbury..... 47,073
D. L. Buell..... 35,275

1877.

J. S. Pillsbury..... 57,071
W. L. Banning..... 39,147

1879.

J. S. Pillsbury..... 57,524
Edmund Rice..... 41,524

1881.

L. F. Hubbard..... 65,025
R. W. Johnson..... 37,168

1883.

L. F. Hubbard..... 72,462
A. Bierman..... 58,251

# DISTRICT COURTS.

Statement showing the times and places of holding the terms of the District Courts in the several counties, with reference to the laws fixing the times for holding the same.

*First Judicial District.*

Chisago county, Center City, third Tuesday in October. (1873; c. 73, sec. 1.)

Dakota county, Hastings, first Tuesday in January and third Tuesday in June. (1873; c. 73, sec. 1.)

Goodhue county, Red Wing, first Tuesday in May; second Tuesday in December. (1873; c. 73, sec. 1.)

Pine county, Pine City, first Tuesday in October. (1873; c. 73, sec 1.)

Kanabec county, Brunswick. Time to be fixed by the judge. (1881; ex. s., c. 87, sec 3.)

Washington county, Stillwater, fourth Tuesday in May; second Tuesday in November. (1873; c. 73, sec 1.)

*Second Judicial District.*

Ramsey county, St. Paul, second Tuesday in January; first Tuesday in May and last Tuesday in September. (1878; c. 66, sec. 1.)

*Third Judicial District.*

Olmsted county, Rochester, first Monday in June; first Monday in December. (1879; c. 60, sec. 1.)

Wabasha county, Wabasha, third Monday in May ; second Monday in November. (1879 ; c. 60, sec. 1.)

Winona county, Winona, second Monday in March ; second Monday in October. (1879 ; c. 60, sec. 1.)

*Fourth Judicial District.*

Anoka county, Anoka, first Monday in February ; second Monday in September. (1881 ; c. 66, sec. 1.)

Hennepin county, Minneapolis, third Tuesday in February ; second Tuesday in May ; third Tuesday in October. (1881 ; c. 66, sec. 1.)

Isanti county, Cambridge, fourth Monday in September. (1881 ; c. 66, sec. 1.)

Wright county, Buffalo, first Monday in April ; first Monday in October. (1881 ; c. 66, sec. 1.)

*Fifth Judicial District.*

Dodge county, Mantorville, first Monday in March ; first Tuesday in October. (1873 ; c. 77, sec. 1.)

Rice county, Faribault, first Tuesday in May ; second Tuesday after first Monday in November. (1873 ; c. 77, sec. 1.)

Steele county, Owatonna, first Tuesday in June ; first Tuesday in December. (1873 ; c. 77, sec. 1.)

Waseca county, Waseca, third Tuesday in March ; third Tuesday in October. (1874 ; c. 97, sec. 1.)

*Sixth Judicial District.*

Blue Earth county, Mankato first Tuesday in December ; third Tuesday in May. (1868 ; c. 99, sec 1.)

Cottonwood county, Windom, first Tuesday after the fourth day of July. (1879 ; c. 58, sec. 1.)

Murray county, Currie, first Tuesday in October. (1881 ; c. 65, sec. 1.)

Faribault county, Blue Earth City, first Tuesday in January; first Tuesday in June. (1870; c. 83, sec. 1.)

Jackson county, Jackson, fourth Tuesday in June. (1871; c. 81, sec. 1.)

Martin county, Fairmont, second Tuesday in September. (1883; c. 22, sec. 1.)

Nobles county, Worthington, first Tuesday in March. (1873; c. 84, sec. 1.)

Rock county, Luverne, first Tuesday in May. (1881; c. 69, sec. 2.)

Pipe Stone county, Pipe Stone City, third Tuesday in October. (1881; c. 86, sec. 2.)

Watonwan county, St. James, third Tuesday in November. (1881; c. 19, sec. 1, ex. s.)

*Seventh Judicial District.*

Benton county, Sauk Rapids, second Tuesday in November. (1874; c. 96, sec. 1.)

Douglas county, Alexandria, first Tuesday in May; first Tuesday in October. (1881; ex. s., c. 31, sec 1.)

Grant county, Elbow Lake. Time to be fixed by the judge. (1883; c. 82, sec. 3.)

Mille Lacs county, Princeton, second Tuesday in September. (1878; c. 64, sec. 1.)

Morrison county, Little Falls, second Tuesday in January; second Tuesday in July. (1883; c. 55, sec. 2.)

Otter Tail county Fergus Falls, third Tuesday in November; third Tuesday in May. (1876; c. 65 sec. 1.)

Pope county, Glenwood, second Tuesday in October. (1873; c, 78, sec. 1.)

Sherburne county, Elk River, second Tuesday in February. (1873; c. 78, sec. 1.)

Stearns county, St. Cloud, second Tuesday in June; first Tuesday in December. (1873; c. 78, sec. 1.)

Todd county, Long Prairie, last Tuesday in February. (1878 ; c. 27, sec. 1.)

*Eighth Judicial District.*

Carver county, Chaska, first Monday in April ; second Monday in October. (1881 ; c. 83, sec. 1.)

Le Sueur county, Le Sueur Center, fourth Monday in May ; fourth Monday in November. (1881 ; c. 83, sec. 1.)

McLeod county, Glencoe, second Monday in May ; second Monday in November. (1881 ; c. 83, sec. 1.)

Scott county, Shakopee, second Monday in June ; second Monday in December. (1881 ; c. 83, sec. 1.)

Sibley county, Henderson, first Monday in March ; second Monday in September. (1881 ; c. 83, sec. 1.)

*Ninth Judicial District.*

Brown county, New Ulm, first Monday in May ; first Monday in November. (1883 ; c. 84, sec. 1.)

Lyon county Marshall, third Tuesday in June ; third Tuesday in December. (1883 ; c. 84, sec. 1.)

Lincoln county, Lake Benton, second Tuesday in June ; second Tuesday in January. (1883 ; c. 27, sec. 1.)

Nicollet county, St. Peter, fourth Monday in April ; fourth Monday in October (1883 ; c. 84, sec, 1.)

Redwood county, Redwood Falls, first Tuesday in June ; first Tuesday in December. (1883 ; c. 84, sec. 1.)

Renville county, Beaver Falls, first Tuesday after second Monday in May ; first Tuesday after second Monday in November. (1883 ; c. 84, sec. 1.)

*Tenth Judicial District.*

Fillmore county, Preston, first Tuesday in June ; second Tuesday in November. (1876 ; c. 61, sec. 1.)

Freeborn county, Albert Lea, second Tuesday in January ; third

Tuesday in May; second Tuesday in July, if adjourned. (1881 c. 98, sec. 1.)

Houston county, Caledonia, first Tuesday in May; third Tuesday in October. (1876; c. 61, sec. 1.)

Mower county, Austin, third Tuesday in March; third Tuesday in September. (1876; c. 61, sec. 1.)

*Eleventh Judicial District.*

Aitkin county, attached to Crow Wing county, Seventh Judicial District.

Becker county, Detroit, first Monday in June; fourth Monday in November (includes Beltrami county). (1881; c. 82, sec. 1.)

Clay county, Moorhead, first Monday in April; second Monday in November. (1881; c. 82, sec. 1.)

Polk county, Crookston, third Monday in June; second Monday in December. (1881; c. 82. sec. 1.)

Kittson county, Hallock, last Monday in May. (1881; c. 83, sec. 1, ex. s.)

Marshall county, Warren, last Monday but one in May. (1881; c. 82, sec. 1.)

Norman county, Ada, fourth Monday in March. (1881; c. 82, sec. 1.)

Crow Wing county, Brainerd, second Monday in March; second Monday in September (includes Cass and Itasca counties). (1881; c. 82, sec. 1.)

St. Louis county, Duluth, third Monday in April; third Monday in October (includes Lake and Cook counties). (1881; c. 82, sec. 1.)

Wadena county, Wadena, first Monday in March; first Monday in September (includes Hubbard county). (1883; c. 20, sec. 2.)

Carlton county, Thompson, first Monday in October. (1881; c. 82, sec. 1.)

*Twelfth Judicial District.*

Chippewa county, Montevideo, second Tuesday in May ; fourth Tuesday in October. (1881 ; c. 88, sec. 1.)

Kandiyohi county, Willmar, first Tuesday in March ; third Tuesday in September. (1881 ; c. 88, sec. 1.)

Lac qui Parle county, Lac qui Parle, first Tuesday in June. (1881 ; c. 88, sec. 1.)

Meeker county, Litchfield, third Tuesday in February ; first Tuesday in September. (1881 ; c. 88, sec. 1.)

Stevens county, Morris, third Tuesday in May ; third Tuesday in November. (1881 ; c. 88, sec. 1.)

Big Stone county, Ortonville, second Tuesday in June. (1881 ; c. 88, sec. 1.)

Traverse county, Mandada, fourth Tuesday in September. (1883 ; c. 83, sec. 1.)

Swift county Benson, third Tuesday in March; first Tuesday in October. (1881 ; c. 88, sec. 1.)

Wilkin county, Breckenridge, fourth Tuesday in May. (1881 ; c. 88, sec. 1.)

Yellow Medicine county, Granite Falls, first Tuesday in May ; third Tuesday in October. 1881 : c. 88, sec. 1.)

# MINNESOTA
# STATE GOVERNMENT.

# ORGANIZATION OF

# STATE DEPARTMENTS.

## EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

| Name and Offices. | Legal Residence. | | Birth Place. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Post-Office. | County. | |
| *Governor—* | | | |
| Lucius F. Hubbard..... | Red Wing. ... | Goodhue ..... | New York. |
| *Lieutenant-Governor—* | | | |
| Charles A. Gilman..... | St. Cloud..... | Stearns..... | New Hampshire. |
| *Private Secretary—* | | | |
| S. P. Jennison | Red Wing..... | Goodhue..... | New Hampshire. |
| *Executive Clerk—* | | | |
| W. H. Angell..... | St. Paul..... | Ramsey..... | Iowa. |

## STATE DEPARTMENT.

| Name and Offices. | Legal Residence. | | Birth Place. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Post-Office. | County. | |
| *Secretary of State—* | | | |
| Fred von Baumbach | Alexandria | Douglas | Germany. |
| *Assistant Secretary of State and commissioner of Statistics—* | | | |
| A. F. Nordin | St. Paul | Ramsey | Sweden. |
| *Chief Clerk to Secretary of State* | | | |
| Victor Hjortsberg | St. Paul | Ramsey | Sweden. |
| *Recording Clerk—* | | | |
| A. W. Petren | St. Paul | Ramsey, | Sweden. |

## TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

| Names and Offices. | Legal Residence. | | Birth Place. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Post-Office. | County. | |
| *Treasurer of State—* | | | |
| Charles Kittelson | St. Paul. | Ramsey | Norway. |
| *Deputy Treasurer of State* | | | |
| Theodore Sander | St. Paul. | Ramsey | Germany. |
| *Clerk—* | | | |
| M. Jenson | St. Paul | Ramsey | Minnesota. |

## AUDITOR'S DEPARTMENT.

| Names and Offices. | Legal Residence. | | Birth Place. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Post-Office. | County. | |
| *Auditor of State—* | | | |
| W. W. Braden | Preston | Fillmore | Ohio. |
| *Chief Clerk—* | | | |
| M. D. Kenyon | St. Paul | Ramsey | New York. |
| *Clerks—* | | | |
| J. W. Florence | St. Paul | Ramsey | New York. |
| W. L. Vincent | St. Paul | Ramsey | New York. |
| *Clerks Land Department-* | | | |
| H. G. Griswold | St. Paul | Ramsey | Minnesota. |
| Thomas Cahill | St. Paul | Ramsey | New York. |

## LAW DEPARTMENT.

| Names and Offices. | Legal Residence. | | Birth Place |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Post-Office. | County. | |
| *Attorney General—* | | | |
| W. J. Hahn | Minneapolis. | Hennepin | Pennsylvania. |
| *Clerk—* | | | |
| James M. Martin | St. Paul. | Ramsey | Pennsylvania. |

## RAILROAD DEPARTMENT.

| Names and Offices. | Legal Residence. | | Birth Place. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Post-Office. | County. | |
| *Railroad Commissioner—* | | | |
| J. H. Baker | Rapidan | Blue Earth | Ohio. |
| *Secretary—* | | | |
| E. S. Warner | Garden City | Blue Earth | Minnesota. |

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

| Names and Offices. | Legal Residence. | | Birth Place. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Post-Office. | County, | |
| *State Superintendent—* | | | |
| D. L. Kiehle | Minneapolis | Hennepin | New York. |
| *Assistant State Superintendent—* | | | |
| W. W. Pendergast | Hutchinson | McLeod | New Hampshire. |
| *Clerk—* | | | |
| M. Pendergast | Hutchinson | McLeod. | Mass. |

## DEPARTMENT OF INSURANCE

| Names and Offices. | Legal Residence. | | Birth Place. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Post-Office. | County. | |
| *Commissioner of Insurance—* | | | |
| A. R. McGill | St. Paul | Ramsey | Pennsylvania. |
| *Clerk—* | | | |
| Chas. Shandrew | St. Paul | Ramsey | New York. |

## ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

| Names and Offices. | Legal Residence. | | Birth Place. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Post-Office. | County. | |
| *Adjutant General—* | | | |
| C. M. MacCarthy | St. Paul | Ramsey | Canada. |
| *Military Storekeeper—* | | | |
| Joseph Burger | St. Paul | Ramsey | Tyrole. |
| *Clerk—* | | | |
| J. M. MacCarthy | St. Paul, | Ramsey | Canada. |

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC EXAMINER.

| Names and Offices. | Legal Residence. | | Birth Place. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Post-Office. | County. | |
| *Public Examiner—* | | | |
| H. M. Knox | St. Paul | Ramsey | New York. |
| *Clerk—* | | | |
| W. B. T. Keyser | St. Paul | Ramsey | Washington |

## STATE LIBRARY.

| Name and Office. | Legal Residence. | | Birth Place. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Post-Office. | County. | |
| *State Librarian—* | | | |
| W. H. H. Taylor | St. Paul | Ramsey | Virginia. |

## STATE OIL INSPECTOR.

| Name and Office. | Legal Residence. | | Birth Place. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Post-Office | County ..... | |
| *State Inspector of Illuminating Oil—* | | | |
| Henry A. Castle ..... | St. Paul..... | Ramsey..... | Illinois. |

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

| Names and Offices. | Legal Residence. | | Birth Place. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Post-office. | County. | |
| *Janitor—* | | | |
| E. Hammon..... | St. Paul..... | Ramsey..... | Germany. |
| *Assistant Janitor—* | | | |
| Owens Davis..... | St. Paul ..... | Ramsey..... | Missouri. |
| *Chief Engineer—* | | | |
| Geo. R. Morton ..... | St. Paul ..... | Ramsey ..... | Wisconsin. |
| *Assistant Engineer—* | | | |
| H. H. Hamilton..... | St. Paul..... | Ramsey. ..... | Mass. |
| *Fireman—* | | | |
| O. N. Kirk..... | St. Paul..... | Ramsey..... | Sweden. |
| *Night Watchman—* | | | |
| S. Swenson ..... | St. Paul..... | Ramsey..... | Sweden. |
| *Messenger—* | | | |
| B. F. I. Irving... ..... | St. Paul ..... | Ramsey..... | New York. |

# THE JUDICIARY DEPARTMENT.

## SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of Minnesota meets on the first Tuesday of April and October of each year, at the Capitol.

| Names and Offices. | Legal Residence. | | Birth Place. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Post-Office. | County. | |
| *Chief Justice—* | | | |
| James Gilfillan | St. Paul | Ramsey | Scotland. |
| *Associate Justices—* | | | |
| John M. Berry | Minneapolis | Hennepin | New Hampshire. |
| D. A. Dickinson | Mankato | Blue Earth | Vermont. |
| Wm. Mitchell | Winona | Winona | Canada. |
| C. E. Vanderburgh | Minneapolis | Hennepin | New York. |
| *Clerk of Supreme Court—* | | | |
| Samuel H. Nichols | St. Paul | Ramsey | Mass. |
| *Deputy Clerk—* | | | |
| Wm. A. Nichols | St. Paul | Ramsey | Mass. |
| *Reporter—* | | | |
| George B. Young | St. Paul | Ramsey | Mass. |
| *Marshall—* | | | |
| K. N. Guiteau | Farmington | Dakota | |
| *Janitor—* | | | |
| M. Nelson | St. Paul | Ramsey | Denmark. |

## JUDGES DSTRICT COURT.

| No. of District. | Names. | Legal Residence. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Post-Office. | County. |
| 1st Dist.. | F. M. Crosby | Hastings | Dakota. |
| | Wm. M. McClure | Stillwater | Washington. |
| 2d Dist.. | Wescott Wilkin | St. Paul | Ramsey. |
| | H. R. Brill | St. Paul | Ramsey. |
| | Orlando Simons | St. Paul | Ramsey. |
| 3d Dist.. | Chas. M Start | Rochester | Olmstead. |
| 4th Dist.. | Austin H. Young | Minneapolis | Hennepin. |
| | Wm. Lochren | Minneapolis | Hennepin. |
| | M. B. Koon | Minneapolis | Hennepin. |
| 5th Dist.. | Thos. S. Buckham | Faribault | Rice. |
| 6th Dist.. | M. J. Severance | Mankato | Blue Earth. |
| 7th Dist.. | L. W. Collins | St. Cloud | Stearns. |
| 8th Dist.. | J. L. McDonald | Shakopee | Scott. |
| 9th Dist.. | B. F. Weber | New Ulm | Brown. |
| 10th Dist.. | J. Q. Farmer | Spring Valley | Fillmore. |
| 11th Dist.. | O. P. Stearns | Duluth | St. Louis. |
| 12th Dist.. | J. H. Brown | Willmar | Kandiyohi. |

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Located at Minneapolis.

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# HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Located at St. Peter.

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H. B. Strait, Shakopee.
J. F. Meagher, Mankato.
M. J. Daniels, Rochester.
A. Barto, Sauk Center.

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*First Assistant Physician*.....John H. James, M. D.
*Second Assistant Physician*.....G. W. McIntyre, M. D.
*Steward*.....George W. Dryer.

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*Supervisor Female Department*.....Mrs. Evaline Dunn.
*Engineer*.....Wm. H. Pearce.
*Farmer*.....Julius Meyer.

## SECOND HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

Located at Rochester.

TRUSTEES.

The same as for the St. Peter Hospital.

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*Assistant Physician*.....A. B. Cochrane, M. D.
*Steward*.....A. H. Kerr.

SUBORDINATE OFFICERS.

*Supervisor Male Department*.....Lewis Clouse.
*Supervisor Female Department*.....Mrs. J. Clouse.
*Engineer*.....W. West.
*Farmer*.....F. A. James.

Commissioners to examine the Minnesota Hospital for the Insane, under provisions of an act of legislature "Relating to the Removal of Insane and Inebriate Persons," approved March 8, 1879:

Dr. W. H. Leonard, Minneapolis.
Dr. C. H. Boardman, St. Paul.
Dr. G. Weston Wood, Faribault.

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## STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

Located in Ramsey County.

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Jno. DeLaittre, Minneapolis.
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*Assistant Warden*.....Abm. Hall.
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*Chaplain, Protestant*.....W. H. Harrington.
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Christian Gronvold, Goodhue Co.

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W. M. Sweney, Red Wing.
D. Cameron, La Crescent.
R. O. Sweeny, St. Paul.

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## STATE FISH HATCHERY.

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*Assistants*.....Patrick Watson.
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Hon. W. W. Braden, State Auditor, *ex-officio*, Secretary.
Hon. W. J. Hahn, Attorney General.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1st | District, | F. S. Christensen, Rush City. |
| 2d | " | Wm. Dawson, St. Paul. |
| 3d | " | J. G. Lawrence, Wabasha. |
| 4th | " | D. Bassett, Minneapolis. |
| 5th | " | Z. B. Page, Mantorville. |
| 6th | " | I. P. Durfee, Worthington. |
| 7th | " | J. Compton, Fergus Falls. |
| 8th | " | Henry Poehler, Henderson. |
| 9th | " | Wm. Rich, Marshall. |
| 10th | " | J. McNelly, Houston. |
| 11th | " | H. Thompson, Fisher. |
| 12th | " | A. N. Johnson, Benson. |

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A. M. Fridley, Fridley.
J. S. Harris, La Crescent.
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S. M. Emery, 2d Dist., Lake City.
G. W. Fuller, 3d Dist., Litchfield
*Secretary*.....U. S. Hollister, St. Paul.
*Acting Secretary*.....Oliver Gibbs, Jr., Lake City.
*Treasurer*.....J. T. Grimes, Minneapolis.

## SUPERINTENDENT OF EXPERIMENTAL FRUIT FARM.

Peter M. Gideon, Excelsior, Hennepin County.

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Rooms in the Capitol, St. Paul.

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*Vice Presidents*.....Hon. Alex. Ramsey.
Capt. R. Blakley.
*Secretary and Librarian*.....J. Fletcher Williams.
*Treasurer*.....H. P. Upham.

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Chas. F. Yeager, St. Paul.
David Swain, Stillwater.

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*Vice President*.....M. McG. Dana, D. D., St. Paul.
*Secretary*.....Rev. Hastings H. Hart, St. Paul.

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D. C. Bell, Minneapolis.
C. H. Berry, Winona.
W. M. Campbell, Litchfield.
M. McG. Dana, D. D., St, Paul.
Reuben Reynolds, Crookston.
H. R. Wells, Preston.

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## SURVEYOR GENERALS—Logs and Lumber.

1st District, A. C. Hospes, Stillwater.
2d " Wm. S. King, Minneapolis.
3d " L. Merritt, Duluth.

# MINNESOTA

AND HER

# STATE INSTITUTIONS.

# STATE OF MINNESOTA

## I. DESCRIPTIVE AND STATISTICAL.

### NAME.

Minnesota derives its name from its principal river, which was named *Minne Sotah* by the Dakota nation, because its water was usually tinged with the blue clay from one of its main tributaries. The name is usually translated, "sky-tinted water," or "cloudy water," i. e., water which is not clear or transparent.

### GEOGRAPHY.

Geographically Minnesota occupies the exact center of the continent of North America, midway between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, and also midway between Hudson's Bay and the Gulf of Mexico. It extends from latitude 43 degrees 50 minutes to 49 degrees, and from 89 degrees 29 minutes to 97 degrees 5 minutes west longitude. From its southern boundary to the northern is about 400 miles, and from its most eastern to the extreme western point, about 354 miles.

### AREA.

Minnesota is in area, the fourth State of the Union. It contains 85,531 square miles, or about 53,760,000 acres. [This is an estimate, the entire State not being surveyed.] In altitude it appears to be one of the highest portions of the continent, as the headwaters of the three great river systems are found in its limits, those of streams flowing northward to Hudson's Bay, eastward to the Atlantic Ocean, and southward to the Gulf of Mexico.

Three-quarters of this surface consists of rolling prairie, interspersed with frequent groves, oak openings and belts of hardwood timber, watered by numberless lakes and streams, and covered with a warm, dark soil of great fertility. The rest, embracing the elevated district immediately west of Lake Superior, consists mainly of the rich mineral ranges on its shores, and of the pine forests which clothe the head-waters of the Mississippi, affording very extensive supplies of lumber. There is but a very small percentage of broken, rocky, or worthless land in the State. Nearly all is arable.

### RIVERS.

Numerous rivers and water courses give it excellent drainage. But few States are so well watered as Minnesota. Its navigable rivers are the Mississippi, the Minnesota, the St. Croix, the St. Louis, the Red River, and Red Lake River; while a number of smaller streams, such as Rum River and Snake River, both valuable for lumbering; the Cannon and and Zumbro rivers, the Vermilion, Crow, Blue Earth, Cottonwood, Chippewa, Le Sueur, Root, Elk, and Sauk rivers, etc., all furnishing fine water power. These, with their tributaries and a host of lesser streams, penetrate every portion of the State. Some of the water powers furnished by these streams are among the finest in America, and will contribute to the future manufacturing importance of the State.

### LAKES.

The lakes of Minnesota are one of its principal physical characteristics which deserve prominent notice. The United States surveys show that in the surveyed portion of the State there are 5,000 lakes. As only three-fourths of the State has yet been surveyed, this would give 7,000 lakes for the entire State, in the same proportion. But these surveys give only lakes intersected by the section lines, while many large lakes

might not thus be noted at all. The estimate of 10,000 lakes in Minnesota is not therefore an unreasonable one. Besides modifying the climate and affording a charm to the landscape, they are yearly becoming a summer resort for pleasure seekers and invalids from the East and South. Several of our lakes have now a national reputation as health and pleasure resorts. The Fish Commission of the State is planting these lakes with the finest varieties of fish; having planted, up to the close of 1882, 3,757,529 young fish of the best varieties. It is estimated that there are 2,700,000 acres of water surface in the State.

### TIMBER RESOURCES.

While sometimes regarded as a prairie State, Minnesota is well supplied with timber, and a large proportion of it is covered with heavy forests. The "Big Woods," as they are termed, is a body of hard wood timber, containing about 5,000 square miles, while all that portion of the State between the Mississippi and St. Croix rivers is well wooded, the upper portions of it being extensive pineries. The strictly prairie portion of the State is about 25 counties in the southwestern and western parts. For instance Nobles county with 460,000 acres of land, had but 40 acres of timber. The hard wood forests of the State are of great value for manufacturing purposes, and much capital is used in that way. The pine forests, however, are one of the chief sources of wealth to the State. The lumber products are given further on. For several years past great attention has been given to forest culture in the prairie region. Encouraged by state premiums, a large area has been planted to forests. Imperfect statistics in 1884, showed that 41,922 acres so planted were then growing, and in a few years no doubt all the now treeless tracts will be covered with valuable forests.

## CLIMATE.

The elevation of Minnesota above the sea, its fine drainage, and the dryness of the atmosphere, gives it a climate of unusual salubrity, and pleasantness. It has an annual mean temperature of 44 degrees, 6 minutes, while its mean summer temperature is 70 degrees, 6 minutes, the same as that of middle Illinois and Ohio, southern Pennsylvania, etc. The excessive heats of summer, often felt in other states, are here tempered by cooling breezes. Its high latitude gives it correspondingly longer days in summer than states farther South, and during the growing season there are 2½ hours more sunshine than in the latitude of Cincinnati. This taken in connection with the abundant rainfall of early summer, accounts for the rapid and vigorous growth of crops in Minnesota, and their early maturity. The cool breezes, and cool nights in summer, prevent the debilitating effects of heat on the system often felt in lower latitudes. The winter climate is one of the attractive features of the State. Its uniformity, freedom from thaws and excessive spells of cold and severe weather, or heavy snow storms and dryness, together with the bright sunshine and electricial condition of the air, all tend to enhance the personal comfort of the resident, and make out door life and labor a pleasure.

These features tend to make this climate the healthiest in the Union, and it is the resort for thousands of invalids, especially those suffering from pulmonary complaints, from eastern states. It also gives life and briskness to those performing manual labor, enabling them to do more work than in a damper or duller climate. Even live stock enjoy this feature, and are easily wintered in good condition.

Actual statistics taken in 1881, show that the average mortality was 1 in 84, or about 1.25 per cent.; whereas the births run in the ratio of 3 to 1 of the deaths. A considerable pro-

portion of the deaths are those of invalids who came here too late to be benefitted by the climate.

### AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural development of Minnesota evinces the richness of its soil, and its favorable climate. The statistics of 1884 show that in that year there were 90,564 farms, and a cultivated area of 5,088,661 acres. Wheat is the prominent cereal cultivated, and embraces 66.59 per cent of the crops produced in 1880. The average yield of wheat per acre for 12 years, was 14.5 bushels and in 1883, 14.37 bushels, showing Minnesota to be almost unexcelled in the product of this great staple, although the low price latterly is discouraging many wheat raisers. The aggregate yield in 1883 was 36,042,752. Corn usually shows a fine yield, though the crop in 1883 was almost a failure from early frosts, yielding only an average of 11.10 bushels per acre, against 31.07 in 1880. The aggregate yield of corn in 1883 was thus only 5,886,427 bushels. Oats, average yield, 34.65 bushels per acre, and 30,934,393 bushels total yield.

### STOCK RAISING AND DAIRYING.

Hardly second to the grain growing interest is that of stock raising and dairy farming. The statistics of live stock in 1883 give the number of horses as 307,504; cattle (of all kinds), 673,229 (of which milch cows comprise 300,608); sheep, 280,486; hogs, 342,328. The wool clip in 1883 was 974,002 pounds. Dairy products are rapidly increasing. In 1883 there were 20,525,357 pounds of butter, and 615,497 pounds of cheese made. Creameries and cheese factories are springing up in every neighborhood. The best breeds of blooded stock are being introduced into all localities, and with the fine pasturage and abundance of water, and favorable climate, live stock raising must become a leading inter-

est. Fruit raising has not, as yet, become general, In 1880 only 275,000 apple trees in bearing were reported.

### MANUFACTURES.

Although the leading industries of the State are agriculture and lumbering, the manufacturing branch is rapidly becoming large. The main branches now carried on are the products of lumber in various shapes, flouring, agricultural machinery, brewing, furniture, boots and shoes, clothing, wagon making, etc.; although new branches of industry are being opened every day. The lumber and flour manufacturing are the principal industries, and enlist more capital than all the other lines. The flour industry has its principal seat in Minneapolis.

### RAILROADS.

The building of railroads has been very brisk for several years past. Just 22 years ago (1862) there were only ten miles in operation in the State. At the close of 1884 there were 4,162 miles of railroad in operation, 256 of which were constructed the past year. The general government has granted to railroads within this State, 12,151,527 acres of land, and the State has given 1,811,750 acres of swamp and other lands, making a total of 13,933,277 acres of land within the State given to railroads, valued on the average at $5 per acre, making $69,666,385 thus given to them. In addition, local, county and State bonds, bonuses, etc., have been given to them to the amount of $6,680,000, making, in lands and cash, a total gift of $76,496,385, or about $19,345 per mile, completed

### POPULATION.

The growth of the State in population has been very rapid. Statistics elsewhere given show the exact figures. By the census of 1880, the population was 780,773. At the present time (January, 1885) it can not be less than 1,000,000. The

census of 1880 shows that our native-born population was 513,097, or about 61 per cent. of the total. The foreign-born population was 267,676, or about 39 per cent. The immigrants of Scandinavian birth form about 13 per cent. of the entire population, and those from German-speaking countries about ten per cent. The total number of native-born Minnesotians in all the United States, June, 1880, was 341,750.

## MINERALS.

While at first it was supposed that this State was destitute of valuable minerals, discoveries have been made lately which show that it is, on the contrary, well supplied. Inexhaustible quantities of the best iron ore exist along the north shore of Lake Superior, and near Vermillion Lake, and is now being mined and exported in large quantities. Silver veins have also been found nearer the boundary line, which promise to give a yield of fabulous richness. Copper ore is also found on the north shore, and plumbago and gold quartz are known to exist there. Building material, granite, brown stone, limestone, sandstone, brick clay and potter's clay, are also abundant.

## BANKS, CAPITAL, VALUATION, TAXATION, ETC.

There are 48 national banks in the State, with a capital of $10,240,060, and 101 State and private banking houses employing a capital of $5,664,060.

The valuation of property, 1884, was, real estate, $307,342,560; personal property, $93,686,027. Total, $401,028,587.

The revenue of the State from all sources for the fiscal year ending July 31, 1884, was $3,362,562. Of this amount $466,008 was collected by direct taxes, and from the 3 per cent. tax on railroads, $622,606. The present bonded indebtedness of the State is $4,482,000.

## EDUCATION.

In no State is more liberal provision made for education than in Minnesota. By its organic act, two sections of land in each township are set apart for this purpose, and the State constitution provides that the proceeds of this land shall remain a perpetual school fund for the State, the income of which shall be used to pay for the schooling of its children. This fund (October, 1884) was $6,255,632, and the annual interest on the same, for the past year, was $299,232; which was apportioned amongst 202,294 scholars, making a per capitum of $1.33. The number of school houses in the State is 4,671, valued at $4,993,711.

## STATE INSTITUTIONS.

At the time of the admission of the State in 1858, it did not have a single public institution except the "Temporal Prison," at Stillwater, then nearly tenantless, and a State university which had little but the name. Owing to the poverty of the State at that period, several years elapsed before any others were established. Indeed, it was not until about the year 1866 that the State began to appropriate money for the erection of the splendid series of buildings for the use of its several eleemosynary, educational and reformatory institutions, which are now a source of pride. Since that time, up to November, 1884, there has been expended for the erection of buildings alone, the sum of $2,315,274, and this without incurring any indebtedness.

## THE OUTLOOK.

Minnesota in 1885 presents the spectacle of a commonwealth enjoying the most gratifying prosperity. Its population is rapidly increasing, and its taxable wealth extending in similar ratio. Every year sees an enormous area of its

rich soil brought into cultivation, while there are still millions of acres awaiting the plow of the settler. Its railroad system is developing every portion of the State, and thriving towns and cities are springing up in every locality. Abundant harvests reward the toil of the farmer. The fine water power of the State is being rapidly utilized, and manufactures are being established in every direction. With a million intelligent, industrious and contented citizens enjoying its advantages and benefits, Minnesota may well claim to be the "Empire State of the Northwest."

## HISTORICAL.

1635. Jean Nicollet, who had wintered in the neighborhood of Green bay, brought to Montreal the first mention of the aborigines of Minnesota.

1659–60. Groiselliers and Radisson wintered among the Sioux of Mille Lacs region, Minnesota.

1661. Father Rene Menard left Keweenaw on lake Superior, to visit the Hurons, then in northern Wisconsin, and was lost toward the sources of the Black and Chippewa rivers. His breviary and cassock were said to have been found among the Sioux.

1679. DuLuth at Fond du Lac, lake Superior, traded with the Sioux.

1680. Hennepin, in May, reached the villages of the Mille Lac Sioux. DuLuth, in June, by way of the St. Croix river, reached the Mississippi, and meets Hennepin.

1688. Nicholas Perrot first planted the cross and arms of France on the soil of Minnesota, and first laid formal claim to the country for France. He built a fort on lake Pepin, near Lake City.

1696. LeSueur built a fort on Isle Pelee, in the Mississippi, below Prescott.

1700. LeSueur established fort L'Huillier, on the Blue Earth river (near the mouth of the LeSueur), and first supplied the Sioux with fire arms.

1727. The French established a third fort on lake Pepin with Sieur de Lapperriere as commander.

1728. Great flood in the Mississippi.

1763. By the treaty of Versailles, France ceded Minnesota east of the Mississippi to England, and west of it to Spain.

1766. Captain Jonathan Carver visited St. Anthony falls and Minnesota river. He pretended to have made a treaty with the Indians the following spring, in a cave, now called "Carver's Cave," within the present limits of St. Paul, at which he says they ceded to him an immense tract of land, long known as "Carver's Claim," but never recognized by government.

1796. Laws of the Ordinance of 1787, extended over the Northwest.

1798–99. The Northwestern Fur Company established itself in Minnesota.

1800. May 7th, that part of Minnesota east of the Mississippi became a part of Indiana, by the division of Ohio.

1803. December 20th, that part of Minnesota west of the Mississippi, for forty years in the possession of Spain as a part of Louisiana, was ceded to the United States by Napoleon Bonaparte, who had just obtained it from Spain.

1805. Upper Louisiana was organized as Missouri territory. Captain Z. M. Pike visited Minnesota to establish

government relations there, and obtained the Fort Snelling reservation from the Dakotas.

1812. The Dakotas, Ojibwas and Winnebagos, under the lead of hostile traders, joined the British during the war. Red River colony established by Lord Selkirk.

1819. Minnesota, east of the Mississippi, became a part of Crawford county, Michigan. Fort Sneliing established, and a post at Mendota occupied by troops. Major L. Taliaferro appointed Indian agent.

1820. Corner stone of fort Snelling laid, September 10th. Governor Cass visits Minnesota and makes a treaty of peace between the Sioux and Ojibwas, at fort Snelling. Colonel Josiah Snelling appointed to the command of the latter post.

1823. The first steamboat arrived at Mendota; Major Stephen H. Long explores Minnesota river and the northern frontier. Beltrami arrives and explores sources of Mississippi.

1825. Great flood on the Red river; a part of the colony driven to Minnesota, and settle near Fort Snelling.

1832. Schoolcraft explored sources of Mississippi river. first mission established at Leech lake. by Rev. W. T. Boutwell, now of Stillwater.

1834. The portion of Minnesota west of the Mississippi attached to Michigan. General H. H. Sibley settles at Mendota.

1835. Catlin and Featherstonhaugh visit Minnesota.

1836. The territory of Wisconsin organized, embracing all of Minnesota east of the Mississippi; the rest being attached to Iowa. Nicollet visits Minnesota.

1837. Governor Dodge, of Wisconsin, made a treaty at Fort Snelling, with the Ojibwas, by which the latter

ceded all their pine lands on the St. Croix and its tributaries; a treaty was also effected at Washington with a deputation of Dakotas for their lands east of the Mississippi, These treaties led the way to the first actual settlements in the State.

1838. The treaty ratified by Congress. Frank Steele makes a claim at St. Anthony falls. Pierre Parrant makes a claim and builds a shanty on the present site of St. Paul.

1839. St. Croix county established.

1840. The chapel of "Saint Paul" built and consecrated, giving the name to the capital of the State.

1843. Stillwater settled.

1846. August 6th, the Wisconsin enabling act passed.

1847. The Wisconsin Constitutional Convention meets. The town of St. Paul surveyed, platted and recorded in the St. Croix county Register of Deeds' office. First improvement of the water power at the Falls of St. Anthony.

1848. May 29th, Wisconsin admitted, leaving Minnesota (with its present boundaries) without a government. August 26th, the "Stillwater Convention" held, to take measures for a separate territorial organization. October 30th, H. H. Sibley elected delegate to Congress.

1849. January 15th, H. H. Sibley admitted to a seat. March 3d, the bill organizing Minnesota passed. March 19th, its territorial officers appointed. June 1st, Governor Ramsey declared, by proclamation, the territory organized. September 3d, the first territorial legislature assembled.

1850. Great flood this year; highest water ever known. Minnesota river first navigated by steamboats. Census shows 4,780 inhabitants.

1851. Permanent location of capitol, university and penitentiary; another flood; July 23d, treaty of Traverse des Sioux completed, opening all the territory west of the Mississippi to settlers.

1852. July 26th, the treaty ratified by the United States Senate.

1853. Pierce's adminlstration; W. A. Gorman appointed governor; the capitol building completed.

1854. Celebration of the opening of the Rock Island railroad, the first road to the Mississippi river, by a mammoth excursion, reaching St. Paul June 8th; large immigration this season and the three succeeding ones, and the real estate mania commences.

1857. Enabling act passes Congress, February 26th; Governor Sam Medary (appointed by Buchannan) arrives on April 22d; Legislature passes a bill to remove the capitol to St. Peter, but it fails to accomplish the object; Inkpadootah massacre, April; Land Grant act passes Congress; April 27th, extra session of the legislature to apportion Land Grant; June 1st, Constitutional Convention assembles; real estate speculation reaches its height, and is checked by the financial panic August 24th; great revulsions and hard times; census shows 150,037 population; October 13th, Constitution adopted and State officers elected.

1858. State loan of $250,000 negotiated; five million loan bill passes, is voted on April 15th, and passes; great stringency in money market; State admitted May 11th; State officers sworn in May 24th.

1859. Hard times continue to intensify; "Wright County War;" "Glencoe" and "Owatonna" money issued; work on the land grant roads ceases; col-

lapse of the five million scheme; first export of grain this fall; hard political struggle; the Republicans triumph.

1860. Another warm political canvass; federal census, 172,123.

1861. April 13th. President's proclamation for troops received; the first regiment recruits at once; June 22d, it embarks at Fort Snelling for the seat of war.

1862. Call for 600,000 men; August 17th, massacre at Acton; August 18th, outbreak at Lower Sioux Agency; 19th, New Ulm attacked; 20th, Fort Ridgely attacked; 25th, second attack on New Ulm; 30th, Fort Abercrombie besieged; September 1st, the bloody affair at Birch Coolie; 19th, first railroad in Minnesota in operation, between St. Paul and Minneapolis; 22d, battle of Wood lake; 26th, captives surrendered at Camp Release; military commission tries 321 Indians for murder, rape, &c.; 303 condemned to die; December 26th, 38 hung at Mankato.

1863. General Sibley's expedition to the Missouri river; July 3d, Little Crow killed; July 24th, battle of Big Mound; 26th, battle of Dead Buffalo lake; July 28th, battle of Stony lake.

1864. Large levies for troops; expedition to Missouri river, under Sully; inflation of money market; occasional Indian raids.

1865. Peace returns; Minnesota regiments return and are disbanded; in all 25,052 troops furnished by the State; census shows 250,000 inhabitants.

1866-72. Rapid railroad building everywhere, immigration heavy, "good times" prevail, and real estate inflated.

1873. January 7th, 8th and 9th, polar wave sweeps over the State, 70 persons perish; September, the Jay Cooke failure creates another panic; grasshopper raid begins, and continues five seasons.

1876. September 7th, attack on bank at Northfield by a gang of armed outlaws from Missouri; three of the latter killed, and three captured.

1877. Biennial Sessions amendment adopted.

1878. May 2d, three flouring mills at Minneapolis explode; 18 lives lost.

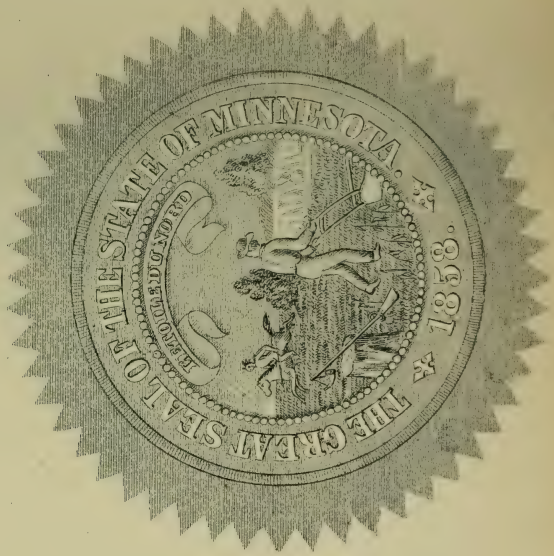
1880. November 15th, a portion of the hospital for insane at St. Peter destroyed by fire; 18 inmates burned to death, 7 died subsequently of injuries and fright, and 6 missing. Total loss $150,000.

1881. March 1st, the State capitol destroyed by fire.

1884. January 25th, State prison partly burned.

TERRITORIAL SEAL,

IN USE UP TO 1858.




THE GREAT SEAL OF THE STATE,

IN PRESENT USE.

## THE STATE CAPITOL.

By the organic act of Minnesota Territory, $20,000 were appropriated for a capitol building. At the time the Territory was organized, however (June 1, 1849), the permanent seat of government had not been determined on, and the money was therefore not available. The "Central House" in St. Paul, a log tavern, weatherboarded, situated at the corner of Bench and Minnesota streets, where the rear of the "Mannheimer Block" now is, was rented for the public offices and legislative assembly. It was for some months known as "The Capitol." On the lower floor was the Secretary of State's office and the House of Representatives chamber. On the second floor was the council chamber and the Territorial library. Neither of these legislative halls was over 16 or 18 feet square. The rest of the building was used as an inn. The Union colors floating from a flagstaff on the bank in front of the building, was the only mark of its rank. During his entire term of office Gov. Ramsey kept the executive office in his private residence, and the Supreme Court met in rented chambers here and there.

On September 3d, 1849, the first session of the Legislature assembled at the above temporary capitol. Gov. Ramsey delivered his message to the two houses, in joint convention assembled, in the hotel dining-room. The whole fitting of the assembly rooms was of the plainest description.

Considerable discussion ensued during the session on this subject, as to whether the Territory had a right to expend

the $20,000 appropriated in the organic act, for a capitol building. The question having been submitted to Hon. W. M. Meredith, Secretary of the Treasury, he replied that the "Department can not doubt that the public buildings in question can only be erected at the *permanent* seat of government, located as described. Of course, the reply to your inquiry must be, that nothing can be expended from this appropriation until after the location shall be duly made."

So the permanent location was not definitely settled this session, however, but at the close of the Legislature it was a drawn battle. St. Paul remained the temporary seat of government, and the Governor was authorized to rent buildings to carry on the public business meantime.

Ex-Gov. Marshall, in his address before the Old Settlers of Hennepin county, February 22d, 1871, says, regarding the contest for the seat of government:

"Tne organic act made St. Paul the *temporary* capital, but provided that the Legislature might determine the *permanent* capital. A bill was introduced by the St. Paul delegation to fix the permanent capital there. I opposed it,* endeavoring to have St. Anthony made the seat of government. We suc ceeded in defeating the bill which sought to make St. Pau the permanent capital, but we could not get through the bill fixing it at St. Anthony. So the question remained open in regard to the permanent capital until the next session, in 1851, when a compromise was effected, by which the capital was to be at St. Paul, the State University at St. Anthony, and the Penitentiary at Stillwater.

"At that early day, as well as now, caricatures and burlesques were in vogue. Young William Randall, of St. Paul, now deceased, who had some talent in the graphic line, drew a picture of the efforts at capitol removal. It was a building

*Gov. Marshall then represented St. Anthony, at which place he lived.

on wheels, with ropes attached, at which I was pictured tugging, while Brunson, Jackson, and the other St. Paul members, were holding and checking the wheels, to prevent my moving it, with humorous and appropriate speeches proceeding from the mouths of the parties to the contest. The caricature was quite a good one, and served to amuse the people of St. Paul for some days."

The second session assembled Jan. 2, 1851, in a brick building, since burned, which occupied the site of the Third street front of the Metropolitan Hotel. At this session, the seat of government was fixed at St. Paul as above noted. D. F. Brawley, Jonathan McKusick, Louis Robert and E. A. C. Hatch were elected building commissioners. Charles Bazille, a pioneer resident and large property owner of St. Paul, donated to the government the block of ground since known as "Capitol Square," and plans drawn by N. C. Prentiss were adopted. The contract was let to Joseph Daniels for $33,000, but the building finally cost over $40,000. It was commenced at once, but not completed until the summer of 1853. The third and fourth sessions of the Legislature were compelled, therefore to meet in rented buildings. That of 1852 assembled in "Goodrich's Block" on Third street below Jackson, and that of 1853, in a two story brick row, on Third street, where the front of the Mannheimer Block now is.

On July 21, 1853, the Governor (W. A. Gorman), first occupied the executive chamber of the new Capitol. The original building was in the form of a T, and so many were the alterations and repairs, that but little of it, except the walls, remained when it was burned in 1881. For some years it amply accommodated all the State business, and its interior furnishing and equipments were as plain as the exterior. Up to 1866, when gas was put in, the legislative halls were lighted during night sessions with candles; and

up to 1871, the building was heated with wood stoves, and all the water used in it was supplied by carts. That year the steam heating apparatus and water supply were ordered by the Legislature, and the building "began to have some of the comforts of civilized life," as a witty member expressed it in one of his speeches; but it had meantime grown too limited for the rapidly extending business of a State which had increased in population eight fold since the building was erected. After the increased representation commencing in 1872, more room was imperative. Next session, the wing fronting on Exchange street was ordered, costing $8,000, while the changes in the assembly rooms, roof, cupola, etc., cost $6,000 more. This gave relief for several years, but at every session of the Legislature, the members of the house suffered from the crowded cond tion of their hall, bad air, etc., so much, that a larger hall was absolutely demanded. The session of 1878, therefore, ordered the erection of a new wing fronting on Wabasha street, capable of accommodating the House of Representatives properly, and giving more space to other departments. That wing was completed in December, 1878, at a cost of $14,000, and for over two years was used. The Representatives' Hall was 96 by 48 in the clear. The building, with these additions, was not of very symmetrical shape, but was commodious and comfortable, having an extreme length of 204 feet, and a width of 150, and contained about 50 apartments. Its total cost, from first to last, was 108,000.

At 9 o'clock on the evening of March 1, 1881, while both houses of the Legislature were in session, and all the halls and apartments crowded with visitors, the dome of the building was found to be on fire. The flames spread with too great rapidity to be checked, and all that could be done was to save the contents of the building. The most valuable records and papers of various offices, and of the Legislature,

with some of the furniture, were carried out, but the greater part of the contents of the building, including the valuable law library, the supply of State Laws, documents and reports, and all the stationery in the Secretary of State's store rooms, etc., were a total loss. The Historical Society's library was mostly saved. The entire loss to the State was fully $200,000.

Fortunately the city of St. Paul had just completed a fine and spacious market house, which was still unoccupied, and its use was at once tendered to the State by the city authorities, and while the flames were still burning, the furniture and effects saved from the old capitol were removed thither. At 9 o'clock next morning the State departments and both houses of the Legislature were again at work in their new quarters. But two days of the session yet remained. Gov. Pillsbury immediately secured estimates for rebuilding the burned edifice, using the old walls, and an act appropriating $75,000 dollars for that purpose was passed. Work was commenced at once. It was then found that the old walls were too unsafe to use, and at the extra session in Sept., 1881, also held in the market house, the further sum of $100,000 was appropriated for the completion of the building. Its total cost was about $275,000.

By the assembling of the Legislature of 1883, the new build ing was completed sufficiently to use. It is in the form of a Greek cross, two stories in height, with a high basement. The latter is built of cut stone, and the superstructure of red brick with Dresbach stone trimmings. All the inside walls and partitions are either brick or a fire-proof compound composed of plaster and other material, and cast in slabs and blocks. All the floors, ceiling, roof, etc., are coverd or filled in with this material, thus rendering the entire building as nearly fire proof as possible. In addition to this each office has a large fire proof vault. The roof is slate. The boilers

for supplying the steam heat are in a building detached from the main edifice. Good light and ventilation are carefully provided for, and all of the 67 apartments and rooms are comfortable and convenient. Spacious halls lead to every portion of the building. The legislative chambers are especially convenient. The senate chamber is 40x51½ feet in size, and that of the house 44x85. Each has a 24-foot ceiling. Both are furnished with ample suites of committee and cloak rooms. The dome of the building is 200 feet above the ground, giving a noble view to the visitor who ascends it. The exterior of the edifice is neat and tasty, and it is altogether creditable to the State, considering its comparatively small cost.

## THE UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA.

At Minneapolis is the University of Minnesota, established by the constitution of the State and endowed by the general government, being a part of the State system of public instruction. It is open to both sexes, and tuition is absolutely free in all departments. The only charge is one of $5 per year for incidental expenses.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

Hon. Henry H. Sibley, St. Paul, President.
Hon. Greenleaf Clark, St. Paul.
Hon. John B. Gilfillan, Minneapolis, Rec. Secretary.
Hon. Knute Nelson, Alexandria.
Hon. John S. Pillsbury, Minneapolis.
Hon. Thomas S. Buckham, Faribault.
Hon. Cushman K. Davis, St. Paul.

*and ex officiis*,

The Governor of the State, Hon. Lucius F. Hubbard, Red Wing.
The State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Hon. D. L. Kiehle, Minneapolis.
The President of the University, Cyrus Northrop, Minneapolis, Corresponding Secretary.
R. A. Davison, Minneapolis, Treasurer.

STATE UNIVERSITY, MINNEAPOLIS

DEPARTMENTS AND COURSES OF STUDY.

I. Department of Elementary Instruction, or *Collegiate Department*, introductory to the several colleges of the University, present and prospective. It offers three courses of Study: 1. *Classical*, being the traditional course so designated; 2. *Scientific*, characterized by an orderly succession of scientific studies; 3. *Modern*, distinguished by the prominence given to modern languages, including English. The General Faculty have authority to admit students to select their studies from these three courses.

II. *College of Science, Literature and the Arts.* The courses of study here are the extension of those of the Collegiate Department, and lead, respectively, to the degrees of Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, and Bachelor of Literature.

III. *The College of Mechanic Arts*, having courses of study in 1. *Civil Engineering;* 2. *Mechanical Engineering;* 3. *Architecture.*

IV. *The College of Agriculture*, in which the following courses are offered: 1. *The Regular* or *University Course*, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Agriculture. 2. *The Elementary Course*, coinciding largely with the "Scientific Course," of the Collegiate Department. 3. *The Farmers' Lecture Course.*

V. *The College of Law.* This will be opened as soon as the revenues of the institution will warrant.

VI. *The College of Medicine.* The faculty which has recently been organized is simply an examining board. No instruction is given in medicine, and the degrees of Bachelor of Medicine is granted only upon rigorous examinations. The degree M. D. is granted upon defense of a Thesis two years thereafter.

### THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The University is charged by law with the work of the Geological and Natural History survey of the State, under the direction of the Board of Regents. This survey has now been in operation some years, but has been confined chiefly to the geological portions of the work. The professors of the University are selected by the Regents for carrying on the various branches of the survey, and the General Museum is the repository and place of exhibition of the collections made during its progress.

### FACILITIES FOR INSTRUCTION.

The main building 186x90 feet, four stories and a tower; an Agricultural College building 146x54 feet; an experimental farm of 155 acres; a fruit farm of 116 acres; a chemical laboratory completely equipped; a plant house in successful operation; a library of 15,000 volumes, the largest and best in the State, with reading room attached; a general and other museums; a full supply of engineering instruments, models, measures, charts, maps and globes; an excellent and valuable assortment of physical apparatus; 130 U. S. cadet rifle muskets with accoutrements; a section of artillery complete. There is a Students' Christian Association, and three prosperous literary societies.

### CORPS OF INSTRUCTION, 1884–85.

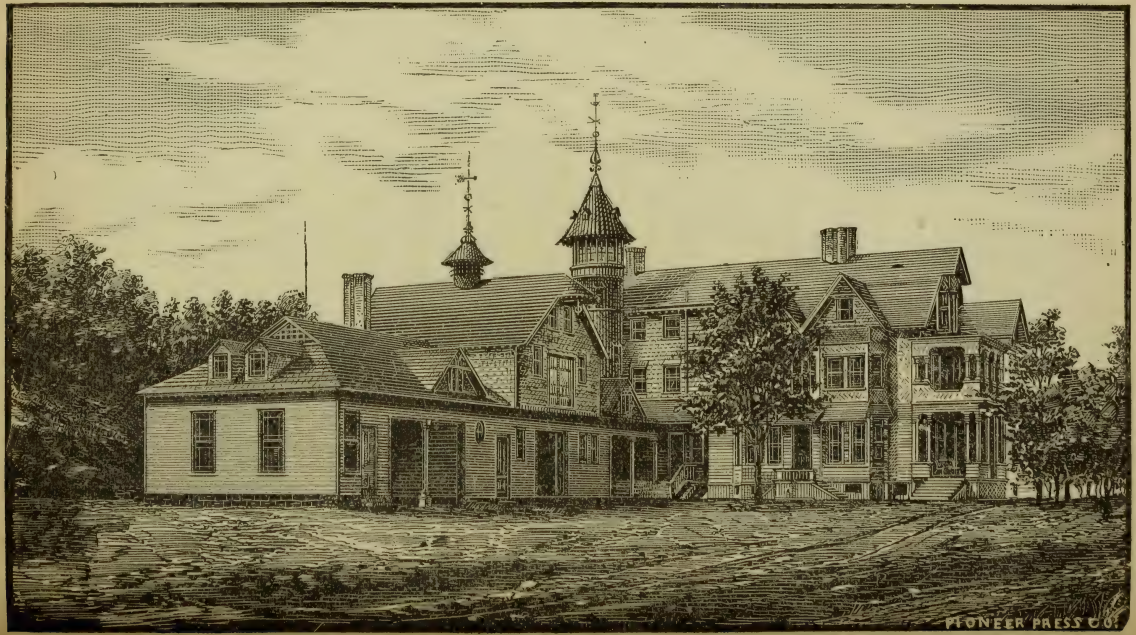
Jabez Brooks, D. D., Professor, Greek, and in charge of Latin.

Newton H. Winchell, Professor, State Geologist.

Charles N. Hewitt, M. D., Non-resident Professor, Public Health and Hygiene.

John G. Moore, Professor, German.

Christopher W. Hall, Professor, Geology, Mineralogy and Biology.




*FARM HOUSE OF THE COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE.*

John C. Hutchinson, Assistant Professor, Greek and Mathematics.

John S. Clark, Assistant Professor, Latin. (Absent in Europe.)

Matilda J. Wilkin, Instructor, German and English.

Maria L. Sanford, Professor, Rhetoric and Elocution.

William A. Pike, C. E., Professor, Engineering and Physics.

John F. Downey, C. E., Professor, Mathematics and Astronomy.

James A. Dodge, Ph. D., Professor, Chemistry.

Charles W. Benton, Professor, French.

Edward D. Porter, Ph. D., Professor, Agriculture.

Wlibur F. Decker, Instructor, Shop Work, Drawing and Physics.

Thomas Peebles, Instructor, Mental and Moral Philosophy and History.

Charles F. Sidener, Instructor, Assistant in Chemical Laboratory.

O. J. Breda, Ph. D., Professor, Scandinavian.

George E. MacLean, Ph. D., Professor, English.

W. Frank Carr, Instructor, Engineering.

## EXPENSES.

The University has no dormitories. Students live chiefly in families in and about the city. Clubs are also formed. The current prices for board are—in families, $4 to $6; in clubs, $2 to $3. Self-boarding is a little cheaper. A large number of students gain their whole support by their work while at the University.

The average expenses as ascertained by statistics are, for those boarding in families, $300; for those boarding in clubs, $225. This includes board, washing, fuel, lights, books and stationery, literary society, travel, clothing, and miscellaneous.

TIME TABLE, 1884-'85.

| | |
|---|---|
| First term (13 weeks) begins | September 2, 1884 |
| Examinations begin 9 A. M. | " 3, 1884 |
| Recitations begin | " 9, 1884 |
| Second term (12 weeks) begins | December 2, 1884 |
| Third term (13 weeks) begins | March 2, 1885 |
| Commencement | June 3, 1885 |

LOCATION.

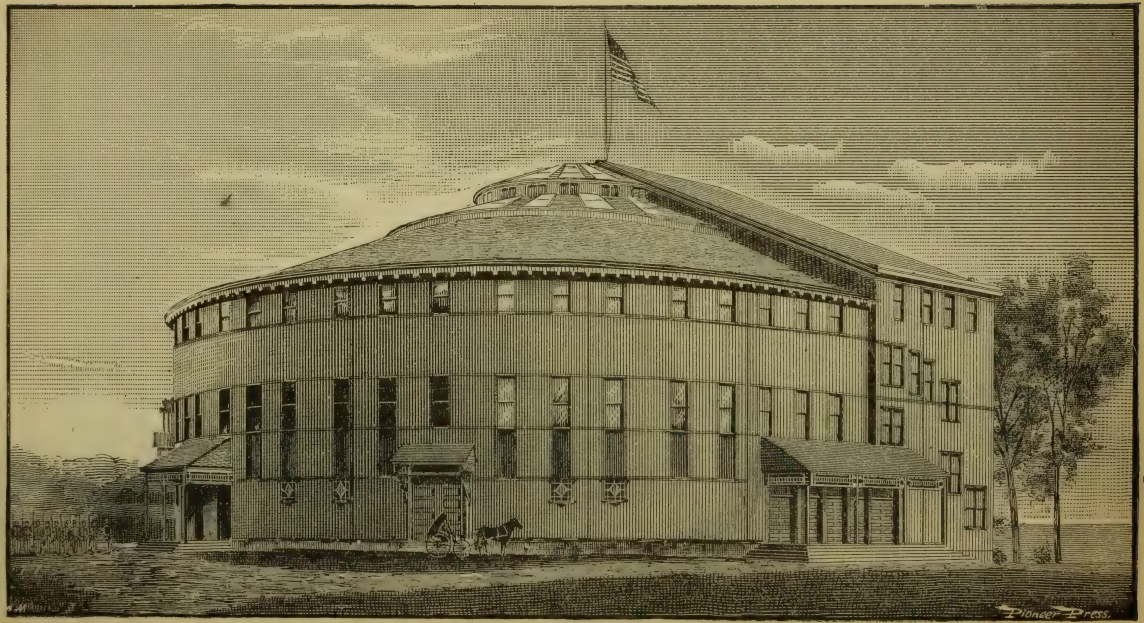
The University of Minnesota, situated within the corporate limits of the city of Minneapolis, is accessible by means of all conveyances centering in Minneapolis and St. Paul. The main entrance to the grounds is at the corner of University Avenue and 14th Avenue Southeast. The eastern terminus of the street railway is one block distant; fare 5 cents.

The annual calendar, containing full information, is sent free upon application.

General correspondence is directed to the president of the University, Minneapolis, Minn.

HISTORICAL.

The site of the University was selected in 1854, by a board of regents organized under a law of the territorial legislature, and in 1856 the erection of a building was begun. This building now constitutes the "old part" of the main building. The financial reverses of 1857 left the board of regents greatly in debt, and no attempt was made to open a school until 1867, when a preparatory department was opened. The present board of regents was organized in 1868, under a law of the State Legislature. The history of the University begins properly with the date of this new organization. The first Freshman class, consisting of fourteen members, was organized in the same year.




*DRILL HALL OF THE STATE UNIVERSITY.*

In the years 1849, 1857 and 1862, respectively, Congress made three separate grants of land, amounting in all to 178,086 acres, which are the source of the permanent University fund. The endowment realized from the sales of this land is now $663,630.25 It is expected to reach $1,000,000 at some future time.

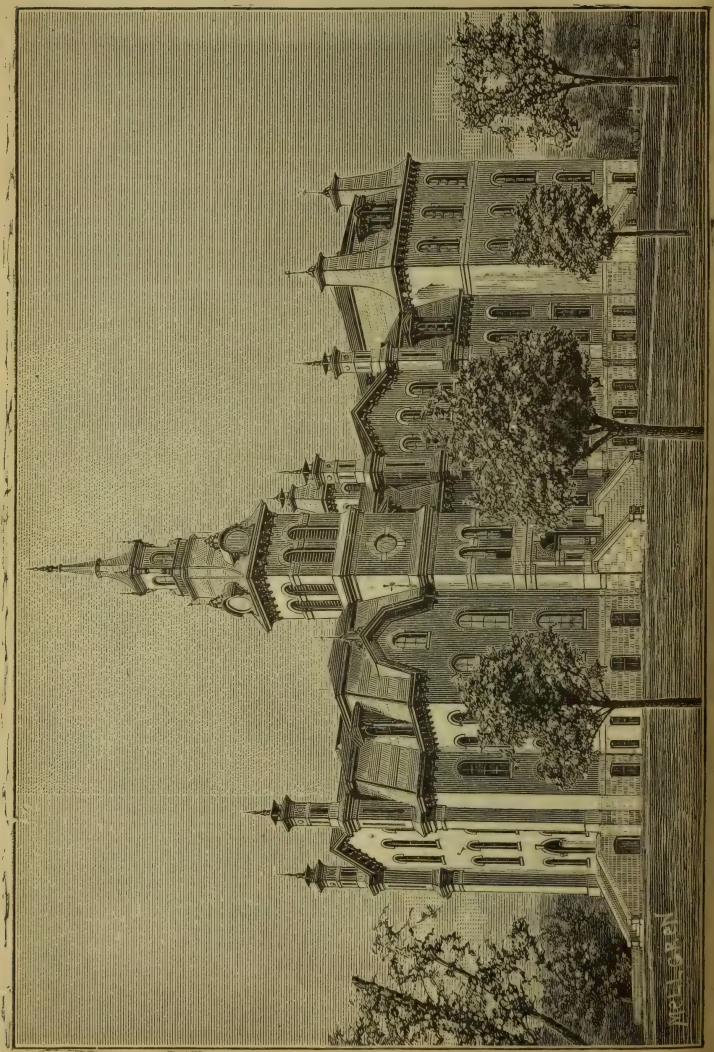
In 1874 the "new part" of the main building, 90x72, and four stories high, was erected, and also the Agricultural College building, 146x54, extreme limits, two stories and basement. The cost of these structures, including heating apparatus and furnitures and extensive repairs on the said building was $104,350.

The University has conferred 212 Bachelor's degrees, in arts, science, literature, engineering, architecture and medicine. The first class, of two members, was graduated in 1873. The University for some years operating a full preparatory course, now retains but one sub-freshman class, in the expectation that the high schools of the State, under the happy operation of the law for the "encouragement of higher education," will fill the gap between the common schools and the University. The effect of this law, if continued in operation, will be to give to Minnesota what no other State now has, a complete *organized* system of FREE instruction, from the A B C to the close of the University course.

The University thereby becomes, along with the high schools, an integral part of the State system of public instruction and in some sense the head of the system.

## THE STATE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

The general act under which our three normal schools came into existence, was passed in 1858. It provided that the first school might be opened within five years in any community that should donate the sum of five thousand



dollars in money and lands, or money alone, a like sum to be appropriated by the State. A second school could be opened within ten years, and a third within fifteen years, in the communities that should first comply with the same conditions.

## THE NORMAL SCHOOL AT WINONA.

The people of that city having complied with the terms of the act of 1858, a school was opened in September, 1860, with John Ogden as principal, in a building furnished free of cost by the city. The appropriation for that year was $1,500. The school was full and continued a year and a half; but the war coming on, it was closed, and its principal went into the army.

In 1864 the legislature appropriated $3,000 for the current expenses of that year, and $5,000 for 1865; and the same sum annually thereafter.

In November, 1864, the school was reopened in the building at first furnished by the city, W. F. Phelps being its able and efficient principal. The building was very unsuitable for a school constantly growing in popularity and increasing in numbers, and work on the State edifice was urged on, and finally so far completed that the school was removed into it in September, 1869.

Although the plans for this building were fully endorsed by the legislature, it was with difficulty that appropriations were secured for its completion, but through the liberality of the citizens of Winona, it was finished in 1870.

Prof. Phelps resigned in 1876, and was succeeded by Chas. A. Morey, who, after about two years of faithful service, resigned in May, 1879. In June of the same year, Professor Irwin Shepard was elected principal, and at this date he is serving with marked ability and success.

Previous to September, 1884, five hundred and thirty-one persons have graduated from the courses of this school, and more than three thousand under-graduates have also received instruction. Both classes have amply repaid the State by efficient service in the public schools.

### PLAN OF THE SCHOOL.

The school is organized in two departments: first, the Normal Department or place of academic and professional instruction; second, the Training Department or place of application and practice. The latter comprises three Model Schools, whose cources of study correspond to those of a well ordered graded school. These Model Schools are under the charge of skillful critic teachers, who carefully direct the work of the pupil-teachers belonging to the Normal Department.

There is, moreover, a Kindergarten thoroughly equipped and conducted upon scientific principles. It serves to supplement fully the work of the Training Department proper by furnishing ample opportunities for the study of the earliest phases of primary instruction.

The Normal Department embraces the following courses of study:

(a) An ELEMENTARY COURSE, designed to fit teachers for work in common and lower grade schools.

(b) An ADVANCED COURSE, which gives the preparation needed by teachers of higher grades.

(c) A PROFESSIONAL COURSE for students who have already completed the required academic work of the above named courses.

In the last named course, students devote nearly or quite their entire time to professional work and graduate in one year, receiving the diploma of the Elementary or the Advanced Course, according to the extent of entrance preparation in the fields of science and letters.

DONATIONS TO THE NORMAL SCHOOL AT WINONA BY CITIZENS AND THE CITY.

| | |
|---|---|
| In 1858, to secure the school | $ 5,512 |
| In 1865, for site | 5,275 |
| In 1867, city bonds for building | 15,000 |
| Total | $25,787 |

COST OF THE NORMAL BUILDING AT WINONA, INCLUDING HEATING APPARATUS AND FURNISHING.

| | |
|---|---|
| Donated by citizens | $ 5,275 |
| Donated by city | 15,000 |
| Appropriations by State | 115,831 |
| Appropriation in 1881, improvement of grounds | 5,000 |
| Total | $141,106 |

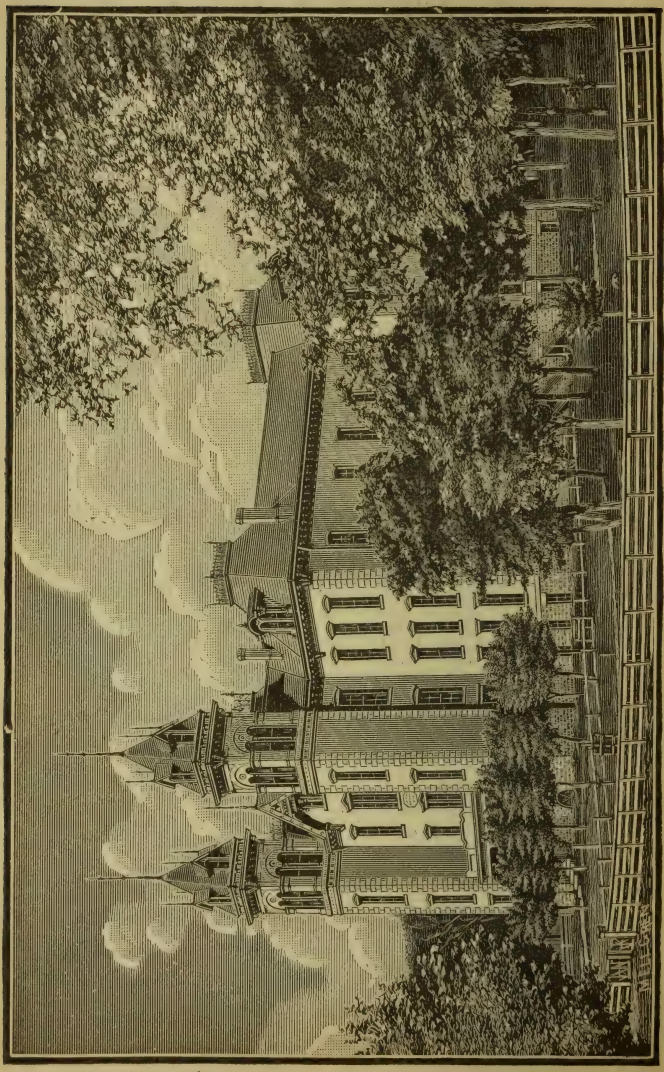
STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR CURRENT EXPENSES.

The State donated $5,000 under the act of 1858. The first annual appropriation in 1860 was $1,500. The appropriation for current expenses was made permanent at $12,000 per annum in 1877. In 1881 it was increased to $14,000, with the provision that an Institute Conductor should be employed who, when not engaged in holding institutes under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, should serve as an instructor in the school. The present annual income of the school is $15,000.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL AT MANKATO.

In 1866, the city of Mankato offered the State the donation specified in the act of 1858, and the Legislature appropriated the sum of $5,000, as provided in that act.

The school was opened in the basement of the M. E. Church, September 1, 1868, with Geo. M. Gage as principal. In Octo-



NORMAL SCHOOL, MANKATO.

ber it was moved to the second story of a store, corner of Front and Main streets, but the State building was so nearly completed that the school began to occupy it in April, 1870, about one month before the first class was graduated. Mr. Gage resigned in June, 1872, and was succeeded by Miss J. A. Sears, who served as principal one year. D. C. John became principal in July, 1873, and faithfully and successfully served until the spring of 1880, when he resigned to become president of Hamline University. In May of the same year, Prof. Edward Searing became his successor, and has continued as its principal with flattering success in the improvement of the school in numbers, and in the excellence of its instructors. The growth of the school during the past four years is indicated by the following enrollment records for the years ending August 31: 1880, 169; 1881, 235; 1882, 329; 1883, 444; 1884, 502. Enrollment December 1, 1884, 520.

COST OF THE NORMAL BUILDING AT MANKATO, INCLUDING HEATING APPARATUS AND FURNISHING.

| | |
|---|---|
| Donated by citizens, 1866 | $ 5,000 |
| Appropriated by the State, 1869 | 30,000 |
| " " " 1870 | 12,500 |
| " " " 1871 | 7,500 |
| " " " 1877 | 2,500 |
| " " " 1881, for repairs after storm | 10,000 |
| " " " 1881, for grounds | 3,000 |
| Appropriated by the State, 1883, for ventilation, heating and drainage | 7,000 |
| Total | $77,500 |

STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR CURRENT EXPENSES.

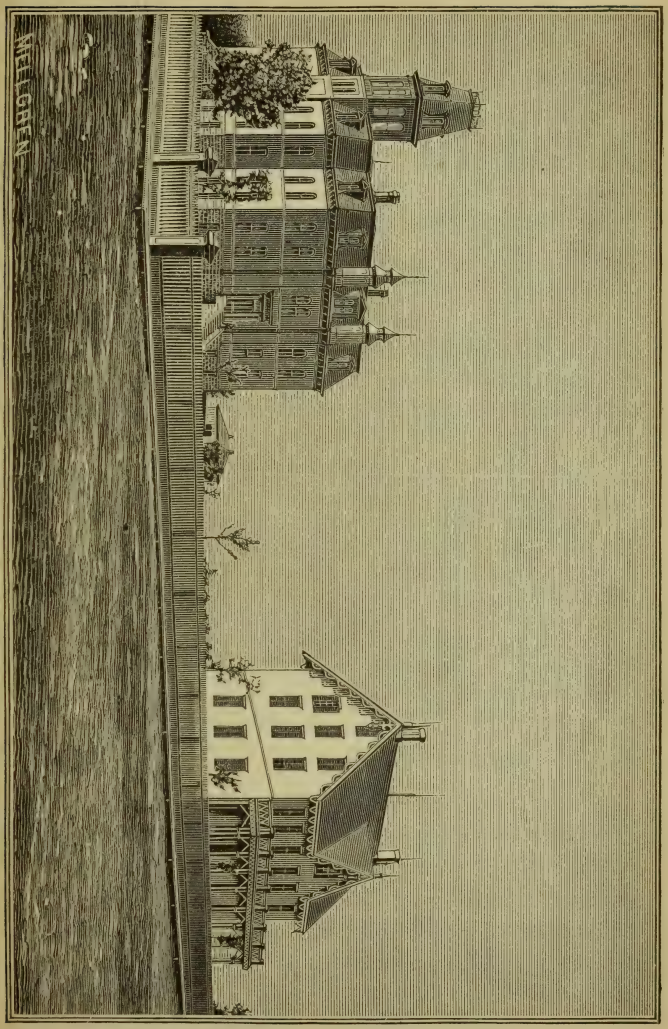
Under the act of 1858, the State donated $5,000; the smallest annual appropriation is $5,000, the largest $10,000,

and the annual average for eleven years has been $7,363. The appropriation for current expenses was made permanent at $9,000 per annum in 1877. In 1881 it was increased to $12,000, for the support of an institute conductor who should also serve as instructor in the school.

### THE NORMAL SCHOOL AT ST. CLOUD.

After the legislation in 1866, offering the third normal school to St. Cloud, the citizens started a subscription, which, in 1869, amounted to $5,000 in cash. The Stearns House, built for a hotel, was purchased, with about five acres of land, for $3,000. The site is on the west bank of the Mississippi, about fifty feet above the river; it is level and adorned with primitive oaks. The grounds were enlarged by a donation of one lot, and the purchase of several, paid for by citizens, adding to the value of the property about $350. The building was repaired and furnished at a cost of $3,281, and the school was opened in September, 1869, with Ira Moore as principal. The enrollment the first year was 125, and the appropriation for current expenses was $3,000. Mr. Moore resigned in 1875, and D. L. Kiehle was appointed to the principalship. In August, 1881, upon his appointment as Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mr. Kiehle resigned, and the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Jerome Allen, who was succeeded at his resignation, in 1884, by Thomas J. Gray, who fills the position at the present time.

The new building was commenced in 1870, and occupied by the school the last term of Mr. Moore's work in 1875. As regards arrangements for heating, ventilation and general convenience, it is not surpassed by any structure of the kind in the State.



*NORMAL SCHOOL, ST. CLOUD.*

COST OF NORMAL BUILDINGS AT ST. CLOUD, INCLUDING SITE, HEATING APPARATUS AND FURNISHING.

| | |
|---|---|
| Appropriation, 1869 | $10,000 |
| Appropriation, 1873 | 30,000 |
| Appropriation, 1881, for the extension of grounds | 1,000 |
| Part of the $10,000 by State and citizens put into new building | 3 270 |
| Heating and furnishing | 10,000 |
| Valuation of site, without old building, in 1869 | 1,850 |
| Present value of old building | 2,500 |
| Finishing of roof and basement for school rooms | 3,500 |
| Additional heating apparatus | 1,500 |
| Philosophical apparatus | 1,000 |
| Expended, 1884, on basement of new Ladies' Home | 4,000 |
| Total | $68,620 |

The original building has been converted into a boarding-house for young ladies, accommodating about twenty-five. This "Normal Home" is a very desirable feature of the school, furnishing board at low rates to many who need such help. The old building proving itself wholly inadequate to the demands of the school, the last legislature appropriated $10,000 for a new house, which is now in process of erection. It is likely to be full the first year. A similar arrangement is desirable for the other schools.

STATE APPROPRIATIONS FOR CURRENT EXPENSES.

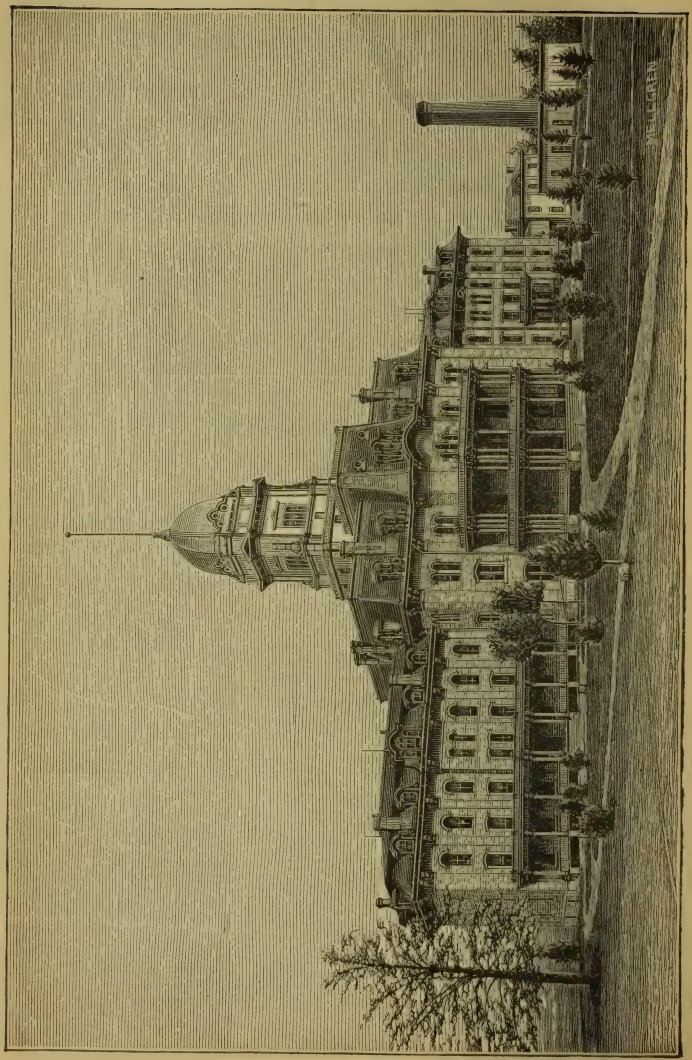
The first appropriation for 1869 was $3,000; the largest annual appropriation has been $9,000, and the average for ten years was $6,600.

The appropriation for current expenses was made permanent at $9,000 per annum in 1877. In 1881 it was increased to $12,000 for the support of an institute conductor who should also serve as instructor in the school.

# INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, AND THE BDIND.

The State Legislature, at their first session in 1858, passed an act establishing the Minnesota State Institution for the education of the deaf and dumb, to be located in the town of Faribault, on condition that the citizens of said town give forty acres of land for the use and benefit of the institution. The land was donated, but the school was not opened till 1863. In March, 1866, the Legislature made the first appropriation for building purposes.

The school occupied an old basswood house in town till the spring of 1868, when the north wing, the one to the right of the observer, facing the cut, was completed. This was soon filled, and the south wing was erected and furnished in 1873. In 1863 the State Legislature passed a law authorizing the Board of Directors to receive and educate the blind children of the State with the deaf and dumb. Since that time the two classes have been educated in Faribault under the supervision of the same board of directors. As both experience and the testimony of experts, as well as the interests of the blind themselves, showed the great embarrassments and inconsistencies arising from educating these two classes together, provision was soon made for the blind in quarters separate and apart from the deaf and dumb. In this way the State has provided for the education of these children to the present time. During the past two years one hundred and forty-one deaf-mute children have been connected with this institution; and there are known to be one hundred and forty uneducated deaf and dumb children under twenty-six years of age within the State, who have not been connected with the school. According to high authority, for every 1,500 population there is sure to be one deaf-mute, and for every 2,000 one blind person.



DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND INSTITUTE, FARIBAULT.

With good buildings, now fully completed, the State is in a condition to do all the work of this kind needed for a number of years. The grounds are well selected and valuable. The money thus far expended by the State in Faribault for buildings may be briefly stated thus: For the deaf and dumb, $180,000; for the blind about $60,000.

The schools are well organized, and the pupils are taught by experienced, competent instructors. In the deaf-mute department five male and four female teachers are employed to do the educational work, besides four gentlemen and one lady, who have charge of the shops and attend to coopering, tailoring, shoemaking, printing and dress-making.

In 1883, twelve students were honorably discharged, and in June, 1884, two more and nine graduated.

The duties of each day are agreeably divided into school exercises, industrial work, and recreation.

The graduates of the institution are in the main making a good report for themselves and the State that has aided them.

Articulation and lip-reading are taught by a competent instructor.

## MINNESOTA HOSPITAL FOR INSANE.

The State Legislature, at its session in 1866, passed an act establishing the Minnesota Hospital for Insane, and appointed commissioners to locate the same. It was located at St. Peter, the citizens generously presenting the State with a fine farm of two hundred and ten (210) acres, one mile south of the city. An appropriation of fifteen thousand (15,000) dollars was made for temporary provision and support of the insane.

At the session of the legislature of 1867, forty thousand (40,000) dollars were appropriated for a permanent building

on the farm provided. Plans were obtained, and the building commenced. Temporary quarters had been provided and opened for the reception of patients, in October, 1866, to which the patients, previously boarded at the hospital in Iowa, were brought. Dr. Samuel E. Shantz, of Utica, New York, was elected by the trustees, superintendent and physician. Under Dr. Shantz, the temporary hospital was organized and directed until his death in August, 1868, when he was succeeded by Dr. C. K. Bartlett, of Northampton, Massachusetts, who is still in office.

Appropriations were made from year to year for building purposes, until the plans were completed in 1876. The admission of patients, and gradual increase, kept the rooms constantly full; and since 1877 the accommodations have been crowded.

The hospital building is of hammered limestone, the walls are lined with brick, and the roof slated. It contains a center building four stories, with offices and the chapel, and two wings three stories each, containing nine separate halls for distinct classification of patients, with comfortable accommodations for five hundred persons and the necessary attendants. The additional buildings, are a laundry, boiler and engine house, gas house, carpenter shop, ice house, barn, straw shed and root cellar, granary and carriage house, slaughter house and pump house.

On the 15th of November, 1880, about 7 o'clock in the evening, fire was discovered in the basement of the north wing, occupied by male patients, and appeared to have several points of origin at the same time. The progress of the flames was so rapid, and the halls so quickly filled with a dense smoke, that the patients were removed with great difficulty, and several attendants and citizens nearly lost their lives in their heroic efforts to save the unfortunate inmates. The whole north wing, except the stone and some of the brick

*FIRST HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, ST. PETER.*

walls, was destroyed, with all the bedding and furniture and most of the clothing.

The next morning 44 male patients were missing, but during that and the following day several were returned from the neighborhood, the whole number being finally reduced to 24 missing, the remains of whom were believed to have been found in the ruin. Some died after the fire, mostly on account of injuries and exposure at that time.

The Legislature of 1881 promptly made an appropriation of $90,000 to repair the burned wing, which amount was subsequently increased $15,000 at the extra session, when the outer walls of the building were found to be more damaged than at first supposed, a part of which had to be taken down. The wing, rebuilt in a fire-proof manner, with iron joists and brick arches, has been occupied since 1882, and during the past year the basement floors of south wing, center building and laundry, have been made fire-proof.

The original temporary quarters are still occupied, and consist of two separate buildings for patients, a business office, and a dwelling house for officers. One frame building was burned on the 16th of January, 1882. No patient was lost or injured, and a part of the furniture and bedding was saved. There are now, November, 1884, 785 patients.

The Legislature, at its session in 1878, passed an act changing the Inebriate Asylum at Rochester, to the Second Hospital for Insane. The building was in an unfinished condition, and unsuitable for the purpose intended in the act. The Board of Trustees (being the same as for the hospital at St. Peter) however, took charge of it, and with the means appropriated made such alterations and additions as necessity demanded, and it was open for the reception of male patients January 1st, 1879, Dr. J. E. Bowers having been elected Superintendent. An appropriation of $20,000, available during the year 1880, was expended in building a second

*SECOND HOSPITAL FOR INSANE, ROCHESTER.*

wing for female patients, and a new wing for male patients, and one for female patients, now nearly completed, give a capacity for 600 patients—over 400 now present.

## MINNESOTA STATE REFORM SCHOOL.

This institution is located in Ramsey county, on the old St. Paul and St. Anthony road, between the cities of Minneapolis and St. Paul.

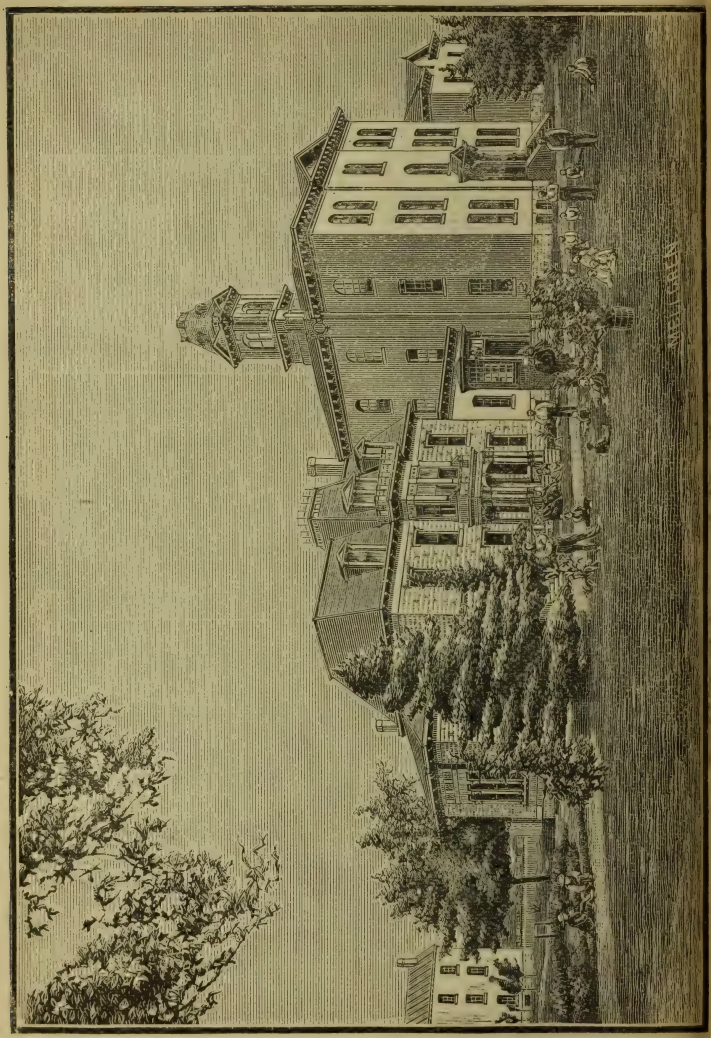
The act establishing "The House of Refuge" passed the Legislature in 1866, and Governor W. R. Marshall appointed as the Board of Managers, Wm. Markoe, S. J. R. McMillan, J. G. Riheldaffer, and A. T. Hale.

Because of some imperfections in the law, it was found that nothing could be done under it, and this Board never organized.

The law was amended by the following Legislature of 1867, and the same Board reappointed. Before a meeting was called Mr. Markoe resigned. In August, 1867, Mr. D. W. Ingersoll was appointed a member and President of the Board in place of Mr. Markoe. The Board was then organized, and proceeded to the discharge of the business entrusted to them. In November, 1867, they purchased the present site, thirty acres of land, with the stone dwelling house and barn, for the sum of $10,000; the city of St. Paul paying $5,000 and the State $5,000. An addition of thirty-three acres was subsequently added by purchase, in 1870.

The institution was opened for inmates on the first day of January, 1868. The Legislature of that year changed the name to that of The Minnesota State Reform School, and vested the ownership of the property in the State.

Mr. Hale, in consequence of ill health, resigned his place on the Board of Managers, and C. H. Pettit, of Minneapolis, was appointed in his place. J. G. Riheldaffer, having been



STATE REFORM SCHOOL, ST. PAUL.

chosen by the Board as Superintendent, also resigned, and George L. Otis was appointed in his place; since which time the Board of Managers has been as follows:

D. W. Ingersoll, President; T. B. Walker, Vice-President; C. H. Pettit, W. P. Murray.

W. P. Murray was appointed in place of S. J. R. McMillan, resigned in 1876.

The main building was erected in 1869, and taken possession of the 17th day of December of that year.

In the summer of 1877; a small appropriation having been made for a supply of water, a well was drilled for this purpose, which at the depth of 156 feet, encountered a source of supply which at once rose in the well about eighty feet.

A tower and water-tank were constructed, pump and windmill purchased, and connection made with all the buildings by pipes under ground. Cost of the whole about $2.300. This supply has proved abundant for all practical purposes.

In 1879, the Legislature having appropriated the sum of $15,000, and nearly $5,000 having been received from insurance on the laundry building, which was burned in February of that year, the following buildings have been erected, viz., workshop building, 50x100, three stories and basement, at a cost of about $9,000; the laundry building which was burned also reconstructed at a cost of about $6,000. An engine house was constructed, and two Otis steel boilers placed therein, at a cost of $2,186. Arched underground passageways were made, connecting the engine house with the workshops and all the main buildings, through which pass the steam pipes for heating purposes, and the steam power which propels the machinery in the workshops.

The whole number of inmates in connection with the institution the first year was 36; second year, 60; third year, 91; fourth year, 135; fiifth year, 133; sixth year, 153; seventh year,

157; eighth year, 146; ninth year, 139; tenth year, 140; eleventh, 142; twelfth, 143; thirteenth and fourteenth years 191; twenty months preceding July 31st, 1884, 129; whole number that have gone out, 512.

The present Superintendent, J. G. Riheldaffer, has had charge of the Reform School from its beginning. Assistant officers are as follows: Assistant Superintendent, Matron, one officer to assist in care of boys, three female teachers, Assistant Matron and teacher of girls' school.

So far as possible, the boys are afforded the facilities for learning trades, as well as those of acquiring a common school education. Tailoring, manufacturing of tinware, wood turning, and manufacturing of toys and notions, are carried on; there is also a green-house in connection with the school.

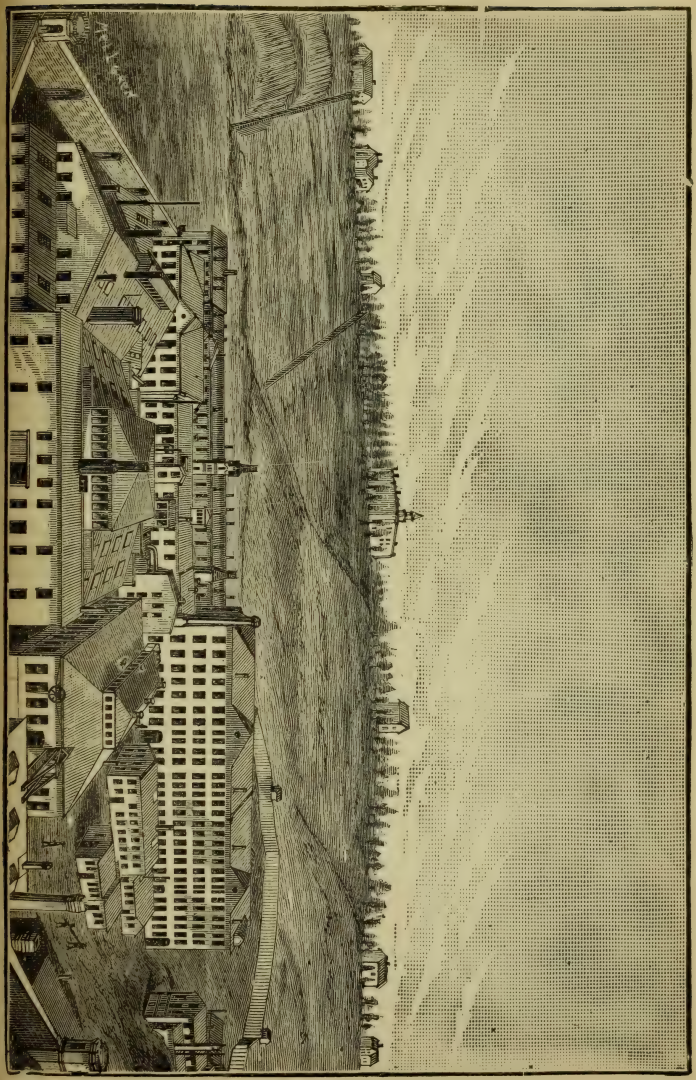
The property the State has in the institution is shown by grouping the following items of investment.

Cost of real estate, buildings, insurance, house furnishing, improvements and water supply.....$95,544 96

D. W. INGERSOLL, Esq., President.
HON. C. H. PETTIT, Vice-President.
HON. T. B. WALKER,
HON. W. P. MURRAY,
*Board of Managers.*
J. G. RIHELDAFFER, Superintendent.
F. MCCORMICK, Secretary of the Board.

## THE MINNESOTA STATE PRISON

was located at Stillwater as a territorial prison, by "An Act providing for the appointment of a librarian, and for other purposes," passed at the second session of the legislative assembly of the territory, and approved February 25th, 1851, was put under the control of a warden and board of inspec-



tors, by an act entitled "An Act for the government of the Territorial Prison of Minnesota," approved March 5th, 1853, and upon the admission of the territory into the Union, its existence was continued as the State Prison.

F. R. Delano, the first Warden, went on duty in March, 1853, and remained in that position until March 4th, 1858, after which Francis O. J. Smith acted in that capacity until August 19th of the same year, when he was followed by H. N. Setzer, and he in turn by J. S. Proctor, who held the office from January 1st, 1860, to February 15th, 1868, when it was taken by Joshua L. Taylor and retained by him until March 16th, 1870, when he declined a re-appointment, and A. B. Webber went on duty and remained in charge until the first of the following October, when Henry A. Jackman was appointed to the office and held the same until August 3d, 1874, at which time he was succeeded by Captain J. A. Reed, the present incumbent.

The present Board of Inspectors, consisting of three members, viz: E. G. Butts, of Stillwater, J. F. Norrish, of Hastings, and John DeLaittre, of Minneapolis, together with the warden, who is ex-officio clerk of the Board, meet monthly, when all pending questions relative to the management of the prison are thoroughly canvassed, and plans are devised for such future action as may appear to be for the best interests of the State, and such as will promote the reformation of the inmates of the institution.

The prison yard and grounds cover an area of about nine and one-half ($9\frac{1}{2}$) acres, the south and west sides of which are protected by a pine plank fence, and the north and east sides by a stone wall.

The main prison building contains three hundred and twenty-five (325) cells for male convicts and sixteen (16) for female, besides the hospital, chapel, mess-room, kitchen, guards' rooms, and prison offices.

The area of floor room in the shop belonging to the State is about fifty-five thousand (55,000) superficial feet, aside from that occupied by the engine and boilers, which are also the property of the State, having been taken during the current year at an appraisal of nineteen thousand nine hundred and six dollars and fifty-five cents ($19,906.55), to be paid for in convict labor, now bringing forty-eight cents (48) per man per day.

The total number of commitments to this prison since it was opened is 1828, of whom 356 are in custody July 31, 1884.

| | Male. | Female. |
|---|---|---|
| On first commitment to this prison | 324 | 6 |
| On second " " | 19 | — |
| On third " " | 6 | — |
| On fourth " " | 1 | — |
| Total | 350 | 6 |

## MINNESOTA STATE FISH COMMISSION.

PRESENT COMMISSIONERS.

(Hold three years from appointment.)

Daniel Cameron, La Crescent, reappointed April, 1882.

Wm. Montgomery Sweney, M. D., Red Wing, reappointed April, 1882.

Robert Ormsby Sweeny, St. Paul, President, reappointed April, 1882.

Superintendent of Hatchery, Willowbrook, S. S. Watkins, St. Paul.

Assisiants at Hatchery, Willowbrook, Patrick Watson, Bernard Kittle, St. Paul.

The State Fish Hatchery, or Willowbrook, as the place is named, is situated within the city limits, due east, and by an air line less than two miles and a half from the capitol. The site is well chosen, and utilizes the many large and copious

*STATE FISH HATCHERY—WILLOWBROOK—ST. PAUL.*

springs which here pour forth abundantly a supply of purest, sparkling cold water, which is lead by conduits to the hatching houses, and through their numerous troughs and tanks, and is so managed by gates and shut-offs that the superfluous water is conveyed to the head of a spawning race, down the pebbly bed of which it courses most naturally into the first of a long series of ponds, which also receives another large volume of water conducted by a flume twelve hundred feet long from a spring stream on an adjacent property. This grand supply of water is divided and lead through two separate series of ponds, which are divided from each other by wooden gratings, which, while excluding the fish, permits a continuous and decided current throughout their entire length. These ponds are divided and subdivided into compartments, in all of which are to be found fish differing in size and age from the tiny minnow to the venerable parent of many generations. Among the varieties to be seen in the pools are the following kinds of fish: Native Brook Trout, California Salmon, Land-locked Salmon, Lake Superior Trout,Hybrid Salmo-Brook Trout,W all-eyed Pike, Yellow Perch, Black Bass, California Mountain or Rainbow Trout, German Leather and Scale Carp, Blue Carp, and Tench. Both the latter are new to American waters, and said to be very fine and choice, and are certainly beautiful and attractive in their appearance. The carp family are provided for in special ponds or system of ponds, which receives water of a higher temperature than those intended for Trout or the Salmon family. The Carp are naturally a very shy fish, and when alarmed stir up the muddy bottom and hide in the obscurity thus occasioned. Beside the trough hatching house, wherein the eggs lie like pearls among the graveled trough bottoms beneath the ripples of the sparkling water, whose limpid transparency permits the secrets of the development of the embryo to be seen and studied as no other vertibrate

can be, there is a small tenement house for the use of the Superintendent and assistants; also a smaller building opposite the hatching house, whose floor, level with the road, contains a work-shop, feed-kitchen, and warming-room for visitors. The basement is fitted up with a battery of Chase's Self-picking Hatching Gas—twelve jars in a rank and four ranks in the battery—each jar capable of containing two hundred and fifty thousand white fish eggs each. The current of water flowing into the jars imparts a gentle and never-ceasing motion to the eggs, which is necessary to their vitality, and the same current carries away the bad eggs, as they, being of less gravity, rise to the surface and float away. The fish as hatched are also floated away into suitable troughs and tanks, until ready for distribution. There are some other small structures on the grounds as shelter for horses and cows, and visitors' teams, of which there are many almost daily, and to whom courteous attention is always shown by the Superintendent and his assistants. The natural beauty of Willowbrook and its picturesque approaches make it one of the most attractive hatcheries in the United States.

DISTRIBUTION OF FISH SINCE LAST REPORT—1883-4.

| | |
|---|---|
| White Fish | 9,940,000 |
| Land-locked Salmon | 19,000 |
| Lake Superior Trout | 259,000 |
| German Carp | 4,500 |
| Western Trout | 9,000 |
| Wall-eyed Pike | 6 |
| Brook Trout | 342,000 |
| | 10,573,506 |

## STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The "Minnesota Historical Society" was organized under an act passed by the first session of the territorial legislature, in 1849, and is therefore the oldest institution in the State. Its objects are the collection, preservation and publication of materials relating to the history of the State and its various portions, and information regarding its resources and progress; to obtain and preserve memorials of its people, and especially a record of their acts performed in settling the State, and building up its cities and institutions; to preserve an account of its Indian tribes, and a museum of their articles; and to collect a library of valuable books of reference in all departments of useful knowledge, for the use of the public, together with works of art, historical curiosities, maps, records, etc.

In the early days of the territory the society made but little progress, beyond collecting a small library and publishing some pamphlets on historical subjects. In 1864, pecuniary aid from the State placed it on a more prosperous footing, and since that time it has made gratifying progress, being provided with apartments in the State Capitol, and a fund for its support. At the burning of the old Capitol it suffered considerable loss, which has, however, been mostly repaired, and it is now again in very successful operation.

Its apartments are in the western end of the basement of the Capitol, and are open to the public every day. Its library is now one of the largest and most valuable in the Northwest, and deserves a visit from every citizen interested in the diffusion of knowledge. It contains 11,061 bound, and 10,100 unbound volumes, all valuable and carefully selected,

and some very rare. American history and biography, and documents and records furnishing material for them, is the specialty of the library, but it has good works on almost every subject. Its department on Minnesota (and the northwest generally) is almost complete. Of Minnesota newspapers it has almost 1000 bound volumes, a splendid treasury of materials for the history of our State and its people, from 1849 to the present date. It has also a valuable collection of maps, portraits of pioneers, a museum of historical curiosities, &c. All these collections are valued at $50,000, and are free to the public for use and consultation, although books are not loaned.

The Society has, since its organization, published five volumes of collections relating to the history of the State, which can be obtained at cost. It solicits contributions from those interested in such matters, who can furnish valuable facts worthy of publication.

The Society owns, by the gift of some of its members, two valuable lots in the city of St. Paul, on which it designs ultimately to erect a fire-proof building for its library and museum. Membership in the Society is free to any citizen interested in its objects. The Executive Council, which regulates and controls its operations, is chosen from this membership, and by a statute of the State, the Governor and other elective State officers are *ex officio* Councillors. All the collections, real estate, &c., of the Society is the property of the State, and is only managed and held in trust by the Society, for the public.

The present officers of the Society are, General Henry H. Sibley, President; Hon. Alex. Ramsey and Capt. R. Blakeley, Vice Presidents; J. Fletcher Williams, Secretary and Librarian; and Henry P. Upham, Treasurer.

The Society respectfully solicits contributions of everything relating to the State and its history, and its people; books,

pamphlets, files of newspapers, pictures, maps, curiosities, etc.; portraits of old settlers and their biographies; accounts of the settlement of every county and town of the State, etc. They can be addressed to the Secretary.

## STATE BOARD OF CORRECTIONS AND CHARITIES.

*President*.....His Excellency Governor Hubbard, *ex-officio*.
*Vice-President*..M. Mc. G. Dana, D. D.
*Secretary*.....Rev. Hastings H. Hart, St. Paul.

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD.

D. C. Bell, Minneapolis.
C. H. Berry, Winona.
W. M. Campbell, Litchfield.
M. Mc. G. Dana, St. Paul.
Reuben Reynolds, Crookston.
H. R. Wells, Preston.

Office of the Board in the Capitol Building, St. Paul.

This board was created by act of the Legislature, approved March 2, 1883. Its duties are defined as follows:

"To investigate the whole system of public charities and correctional institutions of the State, examine into the condition and management thereof, especially of prisons, jails, infirmaries, public hospitals and asylums; and to secure accuracy, uniformity and completeness in statistics of such institutions, the board may prescribe such forms of report and registration as they may deem essential, and all plans for new jails and infirmaries (i.e., poor-houses) shall, before the adoption of the same by the county authorities, be submitted to said board for suggestion and criticism. The Governor, in his discretion, may, at any time, order an investigation by the board, or by a committee of its members, of the management of any penal, reformatory or charitable

institution of the State." The board is required to report bi-ennially to the Legislature, making "a full report of all their doings, stating in detail all expenses incurred, and showing the actual condition of all the State and County institutions, and making such suggestions as they may deem advisable."

The law is carefully constructed to prevent this board from becoming a political instrument or an agent of corruption. It is provided that the board shall consist of "six persons, not more than three of whom shall be from the same political party;" that they shall "serve without compensation, their traveling expenses, only, being defrayed by the State;" and further, that "no member of said board, or their secretary, shall be directly or indirectly interested in any contract for building, repairing or furnishing any institution, poor-house or jail, which they are authorised to visit and inspect; nor is any officer of any such institution, jail or poor-house, eligible to appointment on the board."

The secretary is the executive officer; he is appointed by the board and holds office subject to its pleasure. Besides performing the clerical and statistical work of the board, he is expected to visit, annually, every jail and poor-house in the State, and, quarterly, each of the State institutions subject to the inspection of the board; members of the board joining in this inspection so far as practicable. These visits are made without warning; the inspection is thorough and complete.

The board is designed to co-operate with the officers having charge of charitable and correctional institutions in the State for the promotion of efficiency and economy of administration, for the securing of fit and convenient buildings at reasonable cost, for conserving the best interests of the needy and dependant citizens of the State, and, at the same time cutting off, so far as possible, the springs of pauperism and crime.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

# POPULATION

## BY COUNTIES IN SIX CENSUS YEARS.

| COUNTIES. | 1880. | 1875. | 1870. | 1865. | 1860. | 1850. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aitkin | 366 | 205 | 178 | ..... | 2 | ..... |
| Anoka | 7,108 | 5,709 | 3,940 | 2,260 | 2,106 | ..... |
| Becker | 4,407 | 2,256 | 308 | ..... | 386 | ..... |
| Beltrami | 10 | ..... | 80 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Benton | 3,012 | 1,971 | 1,558 | 505 | 627 | 418 |
| Big Stone | 3,689 | 305 | 24 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Blue Earth | 22,889 | 20,942 | 17,302 | 9,201 | 4,803 | ..... |
| Brown | 12,018 | 9,815 | 6,396 | 2,211 | 2,339 | ..... |
| Carlton | 1,230 | 495 | 286 | 28 | 51 | ..... |
| Carver | 14,140 | 13,033 | 11,586 | 8,704 | 5,106 | ..... |
| Cass | 486 | 239 | 380 | 37 | 150 | ..... |
| Chippewa | 5,408 | 2,977 | 1,467 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Chisago | 7,982 | 6,046 | 4,358 | 2,175 | 1,743 | ..... |
| Clay | 5,886 | 1,451 | 92 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Cook | 65 | 215 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Cottonwood | 5,533 | 2,870 | 534 | ..... | 12 | ..... |
| Crow Wing | 2,318 | 1,031 | 200 | 178 | 269 | ..... |
| Dakota | 17,391 | 17,360 | 16,312 | 12,476 | 9,093 | 584 |
| Dodge | 11,344 | 10,045 | 8,598 | 6,222 | 3,797 | ..... |
| Douglas | 9,130 | 6,319 | 4,239 | ..... | 195 | ..... |
| Faribault | 13,015 | 11,131 | 9,940 | 4,735 | 1,335 | ..... |
| Fillmore | 28,162 | 28,337 | 24,887 | 17,524 | 13,542 | ..... |
| Freeborn | 16,069 | 13,189 | 10,578 | 5,688 | 3,367 | ..... |
| Goodhue | 29,651 | 28,500 | 22,618 | 14,830 | 8,977 | ..... |
| Grant | 3,004 | 1,191 | 340 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Hennepin | 67,013 | 48,725 | 31,566 | 17,076 | 12,849 | ..... |
| Houston | 16,332 | 16,566 | 14,936 | 9,788 | 6,645 | ..... |
| Isanti | 5,063 | 3,901 | 2,035 | 453 | 284 | ..... |
| Itasca | 124 | ..... | 96 | ..... | 51 | 97 |
| Jackson | 4,806 | 3,506 | 1,825 | 234 | 181 | ..... |
| Kanabec | 505 | 311 | 93 | 31 | 30 | ..... |
| Kittson | 905 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Kandiyohi | 10,159 | 8,083 | 4,921 | ..... | 426 | ..... |
| Lac qui Parle | 4,907 | 1,428 | 145 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Lake | 106 | 161 | 135 | 154 | 248 | ..... |

| COUNTIES. | 1880. | 1875. | 1870. | 1865. | 1860. | 1850. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Le Sueur | 16,104 | 13,237 | 11,607 | 7,834 | 5,318 | ..... |
| Lincoln | 2,945 | 413 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Lyon | 6,257 | 2,513 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| McLeod | 12,343 | 8,651 | 5,643 | 2,457 | 1,286 | ..... |
| Marshall | 992 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Martin | 5,249 | 3,738 | 3,867 | 1,430 | 151 | ..... |
| Meeker | 11,739 | 8,626 | 6,090 | 1,229 | 928 | ..... |
| Mille Lacs | 1,501 | 1,300 | 1,109 | 331 | 73 | ..... |
| Morrison | 5,875 | 2,722 | 1,681 | 796 | 918 | ..... |
| Mower | 16,799 | 13,682 | 10,447 | 5,150 | 3,217 | ..... |
| Murray | 3,604 | 1,329 | 209 | ..... | 29 | ..... |
| Nicollet | 12,333 | 11,525 | 8,362 | 5,019 | 3,773 | ..... |
| Nobles | 4,435 | 2,750 | 117 | ..... | 35 | ..... |
| Olmsted | 21,543 | 20,946 | 19,793 | 15,107 | 9,524 | ..... |
| Otter Tail | 18,675 | 9,174 | 1,968 | ..... | 240 | ..... |
| Pine | 1,365 | 795 | 648 | 64 | 92 | ..... |
| Pipe Stone | 2,092 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Polk | 11,247 | 937 | ..... | ..... | 240 | ..... |
| Pope | 5,874 | 4,078 | 2,691 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Ramsey | 45,915 | 36,333 | 23,085 | 15,107 | 12,150 | 2,227 |
| Redwood | 5,375 | 2,982 | 1,829 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Renville | 10,791 | 6,876 | 3,219 | ..... | 245 | ..... |
| Rice | 22,480 | 20,622 | 16,083 | 10,977 | 7,543 | ..... |
| Rock | 3,699 | 1,861 | 138 | 23 | ..... | ..... |
| St. Louis | 4,504 | 3,517 | 4,561 | 294 | 406 | ..... |
| Scott | 13,516 | 12,394 | 11 042 | 8,621 | 4,595 | ..... |
| Sherburne | 3,855 | 3,018 | 2,050 | 819 | 723 | ..... |
| Sibley | 10,637 | 8,884 | 6,725 | 4,786 | 3,609 | ..... |
| Stearns | 21,956 | 17,797 | 14,206 | 7,367 | 4.505 | ..... |
| Steele | 12,460 | 10,739 | 8,271 | 4,932 | 2,863 | ..... |
| Stevens | 3,911 | 786 | 174 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Swift | 7,473 | 2,269 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Todd | 6,133 | 3,818 | 2,036 | 117 | 430 | ..... |
| Traverse | 1,503 | 100 | 13 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Wabasha | 18,206 | 17,296 | 15,859 | 11,363 | 7,228 | 243 |
| Wadena | 2,086 | 210 | 6 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Washington | 19,562 | 9,994 | 11,809 | 6,780 | 6,123 | 1,056 |
| Waseca | 12,385 | 14,751 | 7,854 | 4,174 | 2,601 | ..... |
| Watonwan | 5,104 | 4,024 | 2,426 | 249 | ..... | ..... |
| Wilkin | 1,906 | 528 | 295 | ..... | 40 | ..... |
| Winona | 27,197 | 27,385 | 22,319 | 15.277 | 9,208 | ..... |
| Wright | 18.104 | 13,775 | 9,457 | 5,028 | 3,729 | ..... |
| Yellow Medicine | 5,884 | 2,484 | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| *Breckinridge | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 79 | ..... |
| *Buchanan | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 26 | ..... |
| *Mankatha | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 158 |
| *Manomin | ..... | ..... | ..... | 117 | 136 | ..... |
| *Pembina | ..... | 202 | 64 | ..... | 1,612 | 1,134 |
| *Pierce | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 11 | ..... |
| *Wahnata | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | 160 |
| Totals | 780,773 | 597,407 | 439,706 | 250,099 | 172,023 | 6.077 |

NOTE.—In 1860, Kandiyohi, 76; Monongalia, 350. In 1870, Kandiyohi, 1,760; Monongalia, 3,161. These two counties now united under the name of Kandiyohi.

* The seven last named counties are not in existence at this time, the territory being included in other counties.

# MALES OF VOTING AGE IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA, ACCORDING TO THE U. S. CENSUS, 1880.

| COUNTIES. | Population. | | Males of 21 years and over. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | White. | Colored. | White Native. | White Foreign. | Colored. |
| The State | 776,884 | 3,889 | 38,622 | 123,777 | 1,086 |
| Aitkin | 306 | 60 | 111 | 82 | 3 |
| Anoka | 7,083 | 25 | 1,029 | 892 | 10 |
| Becker | 4,468 | 750 | 410 | 899 | 154 |
| Beltrami | 10 | ..... | 2 | 4 | ..... |
| Benton | 2,977 | 35 | 375 | 371 | 13 |
| Big Stone | 3,688 | ..... | 674 | 618 | ..... |
| Blue Earth | 22,851 | 38 | 3,035 | 2,534 | 10 |
| Brown | 12,009 | 9 | 692 | 2,199 | 3 |
| Carlton | 1,101 | 129 | 180 | 269 | 29 |
| Carver | 14,138 | 2 | 605 | 2,776 | 1 |
| Cass | 461 | 25 | 125 | 60 | 6 |
| Chippewa | 5,405 | 3 | 530 | 994 | 1 |
| Chisago | 7,983 | 39 | 512 | 1,791 | 9 |
| Clay | 5,855 | 32 | 716 | 1,305 | 3 |
| Cook | 15 | 50 | 10 | 3 | 10 |
| Cottonwood | 5,533 | ..... | 545 | 914 | ..... |
| Crow Wing | 2,248 | 71 | 497 | 435 | 16 |
| Dakota | 17,307 | 84 | 1,943 | 2,495 | 27 |
| Dodge | 11,333 | 11 | 1,758 | 1,313 | 5 |
| Douglas | 9,105 | 25 | 747 | 1,581 | 6 |
| Faribault | 13 013 | 3 | 1,885 | 1,463 | 1 |
| Fillmore | 28,150 | 12 | 2,960 | 4,004 | 3 |
| Freeborn | 16,057 | 12 | 1,509 | 2,643 | 6 |
| Goodhue | 29,584 | 67 | 2,162 | 5,614 | 18 |
| Grant | 3,004 | ..... | 214 | 606 | ..... |
| Hennepin | 66,453 | 560 | 11,023 | 10,099 | 217 |
| Houston | 16,320 | 12 | 1,187 | 2,704 | 5 |
| Isanti | 5,062 | 1 | 232 | 1,062 | 1 |
| Itasca | 46 | 78 | 25 | 18 | 9 |
| Jackson | 4,806 | ..... | 430 | 795 | ..... |
| Kanabec | 484 | 21 | 42 | 97 | 4 |
| Kandiyohi | 10,158 | 1 | 500 | 2,668 | 1 |
| Kittson | 871 | 34 | 94 | 295 | 7 |
| Lac qui Parle | 4,891 | ..... | 699 | 978 | ..... |
| Lake | 65 | 41 | 3 | 15 | 8 |
| Le Sueur | 16,067 | 36 | 1,727 | 2,191 | 12 |
| Lincoln | 2,942 | 3 | 418 | 511 | 1 |
| Lyon | 6,255 | 2 | 1,049 | 797 | 1 |
| McLeod | 12,341 | 1 | 977 | 1,874 | ..... |
| Marshall | 991 | 1 | 144 | 227 | 1 |

*Males of Voting Age in the State of Minnesota according to the U. S. Census, 1880. — Concluded.*

| COUNTIES. | Population. | | Males of 21 years and over. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | White. | Colored. | White Native. | White Foreign. | Colored. |
| Martin | 5,249 | ..... | 906 | 475 | ..... |
| Meeker | 11,728 | 11 | 1,168 | 1,780 | 4 |
| Mille Lacs | 1,457 | 44 | 297 | 115 | 8 |
| Morrison | 5,863 | 12 | 628 | 888 | 2 |
| Mower | 16,787 | 12 | 2,161 | 2,214 | 5 |
| Murray | 3,604 | ..... | 462 | 560 | ..... |
| Nicollet | 12,330 | 3 | 777 | 2,388 | 2 |
| Nobles | 4,435 | ..... | 742 | 524 | ..... |
| Olmsted | 21,528 | 15 | 3,465 | 2,264 | 10 |
| Otter Tail | 18,654 | 21 | 1,821 | 2,332 | 5 |
| Pine | 1,192 | 173 | 186 | 245 | 26 |
| Pipe Stone | 2,091 | 1 | 513 | 220 | 1 |
| Polk | 11,211 | 222 | 1,054 | 2,648 | 46 |
| Pope | 5,874 | ..... | 345 | 1,137 | ..... |
| Ramsey | 45,365 | 525 | 6,168 | 8,325 | 207 |
| Redwood | 5,347 | 28 | 759 | 749 | 6 |
| Renville | 10,791 | ..... | 845 | 1,853 | ..... |
| Rice | 22,385 | 96 | 2,672 | 2,940 | 27 |
| Rock | 3,669 | ..... | 556 | 489 | ..... |
| St Louis | 4,387 | 137 | 178 | 925 | 28 |
| Scott | 13,461 | 55 | 1,038 | 2,297 | 15 |
| Sherburne | 4,855 | ..... | 623 | 445 | ..... |
| Sibley | 10,637 | ..... | 625 | 1,859 | ..... |
| Stearns | 21,954 | 2 | 2,077 | 3,315 | 2 |
| Steele | 12,428 | 32 | 1,542 | 1,732 | 10 |
| Stevens | 3,908 | 3 | 649 | 618 | 2 |
| Swift | 7,473 | ..... | 637 | 1,375 | ..... |
| Todd | 6,129 | 4 | 935 | 614 | 1 |
| Traverse | 1,506 | 1 | 278 | 342 | 1 |
| Wabasha | 18,149 | 57 | 2,281 | 2,389 | 15 |
| Wadena | 2,080 | ..... | 480 | 178 | ..... |
| Waseca | 12,376 | 9 | 1,344 | 1,696 | 1 |
| Washington | 19,500 | 63 | 2,554 | 4,177 | 30 |
| Watonwan | 5,101 | 3 | 412 | 854 | 1 |
| Wilkin | 1,896 | 10 | 350 | 335 | 1 |
| Winona | 27,175 | 72 | 3,058 | 3,838 | 27 |
| Wright | 18,101 | 3 | 1,800 | 2,592 | 2 |
| Yellow Medicine | 5,882 | 2 | 460 | 1,119 | ..... |

# POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES ACCORDING TO U. S. CENSUS, 1880.

THE RELATIONS OF THE SEXES IN THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES, AND IN THE UNITED STATES.

| STATES. | Total Population, 1880. | DISTRIBUTION BY SEX. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Males. | Females. |
| Total of United States | 50,152,866 | 25,520,582 | 24,632,284 |
| Alabama | 1,262,794 | 622,890 | 639,904 |
| Arizona | 40,441 | 28,202 | 12,239 |
| Arkansas | 802,564 | 416,383 | 386,181 |
| California | 864,686 | 518,271 | 346,415 |
| Colorado | 194,649 | 129,471 | 65,178 |
| Connecticut | 622,683 | 305,886 | 316,797 |
| Dakota | 135,180 | 82,302 | 52,818 |
| Delaware | 146,654 | 74,153 | 72,501 |
| District of Columbia | 177,638 | 83,594 | 94,044 |
| Florida | 267,351 | 135,393 | 131,958 |
| Georgia | 1,539,048 | 761,184 | 777,864 |
| Idaho | 32,611 | 21,818 | 10,793 |
| Illinois | 3,078,769 | 1,587,433 | 1,491,336 |
| Indiana | 1,978,362 | 1,010,676 | 967,686 |
| Iowa | 1,624,620 | 848,234 | 776,386 |
| Kansas | 995,966 | 536,725 | 459,241 |
| Kentucky | 1,648,708 | 832,676 | 816,032 |
| Louisiana | 940,103 | 468,833 | 471,270 |

*Population in the United States according to the U. S. Ceusus, 1880 — Concluded.*

| STATES. | Total Population, 1880. | DISTRIBUTION BY SEX. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Males. | Females. |
| Maine | 648,945 | 324,084 | 324,861 |
| Maryland | 934,632 | 462,004 | 472,628 |
| Massachusetts | 1,783,012 | 858,475 | 924,537 |
| Michigan | 1,636,331 | 862,276 | 774,055 |
| Minnesota | 780,806 | 419,262 | 361,544 |
| Mississippi | 1,131,592 | 567,137 | 564,455 |
| Missouri | 2,168,804 | 1,127,424 | 1,041,380 |
| Montana | 39,157 | 28,180 | 10,977 |
| Nebraska | 452,433 | 249,275 | 203,158 |
| Nevada | 62,265 | 42,013 | 20,252 |
| New Hampshire | 346,984 | 170,575 | 176,409 |
| New Jersey | 1,130,983 | 559,823 | 571,160 |
| New Mexico | 118,430 | 63,751 | 54,679 |
| New York | 5,083,810 | 2,506,283 | 2,577,527 |
| North Carolina | 1,400,047 | 688,203 | 711,844 |
| Ohio | 3,198,239 | 1,614,165 | 1,584,074 |
| Oregon | 174,767 | 103,388 | 71,379 |
| Pennsylvania | 4,282,786 | 2,136,635 | 2,146,151 |
| Rhode Island | 276,528 | 133,033 | 143,495 |
| South Carolina | 995,622 | 490,469 | 505,153 |
| Tennessee | 1,542,463 | 769,374 | 773,089 |
| Texas | 1,592,574 | 838,719 | 753,855 |
| Utah | 143,906 | 74,470 | 69,436 |
| Vermont | 332,286 | 166,888 | 165,398 |
| Virginia | 1,512,806 | 745,839 | 766,967 |
| Washington | 75,120 | 45,977 | 29,143 |
| West Virginia | 618,443 | 314,479 | 303,964 |
| Wisconsin | 1,315,480 | 680,106 | 635,374 |
| Wyoming | 20,788 | 14,151 | 6,637 |

# MALES OF VOTING AGE IN THE UNITED STATES.

The following statement shows the number of males of 21 years of age and over in the United States, and in each state and territory, classified as native white, foreign white, total white, and total colored, according to the United States census of 1880.

| STATES AND TERRITORIES. | MALES OF 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | TOTAL. | WHITE. | | | COLORED.* |
| | | Native. | Foreign. | Total. | |
| The United States.... | 12.830,349 | 8,270,518 | 3,072,487 | 11,343,005 | 1,487,344 |
| The States..... | 12,571,437 | 8,129,877 | 2,984,309 | 11,114,186 | 1,457,251 |
| Alabama..... | 259,884 | 136,058 | 5,403 | 141,461 | 118,423 |
| Arkansas ..... | 182,977 | 129.675 | 6,475 | 136,150 | 46.827 |
| California..... | 329,392 | 135,209 | 127,374 | 262,583 | 66,809 |
| Colorado..... | 93,608 | 65,215 | 26,873 | 92,088 | 1,520 |
| Oonnecticut..... | 177,291 | 118,747 | 55,012 | 173,759 | 3,532 |
| Delaware ..... | 38,298 | 27,447 | 4,455 | 31,902 | 6,396 |
| Florida ..... | 61,699 | 30,351 | 3,859 | 34,210 | 27,489 |
| Georgia ..... | 321,438 | 172.044 | 5,923 | 177,967 | 143,471 |
| Illinois..... | 796,847 | 505,272 | 277,889 | 783,161 | 13,686 |
| Indiana ..... | 498,437 | 414,252 | 73,446 | 487,698 | 10,739 |
| Iowa ..... | 416,658 | 287,530 | 126,103 | 413 633 | 3,025 |
| Kansas..... | 265,714 | 201.354 | 53 595 | 254,949 | 10,765 |
| Kentucky ..... | 376,221 | 287,362 | 30,217 | 317,579 | 58,642 |
| Louisiana..... | 216,787 | 81,777 | 27,033 | 108,810 | 107,977 |
| Maine..... | 187,323 | 164,173 | 22,486 | 186,659 | 664 |
| Maryland ..... | 232,106 | 144,586 | 38,936 | 183.522 | 48,584 |
| Massachusetts..... | 502,648 | 326,002 | 170,690 | 496,692 | 5,956 |
| Michigan ..... | 467,687 | 285,469 | 176,088 | 461,557 | 6,130 |
| Minnesota..... | 213,485 | 88,622 | 123,777 | 212,399 | 1,086 |
| Mississippi ..... | 238,532 | 102,580 | 5,674 | 108,254 | 130,278 |
| Missouri ..... ... | 541,207 | 396,322 | 111,843 | 508,165 | 33,042 |
| Nebraska ..... | 129,042 | 83,334 | 44,864 | 128,198 | 844 |

* Including Chinese, Japanese and Indians.

## *Males of Voting Age in the United States — Concluded.*

| STATES AND TERRITORIES. | MALES OF 21 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | TOTAL. | WHITE. | | | COLORED.* |
| | | Native. | Foreign. | Total. | |
| Nevada | 31,255 | 11,442 | 14,191 | 25,633 | 5,622 |
| New Hampshire | 105,138 | 88,790 | 16,111 | 104,901 | 237 |
| New Jersey | 300,635 | 190,656 | 99,309 | 289,965 | 10,670 |
| New York | 1,408,751 | 852,094 | 536,598 | 1,388,692 | 20,059 |
| North Carolina | 294,750 | 187,637 | 2,095 | 189,732 | 105,018 |
| Ohio | 826,577 | 613,485 | 191,386 | 804,871 | 21,706 |
| Oregon | 59,629 | 38,006 | 13,630 | 50,636 | 7,993 |
| Pennsylvania | 1,094,284 | 797,532 | 272,860 | 1,070,392 | 23,892 |
| Rhode Island | 76,898 | 47,904 | 27,108 | 75,012 | 1,886 |
| South Carolina | 205,789 | 82,910 | 3,990 | 86,900 | 118,889 |
| Tennessee | 330,305 | 240,939 | 9,116 | 250,055 | 80,250 |
| Texas | 380,376 | 246,018 | 55,719 | 301,737 | 78,639 |
| Vermont | 95,621 | 77,774 | 17,533 | 95,307 | 314 |
| Virginia | 334,505 | 198,277 | 7,971 | 206,248 | 128,257 |
| West Virginia | 139,161 | 123,569 | 9,208 | 132,777 | 6,384 |
| Wisconsin | 340,482 | 149,463 | 189,469 | 338,932 | 1,550 |
| The Territories | 258,912 | 140,641 | 88,178 | 228,819 | 30,093 |
| Arizona | 20,398 | 9,790 | 8,256 | 18,046 | 2,352 |
| Dakota | 51,603 | 25,476 | 25,486 | 50,962 | 641 |
| District of Columbia | 45,873 | 23,764 | 8,191 | 31,955 | 13,918 |
| Idaho | 14,795 | 7,331 | 4,338 | 11,669 | 3,126 |
| Montana | 21,544 | 12,162 | 7,474 | 19,636 | 1,998 |
| New Mexico | 34,076 | 26,423 | 4,558 | 30,981 | 3,095 |
| Utah | 32,773 | 13,795 | 18,283 | 32,078 | 695 |
| Washington | 27,670 | 15,858 | 8,393 | 24,251 | 3,419 |
| Wyoming | 10 180 | 6,042 | 3,199 | 9,241 | 939 |

* Including Chinese, Japanese and Indians.

# UNITED STATES COURTS AND CUSTOM OFFICERS.

## UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Custom House Building.

Convenes third Monday in June and second Monday in December.

*Judges.*—Hon. Samuel F. Miller, Associate Justice U. S. Supreme Court; Hon. David J. Brewer, Circuit Judge; Hon. R. R. Nelson, District Judge; Oscar B. Hillis, Clerk; H. R. Denny, United States Marshal.

I. N. Cardozo, W. A. Spencer, United States Commissioners.

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Convenes at Winona, first Monday in June; at St. Paul, first Monday in October. Hon. R. R. Nelson, Judge; W. A. Spencer, Clerk; D. B. Searles, District Attorney; H. R. Denny, U. S. Marshal.

## UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

Office, Custom House Building.

Wm. Bickel, Collector.

C. P. Barnard, William Wilson, J. W. Vars, Louis Demeules, Geo. W. Benedict, office in Sauk Rapids, Deputy Collectors.

W. F. Bickel, Clerk.

Adam Bohland, A. Henchsel and J. G. Peltier, Gaugers.

## UNITED STATES COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Office, Custom House Building.

Edward Richards, Deputy Collector.
W. L. Wilson, Inspector, Deputy Collector and Examiner.
T. F. Masterson, Deputy Collector and Inspector.

## UNITED STATES SUPERVISING INSPECTOR OF STEAMBOATS.

Office, Custom House Building.

Mark D. Flower, Inspector.

## UNITED STATES SURVEYOR GENERAL.

Office, Custom House Building.

Martin S. Chandler, Surveyor General.
B. C. Baldwin, Chief Clerk.
A. T. C. Pierson, Chief Draughtsman.

## UNITED STATES CUSTOM HOUSE.

Wabasha, corner Fifth.

Edward Richards, Custodian.
A. Menzies, Janitor.
Nels Nelson, Assistant Janitor.
Herman H. Purnhagen, Engineer.

## U. S. LAND OFFICES IN MINNESOTA

### WORTHINGTON DISTRICT.

Office at Worthington, Nobles Co.

*Register*—Mons Grinager.

*Receiver*—C. H. Smith.

District comprising the counties of Houston, Fillmore, Mower, Freeborn, Faribault, Martin, Jackson, Nobles and Rock; also, township 105 of the south tier of towns in the counties of Winona, Olmsted, Dodge, Steele, Waseca, Blue Earth, Watonwan, Cottonwood, Murray and Pipe Stone.

### TRACY DISTRICT.

Office at Tracy, Lyon Co.

*Register*—C. B. Tyler.

*Receiver*—John Lind.

District 30 miles wide, extending east and west, comprising part of the counties of Winona, Wabasha, Olmsted, Dodge, Goodhue, Steele, Waseca, Rice, Le Sueur, Blue Earth, Watonwan, Brown, Redwood, Cottonwood, Murray, Lyon, Lincoln and Pipe Stone; also, that part of the State between the north line of township 105, and the south line of township 111.

### REDWOOD FALLS DISTRICT.

Office at Redwood Falls, Redwood Co.

*Register*—E. P. Freeman.

*Receiver*—Andrew Railson.

District 30 miles wide, extending east and west immediately north of the last named, and embracing all of townships 111, 112, 114, 113 and 115.

BENSON DISTRICT.

Office at Benson, Swift Co.

*Register*—D. S. Hall.
*Receiver*—H. W. Stone.

District 30 miles wide, north of the above, extending east to the Mississippi river; also, including to northwest all of townships 124, 123, 122 and 121 west of range 35 (embracing the county of Big Stone, the southern half of Stevens and Pope, and part of Swift and Kandiyohi), formerly belonging to the St. Cloud District, and now within the limits of the Benson Land District.

FERGUS FALLS DISTRICT.

Office Fergus Falls, Otter Tail Co.

*Register*—B. N. Johnson.
*Receiver*—Jacob Austin.

District comprising the counties of Otter Tail, Wilkin, Grant, Traverse and Douglas, also the north half of Stevens and Pope counties,

CROOKSTON DISTRICT.

Office at Crookston, Polk Co.

*Register*—John Cromb.
*Receiver*—L. K. Aaker.

The district is composed of the following counties: Becker, Clay, Polk and Kittson, and towns 137, ranges 36 to 43 inclusive in Otter Tail county.

### TAYLORS FALLS DISTRICT.

Office at Taylors Falls, Chisago, Co.

*Register*—L. K. Stannard.

*Receiver*—Peter H. Stolberg.

The counties of this district are Ramsey, Washington, Chisago, Isanti, Anoka, Mille Lacs, part of Sherburne, Pine, Kanabec and part of Aitkin.

### DULUTH DISTRICT.

Office at Duluth, St. Louis Co.

*Register*—J. R. Carey.

*Receiver*—E. G. Swanstrom.

This district is composed of the counties of St. Louis, Carlton, Lake and Cook, and ranges No. 22 and 23 in Aitkin and Itasca counties.

### ST. CLOUD DISTRICT.

Office at St. Cloud, Stearns Co.

*Register*—D. H. Freeman.

*Receiver*—Wm. B. Mitchell.

District twenty-four miles wide north of the Benson district, extending eastward from range 35 to Taylor's Falls district, and also extending northward to the north boundary of the State.

# DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

## BRIGADIER GENERAL ALFRED H. TERRY,

COMMANDING.

HEADQUARTERS—Fort Snelling, Minnesota.

*Post Office and Telegraph Station same.*

### PERSONAL STAFF.

First Lieutenant Luther R. Hare, 7th Cavalry, Aid-de-Camp, Inspector of Rifle Practice.

First Lieutenant Alfred B. Johnson, 7th Infantry, Aid-de-camp.

### DEPARTMENT STAFF.

Major Samuel Breck, Adjutant General's Department, Adjutant General.

Captain R. P. Hughes, 3d Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector General.

Captian John R. Myrick, 3d Artillery, Acting Judge Advocate.

Lieut. Col. J. M. Moore, Deputy Q. M. General, Chief Quartermaster.

Captain C. B. Penrose, Subsistence Dept., Chief Commissary of Subsistence.

Colonel Glover Perin, Assistant Surgeon General, Medical Director.

Lieut. Col. W. A. Rucker, Deputy Paymaster General, Chief Paymaster.

1st Lieutenant John Biddle, Corps of Engineers, Chief Engineer Officer.

# STATE MILITARY FORCES.

*His Excellency Gov. L. F. Hubbard, Commander-in-Chief.*

## GENERAL STAFF.

Brig. General C. M. MacCarthy of St. Paul, Adjutant General.

Brig. General O. B. Gould of Winona, Inspector General.

Brig. General H. G. Hicks of Minneapolis, Judge-Advocate General.

Brig. General Thos. P. Wilson of St. Paul, Quartermaster General.

Brig. General J. P. Rea of Minneapolis, Commissary General.

Brig. General J. H. Murphy, M. D., of St. Paul, Surgeon General.

Rt. Rev. John Ireland, D. D., of St. Paul, Chaplain.

Colonel James Compton of Fergus Falls,—Aide-de-Camp.

Colonel Christian Brandt of St. Paul,—Aide-de-Camp.

Major Victor Hjortsberg of St. Paul, Special Aide-de-Camp.

Captain Joseph Burger of St. Paul, Military Store Keeper.

# FIRST REGIMENT.

*Minnesota National Guard.*

## FIELD AND STAFF.

| NAME. | RANK. | DATE OF COMMISSION. | RESIDENCE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. William B. Bend | Colonel | Feb. 28, 1883 | St. Paul. |
| 2. Chas. W. Johnson | Lt. Colonel | Feb. 28, 1883 | Minneapolis. |
| 3. C. McC. Reeve | Major | Oct. 13, 1884 | Minneapolis. |
| 4. James Davenport, Surgeon | Major | Feb. 28, 1883 | St. Paul. |
| 5. Rev. M. N. Gilbert, Chap. | Captain | Feb. 28, 1883 | St. Paul. |
| 6. Wm. J. Sonnen, Adjutant. | 1st Lieut | April 25, 1882 | St. Paul. |
| 7. J. K. Metzer, Qr. Master | 1st Lieut | March 3, 1882 | St. Paul. |
| 8. R. J. Fitzgerald, A. Surgeon | 1st Lieut | Feb. 28, 1883 | Minneapolis. |
| 9. H. H. Horton, Judge Adv. | 1st Lieut | Feb. 28, 1883 | St. Paul. |

## COMPANY "A."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Perry Harrison | Captain | June 12, 1882 | Minneapolis. |
| F. S. Barnard | 1st Lieut | June 12, 1882 | Minneapolis. |
| R. W. Hatch | 2d Lieut | Feb. 27, 1882 | Minneapolis. |

## COMPANY "B."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Victor J. Welch | Captain | March 14, 1883 | Minneapolis. |
| R. O. Brown | 1st Lieut | May 1, 1882 | Minneapolis. |
| S. G. Williams | 2d Lieut | Feb. 28, 1883 | Minneapolis. |

## COMPANY "C."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| F. P. Wright | Captain | March 6, 1882 | St. Paul. |
| Wm. M. Becker | 1st Lieut | Jan. 28, 1884 | St. Paul. |
| Wm. Dawson, Jr | 2d Lieut. | Feb. 4, 1884. | St. Paul. |

## COMPANY "D."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ed. S. Bean | Captain | July 12, 1881 | St. Paul. |
| Chas. F. Pusch | 1st Lieut | Feb. 10, 1881 | St. Paul. |
| Geo. J. Mitsch | 2d Lieut. | March 6, 1882 | St. Paul. |

## COMPANY "E."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wm. Blakely | Captain | Oct. 31, 1882 | St. Paul. |
| W. W. Price | 1st Lieut | April 24, 1882 | St. Paul. |
| Lewis S. Quonce | 2d Lieut. | June 12, 1882 | St. Paul. |

## COMPANY 'F."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| M. E. Clapp | Captain | April 11, 1883 | Fergus Falls. |
| F. W. Burnham | 1st Lieut | | Fergus Falls. |
| Andrew Tomer | 2d Lieut | April 23, 1884 | Fergus Falls. |

COMPANY "G."

| NAME. | RANK. | DATE OF COMMISSION. | RESIDENCE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. P. Pierce | Captain | Feb. 17, 1883 | Red Wing. |
| E. A. Kempe | 1st Lieut | Feb. 17, 1883 | Red Wing. |
| G. C. Davis | 2d Lieut | Feb. 17, 1883 | Red Wing. |

COMPANY "H."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Silas W. Leavett | Captain | Feb. 20, 1883 | Litchfield |
| Jas. H. Morris | 1st Lieut | Feb. 20, 1883 | Litchfield |
| August F. Koerner | 2d Lieut | Feb. 20, 1883 | Litchfield |

COMPANY "I."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. D. Osgood | Captain | Oct. 29, 1884 | Minneapolis. |
| F. B. Kidder | 1st Lieut | Oct. 29, 1884 | Minneapolis. |
| C. A. Heffelfinger | 2d Lieut | | Minneapolis. |

COMPANY "K."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Wm. G. Bronson | Captain | Feb. 28, 1884 | Stillwater. |
| Elbert Nexon | 1st Lieut | March 30, 1883 | Stillwater. |
| Ira A. Castle | 2d Lieut | June 12, 1884 | Stillwater. |

Aggregate strength of regiment, 590 officers and men.

## SECOND REGIMENT.

*Minnesota National Guard.*

### FIELD AND STAFF.

| NAME. | RANK. | DATE OF COMMISSION. | RESIDENCE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Joseph Bobieter | Colonel | Feb. 27, 1883. | New Ulm |
| Alfred Brooks | Lieut. Col. | Feb. 27, 1883. | Winona. |
| George W. Mead | Major | Feb. 27, 1883. | Mankato. |
| Charles Berry, Surgeon | Major | Feb. 27, 1883. | New Ulm. |
| H. B. Molyneaux, Chaplain | Captain | July 1, 1882. | Blue E'rth city |
| John J. Kendall, Adjutant | 1st Lieut | Nov. 29, 1879. | Winona. |
| J. J. Van Saun Qr. Master | 1st Lieut | July 5, 1881. | Faribault. |
| D. B. Collins, Ass't Surgeon | 1st Lieut | Jan. 9, 1884. | St. Peter. |
| J. A. Tawney, Judge Adv. | 1st Lieut | Feb. 27, 1883. | Winona. |

### COMPANY "A."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Max Rosskoff | Captain | Jan. 16, 1885. | New Ulm. |
| Martin Mueler | 1st Lieut | Jan. 16, 1885. | New Ulm. |
| John B. Hecker | 2d Lieut. | Jan. 16, 1885. | New Ulm. |

### COMPANY "B."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| James Hunter | Captain | July 1, 1884 | Faribault. |
| John H. Nightingale | 1st Lieut | March 15, 1884 | Faribau t. |
| Philip I. Hummel | 2d Lieut | March 15. 1884 | Faribault. |

### COMPANY "C."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| L. D. Frost | Captain | Dec. 5. 1884. | Winona. |
| Cornelius Fockens | 1st Lieut | Dec. 5, 1884. | Winona. |
| Elb. M. Roberts. | 2d Lieut. | Dec. 5. 1884. | Winona. |

### COMPANY "D."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| William Bird | Captain | May 3, 1882 | Fairmount. |
| J. A. Everett | 1st Lieut | May 3, 1882. | Fairmount. |
| C. H. Bullard | 2d Lieut. | May 3. 1882. | Fairmount. |

### COMPANY "E."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Theo. E. Schleuder | Captain | Dec. 6, 1883 | Albert Lea. |
| Edward Gray | 1st Lieut | Dec 6, 1883. | Albert Lea. |
| A. Wiegand | 2d Lieut. | Dec 6, 1883. | Albert Lea. |

### COMPANY "F."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Jed. L. Washburn | Captain. | May 27, 1884. | Mankato. |
| D. F. McGraw | 1st Lieut | May 27, 1884 | Mankato. |
| S. C. Pond | 2d Lieut. | May 27. 1884. | Mankato. |

COMPANY "G."

| NAME. | RANK. | DATE OF COMMISSION. | RESIDENCE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| M. M. Trowbridge | Captain | May 26, 1884. | Austin. |
| L. A. Pierce | 1st Lieut | June 25, 1884. | Austin. |
| J. E. Crews | 2d Lieut. | June 25, 1884. | Austin. |

COMPANY "H."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| D. F. Goodrich | Captain | March 15, 1883 | Blue E'rth City |
| J. E. Chase | 1st Lieut | May 1, 1883. | Blue E'rth City |
| Fred. Jennings | 2d Lieut | May 1, 1883. | Blue E'rth City |

COMPANY "I."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| J. C. Donahower | Captain | March 14, 1883. | St. Peter. |
| G. S. Ives | 1st Lieut | March 14, 1883. | St Peter. |
| G. W. Dryer | 2d Lieut | March 14, 1883 | St. Peter. |

COMPANY "K."

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Eben A. Barnes | Captain | Aug. 18, 1884. | Duluth. |
| O. C. Hartman | 1st Lieut | Aug. 18, 1884. | Duluth. |
| H. R. Armstrong | 2d Lieut | Aug. 18, 1884. | Duluth. |

Aggregate strength of regiment, 613 officers and men.

## EMMET LIGHT ARTILLERY.

*Minnesota National Guard.*

| NAME. | RANK. | DATE OF COMMISSION. | RESIDENCE. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thos. D. O'Brien | Captain | Nov. 7, 1884 | St. Paul. |
| P. J. Kennedy | 1st Lieut | Nov. 7, 1884. | St. Paul. |
| D. O'Keefe | 2d Lieut | Nov. 7, 1884. | St. Paul. |

Strength of Battery, 3 guns and 60 officers and men.

Total strength of National Guards, 1263, fully armed and equipped.

## RESERVE MILITIA.

ST. CLOUD GUARDS.

Andrew Larson, Captain, St. Cloud.
John Schaefer, 1st Lieutenant, St. Cloul.
Wm. H. Alden, 2d Lieutenant, St. Cloud.
Strength, 57.

WADENA LIGHT GUARD.

Mark L. Vining, Captain, Wadena.
Albert J. Irwin, 1st Lieutenant, Wadena.
Albert J. Amos, 2d Lieutenant, Wadena.
Strength, 60.

Total strength of militia reserve, 117.

# NAMES OF ORGANIZED TOWNSHIPS IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA.

| TOWN. | COUNTY. |
|---|---|
| Aastad, | Otter Tail. |
| Acoma, | McLeod. |
| Acton, | Meeker. |
| Adams, | Mower. |
| Ætna, | Rock. |
| Adrian, | Watonwan. |
| Afton, | Washington. |
| Aitkin, | Aitkin |
| Akron, | Big Stone. |
| Alba, | Jackson. |
| Albany, | Stearns. |
| Alberta, | Benton. |
| Albert Lea, | Freeborn. |
| Albin, | Brown. |
| Albion, | Wright. |
| Alden, | Freeborn |
| Aldrich. | Wadena. |
| Alexandria, | Douglas. |
| Alma, | Marshall. |
| Alliance, | Clay. |
| Almond, | Big Stone. |
| Alfsborg, | Sibley. |
| Alta Vista, | Lincoln. |
| Alton, | Waseca. |
| Altona, | Pipestone. |
| Amador, | Chisago. |
| Amboy, | Cottonwood. |
| Amherst, | Fillmore. |
| Amiret, | Lyon. |
| Amo. | Cottonwood. |
| Amor, | Otter Tail. |
| Andover, | Polk. |
| Angus, | Polk. |
| Ann | Cottonwood. |
| Anna, | Lac qui Parle. |
| Anoka, | Anoka. |
| Anthony, | Polk. |
| Antrim, | Watonwan. |
| Appleton, | Swift. |
| Arctander, | Kandiyohi. |
| Arena, | Lac qui Parle. |
| Arendahl, | Fillmore. |
| Arlington, | Sibley. |
| Artichoke, | Big Stone. |
| Arthur, | Traverse. |
| Ashland, | Dodge. |
| Athens, | Isanti |
| Ashley, | Stearns. |
| Atlanta, | Becker. |
| Augsburg, | Marshall. |
| Aurdal, | Otter Tail. |
| Ash Lake, | Lincoln. |
| Aurora, | Steele. |
| Austin | Mower. |
| Avon, | Stearns. |
| Baldwin, | Sherburne. |
| Bancroft, | Freeborn. |
| Bandon, | Renville. |
| Bangor, | Pope |
| Badger, | Polk. |
| Barber, | Faribault. |
| Barsness, | Pope. |
| Bartlett, | Todd. |
| Bashaw, | Brown. |
| Bath, | Freeborn. |
| Battle Plaine, | Rock. |
| Baxter, | Lac qui Parle. |
| Baytown, | Washington. |
| Bearpark, | Polk. |
| Beauford, | Blue Earth. |
| Beaver, | Fillmore. |
| Beaver, | Polk. |
| Beaver Bay, | Lake. |
| Beaver Creek, | Rock. |
| Beaver Falls, | Renville. |
| Becker, | Sherburne. |
| Belfast, | Murray. |
| Belgium, | Polk. |
| Belgrade, | Nicollet. |
| Belle Creek, | Goodhue. |
| Belle Plaine, | Scott. |
| Belle Prairie, | Morrison. |
| Belle River, | Douglas. |
| Bellevue, | Morrison. |
| Bellemont, | Jackson. |
| Bellvidere, | Goodhue. |
| Bennington, | Mower. |
| Benson, | Swift. |
| Benton, | Carver. |
| Ben Wade, | Pope. |
| Bergen, | McLeod. |
| Berlin, | Steele. |
| Bernadotte, | Nicollet. |
| Bethel, | Anoka. |
| Big Bend, | Chippewa. |
| Bigelow, | Nobles. |
| Big Lake, | Sherburne. |
| Big Lake, | Big Stone. |
| Big Stone, | Big Stone. |
| Birch Cooley, | Renville. |
| Big Woods, | Marshall. |
| Birch Dale, | Todd. |
| Birch Island, | Renville. |
| Black Hammer, | Houston. |
| Blaine, | Anoka |
| Blackriver, | Polk. |
| Blakeley, | Scott. |
| Bloom, | Nobles. |

| TOWN. | COUNTY. |
|---|---|
| Bloomfield, | Fillmore. |
| Bloomer, | Marshall. |
| Blooming Grove, | Waseca. |
| Blooming Prairie, | Steele. |
| Bloomington, | Hennepin. |
| Blowers, | Otter Tail. |
| Blue Earth City, | Faribault. |
| Blue Hill, | Sherburne. |
| Blue Mounds, | Pope. |
| Bluffton, | Otter Tail. |
| Bondin, | Murray. |
| Boon Lake, | Renville. |
| Bray, | Polk. |
| Bradford, | Isanti. |
| Brainerd, | Crow Wing. |
| Branch, | Chisago. |
| Brandrup, | Wilkin. |
| Breckenridge, | Wilkin. |
| Bridgewater, | Rice. |
| Brighton, | Nicollet. |
| Brislot, | Polk. |
| Bristol, | Fillmore. |
| Breitung, | St. Louis. |
| Brockway, | Stearns. |
| Brookfield, | Renville. |
| Brooklyn, | Hennepin. |
| Brookville, | Redwood. |
| Brownsville, | Houston. |
| Browns Valley | Big Stone. |
| Brunswick, | Kanabeck. |
| Brush Creek, | Faribault. |
| Butler, | Otter Tail. |
| Buckmantown, | Morrison. |
| Buffalo, | Wright. |
| Burbank, | Kandiyohi. |
| Burke, | Pipe Stone. |
| Burlington, | Becker. |
| Burnhamsville, | Todd. |
| Burns, | Anoka. |
| Burnside, | Goodhue. |
| Burnsville, | Dakota. |
| Burnstown, | Brown. |
| Burton, | Yellow Medicine. |
| Buse, | Otter Tail. |
| Butterfield, | Watonwan. |
| Butternut Valley, | Blue Earth. |
| Boxville, | Marshall. |
| Bygland, | Polk. |
| Byron, | Waseca. |
| Cairo, | Renville. |
| Caledonia, | Houston. |
| Cambria, | Blue earth. |
| Cambridge, | Isanti. |
| Camden, | Carver. |
| Camp, | Renville. |
| Campbell, | Wilkin. |
| Camp Lake, | Swift. |
| Camp Release, | Lac qui Parle. |
| Canisteo, | Dodge. |
| Cannon City, | Rice. |
| Cannon Falls, | Goodhue. |
| Candor, | Otter Tail. |
| Canton, | Fillmore. |
| Carimona, | Fillmore. |
| Carlisle, | Otter Tail. |
| Carlos, | Douglas. |
| Carlston, | Freeborn. |
| Carrolton, | Fillmore. |
| Carson, | Cottonwood. |
| Carsonville, | Becker. |
| Carver, | Carver. |
| Cascade, | Olmsted |
| Cashel, | Swift. |
| Castle Rock, | Dakota. |
| Cedar, | Martin. |
| Cedar Lake, | Scott. |
| Cedar Mills, | Meeker. |
| Center, | Murray. |
| Centerville, | Anoka. |
| Center Creek, | Martin. |
| Central Point, | Goodhue. |
| Ceresco, | Blue Earth. |
| Cerro Gordo, | Lac qui Parle. |
| Champlin, | Hennepin. |
| Chandler, | Polk. |
| Chanhassen, | Carver. |
| Charlestown, | Redwood. |
| Chaska, | Carver. |
| Chatfield, | Fillmore. |
| Chatham, | Wright. |
| Chengwatona, | Pine. |
| Cherry Grove, | Goodhue. |
| Chester, | Wabasha. |
| Chippewa, | Douglas. |
| Chippewa Falls, | Pope. |
| Chisago Lake, | Chisago. |
| Christiana, | Jackson. |
| Claremont, | Dodge. |
| Clark, | Faribault. |
| Clarksville, | Big Stone. |
| Clayton, | Mower. |
| Clear Lake, | Sherburne. |
| Clearwater, | Wright. |
| Cleveland, | Le Sueur.. |
| Clifton, | Lyon. |
| Clinton, | Rock |
| Clinton Falls, | Steele. |
| Clitheral, | Otter Tail. |
| Clontarf, | Swift. |
| Clow, | Kittson. |
| Coon, | Marshall. |
| Coon Creek, | Lvon. |
| Cokato, | Wright. |
| Colfax, | Kandiyohi. |
| Collins, | McLeod. |
| Collinwood, | Meeker. |
| Columbus, | Anoka. |
| Collegeville, | Stearns. |
| Compton, | Otter Tail. |
| Comstock, | Marshall. |
| Concord, | Dodge. |
| Corcoran, | Hennepin. |
| Cordova, | Le Sueur. |
| Cormorant, | Becker. |

| TOWN. | COUNTY. |
|---|---|
| Cornish, | Sibley. |
| Corinna, | Wright. |
| Cosmos, | Meeker. |
| Cottage Grove, | Washington. |
| Cottinwood, | Brown. |
| Courtland, | Nicollet. |
| Credit River, | Scott. |
| Crooked Creek, | Houston. |
| Crookston, | Polk. |
| Croke, | Traverse. |
| Crow Lake, | Stearns. |
| Crow River, | Stearns. |
| Crystal Lake, | Hennepin. |
| Cuba, | Becker. |
| Culdrum, | Morrison. |
| Custer, | Lyon. |
| Dahlgren, | Carver. |
| Dale, | Cottonwood. |
| Dane Prairie, | Otter Tail. |
| Danielson, | Meeker. |
| Danville, | Blue Earth. |
| Darnen, | Stevens. |
| Darwin, | Meeker. |
| Dassel, | Meeker. |
| Davis, | Kittson. |
| Dayton, | Hennepin. |
| Decoria, | Blue Earth. |
| Deer Creek, | Otter Tail. |
| Deerfield, | Steele. |
| Delafield, | Jackson. |
| Delavan, | Faribault. |
| Delhi, | Redwood. |
| Delaware, | Grant. |
| Delton, | Cottonwood. |
| Denver, | Rock. |
| Denmark, | Washington. |
| Derrynane, | Le Sueur. |
| Des Moines, | Jackson. |
| Des Moines River, | Murray. |
| Detroit, | Becker. |
| Dewald, | Nobles. |
| Dexter, | Mower. |
| Diamond Lake, | Lincoln. |
| Doleysmount, | Traverse. |
| Donnelly, | Stevens. |
| Dora, | Otter Tail. |
| Douglas, | Dakota. |
| Dover, | Olmsted. |
| Dovre, | Kandiyohi. |
| Dramen, | Lincoln. |
| Dreshbach, | Winona. |
| Dryden, | Sibley. |
| Dublin, | Swift. |
| Duluth, | St. Louis. |
| Dunbar, | Faribault. |
| Dunn, | Otter Tail. |
| Eagan, | Dakota. |
| Eagle Creek, | Scott. |
| Eagle Valley, | Todd. |
| Eagle Lake, | Otter Tail. |
| East Battle Lake, | Otter Tail. |
| East Chain, | Martin. |
| Eastern, | Otter Tail. |
| Echo, | Yel'w Medicine. |
| Eden, | Brown. |
| Eden Lake, | Stearns. |
| Eden Prairie, | Hennepin. |
| Edna, | Otter Tail. |
| Edwards, | Kandiyohi. |
| Effington, | Otter Tail. |
| Eglund, | Clay. |
| Eidsvold, | Lyon. |
| Elba, | Winona. |
| Elbow Lake, | Grant. |
| Eldorado, | Stevens. |
| Elgin, | Wabasha. |
| Elizabeth, | Otter Tail. |
| Elk, | Nobles. |
| Elk Lake, | Grant. |
| Elk River, | Sherburne. |
| Elkton, | Clay. |
| Ellington, | Dodge. |
| Ellsworth, | Meeker. |
| Elm Creek, | Martin. |
| Elmdale, | Morrison. |
| Elmer, | Pipestone. |
| Elmira, | Olmsted. |
| Elmo, | Otter Tail. |
| Elmore, | Faribault. |
| Elmwood, | Clay. |
| Elsborough, | Murray. |
| Elsian, | Le Sueur. |
| Emerald, | Faribault |
| Emmett, | Renville. |
| Empire, | Dakota. |
| Enterprise, | Jackson. |
| Erdahl, | Grant. |
| Erhard's Grove, | Otter Tail. |
| Erickson, | Renville. |
| Erie, | Becker. |
| Erin, | Rice. |
| Euclid, | Polk. |
| Eureka, | Dakota. |
| Everts, | Otter Tail. |
| Evansville, | Douglas. |
| Ewington, | Jackson. |
| Excelsior, | Hennepin. |
| Excel, | Marshall. |
| Eyota, | Olmsted. |
| Fahlun, | Kandiyohi. |
| Fairbanks | Crow Wing. |
| Fairfax, | Polk. |
| Fairfield, | Swift. |
| Fairhaven, | Stearns. |
| Fairmount, | Martin. |
| Fairview, | Lyon. |
| Fanny, | Polk. |
| Farley, | Polk. |
| Farming, | Stearns. |
| Farmington, | Olmsted. |
| Fawn Lake, | Todd. |
| Faxon, | Sibley. |
| Featherstone, | Goodhue. |
| Felton, | Clay. |

| TOWN. | COUNTY. |
|---|---|
| Fergus Falls. | Otter Tail. |
| Fielden, | Watonwan. |
| Fillmore, | Fillmore. |
| Fisher, | Polk. |
| Fish Lake, | Chisago. |
| Flora, | Renville. |
| Florence, | Goodhue. |
| Florida, | Yellow Medicine. |
| Folsom, | Traverse. |
| Folden, | Otter Tail. |
| Fol Dahl, | Marshall. |
| Fond du Lac, | St. Louis. |
| Forest, | Rice. |
| Forest City, | Meeker. |
| Forest Lake, | Washington. |
| Forest Prairie, | Meeker. |
| Forestville, | Fillmore. |
| Fortier, | Yellow Medicine. |
| Foster, | Faribault. |
| Fosum, | Polk. |
| Fountain, | Fillmore. |
| Fountain Prairie, | Pipestone. |
| Fox Lake, | Martin. |
| Framnaes, | Stevens. |
| Franconia, | Chisago. |
| Frankford, | Mower. |
| Frankfort, | Wright. |
| Franklin, | Wright. |
| Fraser, | Martin. |
| Freeborn, | Freeborn. |
| Freedom, | Waseca. |
| Freeland, | Lac qui Parle. |
| Freeman, | Freeborn. |
| Freemont, | Winona. |
| French Lake, | Wright. |
| Friberg, | Otter Tail. |
| Fridley, | Anoka. |
| Friendship, | Yellow Medicine. |
| Galena, | Martin. |
| Garfield, | Traverse. |
| Gales, | Redwood. |
| Garfield, | Polk. |
| Garden, | Polk. |
| Garden City, | Blue Earth. |
| Garbide, | Clay. |
| Genesee, | Kandiyohi. |
| Geneva, | Freeborn. |
| Gentilly, | Polk. |
| Germantown, | Cottonwood. |
| Germania, | Todd. |
| Gervais, | Polk. |
| Getty, | Stearns. |
| Gilchrist, | Pope. |
| Gilford, | Wabasha. |
| Gilmantown, | Benton. |
| Girard, | Otter Tail. |
| Glasgow, | Wabasha. |
| Glencoe, | McLeod. |
| Glendale, | Scott. |
| Glendorado, | Benton. |
| Glenwood, | Pope. |
| Glyndon, | Clay. |
| Gnesen, | St. Louis. |
| Goodhue, | Goodhue. |
| Goose Prairie, | Clay. |
| Gordon, | Todd. |
| Gorton, | Grant. |
| Gorman, | Otter Tail. |
| Graceville. | Big Stone. |
| Grafton, | Sibley. |
| Grace. | Chippewa. |
| Graham Lakes, | Nobles. |
| Granby, | Nicollet. |
| Grand Meadow, | Mower. |
| Grand Prairie, | Nobles. |
| Grand Forks, | Polk. |
| Grand View, | Lyon. |
| Grange, | Pipestone. |
| Granite Falls, | Chippewa. |
| Grant, | Washihgton. |
| Grass Lake, | Kanabec. |
| Gray, | Pipestone. |
| Gray Eagle, | Todd. |
| Great Bend, | Cottonwood. |
| Greenbush. | Mille Lacs. |
| Greenfield, | Wabasha. |
| Green Isle. | Sibley. |
| Green Lake, | Kandiyohi. |
| Greenleaf, | Meeker. |
| Green Meadow, | Polk. |
| Green Prairie, | Morrison. |
| Green Vale, | Dakota. |
| Greenwood, | Hennepin. |
| Gregory, | Rock. |
| Grove, | Stearns. |
| Grove Lake, | Pope. |
| Grove Park, | Polk. |
| Grow, | Anoka. |
| Hallock, | Kittson. |
| Hale, | McLeod. |
| Halstad, | Polk. |
| Hamden, | Becker. |
| Hamlin, | Lac qui Parle. |
| Ham Lake, | Anoka. |
| Hammer, | Yel'w Medicine. |
| Hammond, | Polk. |
| Hampden, | Kittson. |
| Hampton, | Dakota. |
| Hancock, | Carver. |
| Hantho, | Lac qui Parle. |
| Harmony, | Fillmore. |
| Harrison, | Kandiyohi. |
| Hart. | Winona. |
| Hartford, | Todd. |
| Hartland, | Freeborn. |
| Harvey, | Meeker. |
| Hassen, | Hennepin. |
| Havana, | Steele. |
| Havelock, | Chippewa. |
| Haven, | Sherburne. |
| Haverhill, | Olmsted. |
| Hawk Creek, | Renville. |
| Hawley, | Clay. |
| Hay Creek, | Goodhue. |

| TOWN. | COUNTY. |
|---|---|
| Hayes, | Swift. |
| Hayfield, | Dodge. |
| Hayward, | Freeborn. |
| Hazle Run, | Ye'lw Medicine. |
| Hecter, | Renvilie. |
| Hegbert, | Swift. |
| Helen, | McLeod. |
| Helena, | Scott. |
| Henderson, | Sibley. |
| Hendrum. | Polk. |
| Henryville, | Renville. |
| Herman. | St. Louis. |
| Heron Lake. | Jackson. |
| Hersey, | Nobles. |
| Higdem, | Polk, |
| High Forest, | Olmsted. |
| Highland, | Wabasha. |
| Highwater, | Cottonwood. |
| Hilands Grove, | Clay. |
| Hillside, | Winona. |
| Hill River, | Polk. |
| Hinckley, | Pine. |
| Hobart. | Otter Tail. |
| Hodges, | Stevens. |
| Hoff, | Pope. |
| Hokah, | Houston. |
| Holden, | Goodhue. |
| Holding, | Stearns. |
| Holly, | Murray. |
| Hollywood, | Carver. |
| Holmes City. | Douglas. |
| Holt, | Fillmore. |
| Homestead, | Otter Tail. |
| Homer, | Redwood. |
| Homelake, | Polk. |
| Home, | Brown. |
| Homer, | Winona. |
| Honolulu, | Stevens. |
| Hope, | Lincoln. |
| Horton, | Stevens. |
| Houston, | Houston. |
| Hudson. | Douglas. |
| Humboldt, | Clay. |
| Hunter, | Jackson. |
| Huntsville, | Polk. |
| Hutchinson, | McLeod. |
| Hyde Park, | Wabasha. |
| Hyne, | Polk. |
| Ida, | Douglas. |
| Independence, | Hennepin. |
| Indian Lakes, | Nobles. |
| Inman, | Otter Tail. |
| Inver Grove, | Dakota. |
| Iosco, | Waseca. |
| Iowa, | Todd. |
| Irving, | Kandiyohi. |
| Isanti, | Isanti. |
| Island Lake, | Lyon. |
| Jackson, | Scott. |
| Jamestown, | Blue Earth. |
| Janesville, | Waseca. |
| Jay, | Martin. |

| TOWN. | COUNTY. |
|---|---|
| Jefferson. | Houston. |
| Jessenland, | Sibley. |
| Jo Daviess, | Faribault. |
| Johnsonvilie, | Redwood. |
| Jordan, | Fillmore. |
| Judson, | Blue Earth. |
| Jupiter, | Kittson. |
| Kalmar, | Olmsted. |
| Kanaranzi, | Rock. |
| Kandiyohi, | Kandiyohi. |
| Kandota, | Todd. |
| Knife Falls, | Carleton. |
| Kasota, | Le Sueur. |
| Kelso, | Sibley. |
| Kenyon, | Goodhue. |
| Kettle River, | Pine. |
| Keyston | Polk. |
| Kiester, | Faribault. |
| Kildare, | Swift. |
| Kilkenny, | Le Sueur. |
| Kimball, | Jackson. |
| King, | Polk. |
| Kingsman, | Renville. |
| Kingston, | Meeker. |
| Kintiric, | Redwood. |
| Kirkhoven, | Swift. |
| Kittson, | Polk. |
| Kretchmarville, | Polk. |
| Kragero, | Chippewa. |
| Kragnes, | Clay. |
| Krain, | Stearns. |
| La Crescent, | Houston. |
| La Crosse, | Jackson. |
| Lac qui Parle, | Lac qui Parle. |
| Lafayette. | Nicollet. |
| La Grand, | Douglas. |
| Lake, | Wabasha. |
| Lake Valley, | Traverse. |
| Lake Andrew, | Kandiyohi. |
| Lake Belt, | Martin. |
| Lake Benton, | Lincoln. |
| Lake Elizabeth, | Kandiyohi, |
| Lake Eunice, | Becker. |
| Lake Fair, | Polk. |
| Lake Fremont, | Martin. |
| Lake George, | Stearns. |
| Lake Hanska, | Brown. |
| Lake Henry, | Stearns. |
| Lake Ida, | Polk. |
| Lake Joanne, | Pope. |
| Lakeland, | Washington. |
| Lake Lillian, | Kandiyohi. |
| Lake Marshall, | Lyon |
| Lake Mary, | Douglas. |
| Lake Park, | Becker. |
| Lake Prairie, | Nicollet. |
| Lake Sarah, | Murray. |
| Lake Shore, | Lac qui Parle. |
| Lakeside, | Cottonwood. |
| Lake Stay, | Lincoln. |
| Laketown, | Carver. |
| Lake Valley, | Traverse. |

| TOWN. | COUNTY. |
|---|---|
| Lake View, | Becker. |
| Lakeville, | Dakota. |
| Lambert, | Polk. |
| Lamberton, | Redwood. |
| Land, | Grant. |
| Lanesburg, | Le Sueur. |
| Langola, | Benton. |
| Langhei, | Pope. |
| Lawrence, | Grant. |
| Lansing, | Mower. |
| Larkin, | Nobles. |
| Leaf Lake, | Otter Tail. |
| Leaf Mountain, | Otter Tail. |
| Leaf Valley, | Douglas. |
| Leavenworth, | Brown. |
| Lebanon, | Dakota. |
| Lee, | Norman. |
| Leeds, | Murray. |
| Leenthrop, | Chippewa. |
| Lemond, | Steele. |
| Lent, | Chisago. |
| Leota, | Nobles. |
| Leon, | Goodhue. |
| Leonordsville, | Traverse. |
| Le Ray, | Blue Earth. |
| Le Roy, | Mower. |
| Le Sauk, | Stearns. |
| Leslie, | Todd. |
| Levan, | Pope. |
| Lexington, | Le Sueur. |
| Liberty, | Polk. |
| Lien, | Grant. |
| Lida, | Otter Tail. |
| Lime, | Blue Earth. |
| Lime Lake, | Murray. |
| Lime Stone, | Lincoln. |
| Lincoln, | Blue Earth. |
| Linden, | Brown. |
| Linwood, | Anoka. |
| Liota, | Nobles. |
| Lisbon, | Yellow Medicine. |
| Lismore, | Nobles. |
| Litchfield, | Meeker. |
| Little Falls, | Morrison. |
| Little Rock, | Nobles. |
| Little Sauk, | Todd. |
| Livonia, | Sherburne. |
| Lodi, | Mower. |
| Logan, | Grant. |
| Lockhart, | Norman. |
| London, | Freeborn. |
| Lone Tree, | Chippewa |
| Long Lake, | Watonwan. |
| Long Prairie, | Todd. |
| Lorain, | Nobles. |
| Louisville, | Scott. |
| Louriston, | Chippewa. |
| Lowell, | Polk. |
| Lowville, | Murray. |
| Lucas, | Lyon. |
| Lund, | Douglas. |
| Lura, | Faribault. |
| Luverne, | Rock. |
| Luxemburg, | Stearns. |
| Lyle, | Mower. |
| Lynd, | Lyon. |
| Lynden, | Stearns. |
| Lynn, | McLeod. |
| Lyon, | Lyon |
| Lyra, | Blue Earth. |
| Macsville, | Grant. |
| McCauleyville, | Lincoln. |
| McCrea, | Marshall. |
| McDonaldsville, | Polk. |
| McLean, | Ramsey. |
| McPherson, | Blue Earth. |
| Madelia, | Watonwan. |
| Madison, | Lac qui Parle. |
| Magnolia, | Rock. |
| Maine, | Otter Tail. |
| Maine Prairie, | Stearns. |
| Mamre, | Kandiyohi. |
| Manannah | Meeker. |
| Manchester, | Freeborn. |
| Mandt, | Chippewa. |
| Mahtowa, | Carlton. |
| Mankato, | Blue Earth. |
| Mansfield, | Freeborn. |
| Manston, | Wilkin. |
| Mantorville, | Dodge. |
| Manyaska, | Martin. |
| Maple Grove, | Hennepin. |
| Maple Lake, | Wright. |
| Maple Ridge, | Isanti. |
| Mapleton, | Blue Earth. |
| Maple Wood, | Otter Tail. |
| Marble, | Lincoln. |
| Marine, | Washington. |
| Marion, | Olmsted. |
| Marshall, | Mower. |
| Marshan, | Dakota. |
| Marshfield, | Lincoln. |
| Marsh Grove, | Marshall. |
| Martin, | Rock. |
| Martinsburg, | Renville. |
| Marysland, | Swift. |
| Marysville, | Wright. |
| Mary, | Polk. |
| Mason, | Murray. |
| Mauston, | Wilkin. |
| Mayville, | Houston. |
| Maywood, | Benton. |
| Maxwell, | Lac qui Parle. |
| Mazeppa. | Wabasha. |
| Medford, | Steele. |
| Medina, | Hennepin. |
| Medo, | Blue Earth. |
| Mehurin, | Lac qui Parle. |
| Melrose, | Stearns. |
| Melville, | Renville. |
| Mendota, | Dakota. |
| Meriden, | Steele. |
| Merton, | Steele. |
| Midde River, | Marshall. |

| TOWN. | COUNTY. |
|---|---|
| Middletown, | Jackson. |
| Middleville, | Wright. |
| Milford, | Brown. |
| Millerville, | Douglas. |
| Millwood, | Stearns. |
| Milo, | Mille Lacs. |
| Milton, | Dodge. |
| Miltona, | Douglas. |
| Minden, | Benton. |
| Minneapolis, | Hennepin. |
| Minneiska, | Wabasha. |
| Minneola, | Goodhue. |
| Minneota, | Jackson. |
| Minnesota Falls, | Yellow Medicine. |
| Minnesota Lake, | Faribault. |
| Minnetonka, | Hennepin. |
| Minnetrista, | Hennepin. |
| Minnewaske, | Polk. |
| Mission Creek, | Pine. |
| Mitchell, | Wilkin. |
| Moe, | Douglas. |
| Moltke, | Sibley. |
| Molund, | Clay. |
| Money Creek, | Houston. |
| Monroe, | Lyon. |
| Monsen, | Traverse. |
| Montgomery, | Le Sueur. |
| Monticello, | Wright. |
| Moose Lake, | Carlton. |
| Moore, | Stevens. |
| Moorehead, | Clay. |
| Moorville, | Crow Wing. |
| Morgan, | Redwood. |
| Moran, | Todd. |
| Morris, | Stevens. |
| Morrill, | Morrison. |
| Morken, | Clay. |
| Morristown, | Rice. |
| Morse, | Lincoln. |
| Moscow, | Freeborn. |
| Motley, | Morrison. |
| Mound, | Rock. |
| Mound Prairie, | Houston. |
| Mounds View, | Ramsey. |
| Mountain Lake, | Cottonwood. |
| Mount Pleasant, | Wabasha. |
| Moyer, | Swift. |
| Mount Vernon, | Winona. |
| Mulligan, | Brown. |
| Munson, | Stearns. |
| Murray, | Murray. |
| Nashville, | Martin. |
| Nelson, | Watonwan. |
| Nelson Park, | Marshall. |
| Nessel, | Chisago. |
| Nevada, | Mower. |
| New Auburn, | Sibley. |
| New Avon, | Redwood. |
| Newburg, | Fillmore. |
| New Canada, | Ramsey. |
| New Hartford, | Winona. |
| New Haven, | Olmsted. |
| New London, | Kandiyohi. |
| Newmarket, | Scott. |
| Newport, | Washington. |
| New Posen, | Swift. |
| Newton, | Otter Tail. |
| New Prairie, | Pope. |
| New Richland, | Waseca. |
| Newry, | Freeborn. |
| New Sweden, | Nicollet. |
| New York Mills, | Otter Tail. |
| New Folden, | Marshall. |
| New Solum, | Marshall. |
| Nicollet, | Nicollet. |
| Nidaros, | Otter Tail. |
| Nininger, | Dakota. |
| Nisbet, | Polk. |
| Nora, | Polk. |
| Nordland, | Lyon. |
| Norfolk, | Renville. |
| Norman, | Yel'w Medicine. |
| Normania, | Yel'w Medicine. |
| North Branch, | Isanti. |
| Northfield, | Rice. |
| North Fork, | Stearns. |
| North Hero, | Redwood. |
| North Ottawa, | Grant. |
| North Star, | Brown. |
| Norton, | Winona. |
| Norway, | Fillmore. |
| Norwegian Grove, | Otter Tail. |
| Norway Lake, | Kandiyohi. |
| Nunda, | Freeborn. |
| Oak, | Stearns. |
| Oakdale, | Washington. |
| Oak Grove, | Anoka. |
| Oak Lake, | Becker. |
| Oakland, | Freeborn. |
| Oak Park, | Marshall. |
| Oak Valley, | Otter Tail. |
| Oakwood, | Wabasha. |
| Oak Port, | Clay. |
| Odin, | Watonwan. |
| Odessa, | Big Stone. |
| Olney, | Nobles. |
| Omro, | Yel'w Medicine. |
| Oneka, | Washington. |
| Oneota, | St. Louis. |
| Orange, | Douglas. |
| Orion, | Olmsted. |
| Ortonville, | Big Stone. |
| Oronoco, | Olmsted. |
| Orrock, | Sherburne. |
| Osakis, | Douglas. |
| Osborne, | Pipestone. |
| Oscar, | Otter Tail. |
| Osceola, | Renville. |
| Oshawa, | Nicollet. |
| Oshkosh, | Yel'w Medicine. |
| Otis, | Yel'w Medicine. |
| Otisco, | Waseca. |
| Otsego, | Wright. |
| Ottawa, | Le Sueuer. |

| TOWN. | COUNTY. |
|---|---|
| Otter Tail. | Otter Tail. |
| Otto, | Otter Tail. |
| Owatonna, | Steele. |
| Oxford, | Isanti. |
| Paddock, | Otter Tail. |
| Palmer, | Sherburne. |
| Palmyra, | Renville. |
| Park, | Clay. |
| Parkerstown, | Morrison |
| Parker's Prairie, | Otter Tail. |
| Parker, | Marshall. |
| Parnell, | Traverse. |
| Paxton, | Redwood. |
| Paynesville, | Stearns. |
| Pelican, | Otter Tail. |
| Pelican Lake, | Grant. |
| Penn, | McLeod. |
| Pepin, | Wabsha. |
| Peperton, | Stevens. |
| Perham, | Otter Tail. |
| Perri, | Lac qui Parle. |
| Petersburg, | Jackson. |
| Pickerel Lake, | Freeborn. |
| Pierz, | Morrison. |
| Pilot Grove, | Faribault. |
| Pilot Mound, | Fillmore. |
| Pillsbury, | Swift. |
| Pine City, | Pine. |
| Pine Island, | Goodhue. |
| Plainview, | Wabasha. |
| Pleasant Grove, | Olmsted. |
| Pleasant Hill, | Winona. |
| Pleasant Mound, | Blue Earth. |
| Pleasant Prairie, | Martin. |
| Pleasant Valley, | Mower. |
| Pleasant View, | Polk. |
| Plymouth, | Hennepin. |
| Pomme de terre, | Grant. |
| Posen, | Yellow Medicine. |
| Prairieville, | Brown. |
| Potsdam, | Stevens. |
| Poplar River, | Polk. |
| Preble, | Fillmore. |
| Prescott, | Faribault. |
| Preston, | Fillmore. |
| Preston Lake, | Renville. |
| Princeton, | Mille Lacs. |
| Prior, | Big Stone. |
| Providence, | Lac qui Parle. |
| Quincy, | Olmsted. |
| Racine, | Mower. |
| Ramsey, | Anoka. |
| Randolph, | Dakota. |
| Ransom, | Nobles |
| Rapidan, | Blue Earth. |
| Ravenna, | Dakota. |
| Raymond, | Stearns. |
| Red River, | Kittson. |
| Red Lake Falls, | Polk. |
| Redpath, | Traverse. |
| Red Rock | Mower. |
| Redwood Falls, | Redwood. |
| Reis, | Polk. |
| Rendsville, | Stevens. |
| Reno, | Pope. |
| Reserve, | Ramsey. |
| Reynolds, | Todd. |
| Rice Lake, | St. Louis. |
| Riceland, | Freeborn. |
| Richfield, | Hennepin. |
| Richland, | Rice. |
| Richmond, | Winona. |
| Rice Valley, | McLeod. |
| Riddervolt, | Polk. |
| Richwoods, | Beeker. |
| Ridgevill, | Swift. |
| Ridgley, | Nicollet. |
| Ripley, | Dodge. |
| Riverdale, | Watonwan. |
| Riverside, | Lac qui Parle. |
| River Falls, | Polk. |
| Rochester, | Olmsted. |
| Rock, | Pipestone. |
| Rock Creek, | Pine. |
| Rock Dell, | Olmsted. |
| Rockford, | Wright. |
| Rock Lake, | Lyon. |
| Rockville, | Stearns. |
| Rocksbury, | Polk. |
| Rosebud, | Polk. |
| Rolling Fork, | Pope. |
| Rolling Green, | Martin. |
| Rollingstone, | Winona. |
| Rome, | Faribault. |
| Roome, | Polk. |
| Roscoe, | Goodhue. |
| Rose, | Ramsey. |
| Rose Dell, | Rock. |
| Rose Hill, | Cottonwood. |
| Rosemount, | Dakota. |
| Rosedale, | Watonwan. |
| Roseville, | Kandiyohi. |
| Rosewood, | Chippewa. |
| Round Grove, | McLeod. |
| Round Lake, | Jackson. |
| Royalton, | Pine. |
| Round Prairie, | Todd. |
| Royal, | Lincoln. |
| Rushford, | Fillmore. |
| Runyon, | Otter Tail. |
| Rush Lake, | Otter Tail. |
| Rushseba, | Chisago. |
| Rust, | Jackson. |
| Russia, | Polk. |
| Rutland, | Martin. |
| Round Mound, | Traverse. |
| Sacred Heart, | Renville. |
| Sahlmark, | Stevens. |
| St. Agnes, | Otter Tail. |
| St. Anthony, | Hennepin. |
| St. Augusta, | Stearns. |
| St. Charles, | Winona. |
| St. Cloud, | Stearns. |
| St. Francis, | Anoka. |

| TOWN. | COUNTY. |
|---|---|
| St. George, | Benton. |
| St. James, | Watonwan. |
| St. John, | Kandiyohi. |
| St. Joseph, | Stearns. |
| St. Lawrence, | Scott. |
| St. Martin, | Stearns. |
| St. Mary, | Waseca. |
| St. Olaf. | Otter Tail. |
| St. Vincent, | Kittson. |
| St. Wendell, | Stearns. |
| Strand, | Polk. |
| Salem, | Olmsted. |
| Sand Creek, | Scott. |
| Sandnes, | Yellow Medicine. |
| Sand Prairie, | Wabasha. |
| San Francisco, | Carver. |
| Sanford, | Grant. |
| Santiago, | Sherburne. |
| Saratoga, | Winona. |
| Sargent, | Mower. |
| Sauk Center, | Stearns. |
| Sauk Rapids, | Benton |
| Scambler, | Otter Tail. |
| Sciota, | Dakota. |
| Scott, | Stevens. |
| Seeley, | Faribault. |
| Selma, | Cottonwood. |
| Severance, | Sibley. |
| Seward, | Nobles. |
| Shafer, | Chisago. |
| Shaekatan, | Lincoln. |
| Sharon, | Le Sueur. |
| Shelburne, | Lyon. |
| Shelby, | Blue Earth. |
| Sheldon, | Houston. |
| Shell Rock, | Freeborn. |
| Shell River, | Wadena. |
| Shelly, | Polk. |
| Sheridan, | Redwook. |
| Sherman, | Redwood. |
| Shetek, | Murray. |
| Shible, | Swift. |
| Shieldsville, | Rice. |
| Sibley, | Sibley. |
| Sigel, | Brown. |
| Sinnott, | Marshall. |
| Silver Creek, | Wright. |
| Silver Lake, | Martin |
| Sioux Agency, | Yellow Medicine. |
| Sioux Valley, | Jackson. |
| Six Mile Grove, | Swift. |
| Skandia, | Murray. |
| Skree, | Clay. |
| Sodus, | Lyon. |
| Solum, | Douglas. |
| Somerset, | Steele. |
| South Bend, | Blue Earth. |
| South Branch, | Watonwan. |
| South Brook, | Cottonwood. |
| South Side, | Wright. |
| Sparta, | Chippewa. |
| Spencer Brook, | Isanti. |
| Spring Brook, | Kittson. |
| Spring Creek, | Polk. |
| Springdale, | Redwood. |
| Springfield, | Cottonwood. |
| Spring Grove, | Houston. |
| Spring Hill, | Stearns. |
| Spring Lake, | Scott. |
| Springvale, | Isanti. |
| Spring Valley, | Fillmore. |
| Spring Water, | Rock. |
| Spruce Hill, | Douglas. |
| Stanchfield, | Isanti. |
| Stanford, | Isanti. |
| Stanley, | Lyon. |
| Stanton, | Goodhue. |
| Staples. | Todd. |
| Star Lake, | Otter Tail. |
| Stark, | Brown. |
| Stately, | Brown. |
| Sterling, | Blue Earth. |
| Stillwater, | Washington. |
| Stockholm, | Wright. |
| Stoneham, | Chippewa. |
| Stony Brook, | Grant. |
| Stony Run, | Yel'w Medicine. |
| Stordon, | Cottonwood. |
| Stowe's Prairie, | Todd. |
| Strand, | Polk. |
| Straight River, | Hubbard. |
| Summit, | Steele. |
| Sletten, | Polk. |
| Sullivan, | Polk. |
| Summit Lake, | Nobles. |
| Sumner, | Fillmore. |
| Sumpter, | McLeod. |
| Sundal, | Polk. |
| Sunrise, | Chisago. |
| Sundown, | Redwood. |
| Swan Lake, | Meeker. |
| Swan River, | Morrison. |
| Svea, | Kittson. |
| Swede's Forest, | Redwood. |
| Swede Grove, | Meeker. |
| Swede Prairie, | Yel'w Medicine. |
| Sweet, | Pipestone. |
| Swenoda, | Swift. |
| Synnes, | Stevens. |
| Tamarac, | Marshall. |
| Tanberg, | Wilkin. |
| Tansem, | Clay. |
| Tara, | Traverse. |
| Taylor, | Traverse. |
| Teien, | Kittson. |
| Ten Mile Lake, | Lac qui Parle. |
| Terribone, | Polk. |
| Tegner, | Kittson. |
| Thompson, | Kittson. |
| Thompson Dis't, | Carlton. |
| Three Lakes, | Redwood. |
| Tilden, | Polk. |
| Tintah, | Traverse. |
| Tokua, | Big Stone. |
| Todd. | Hubbard. |
| Tordenskjold, | Otter Tail. |

| TOWN. | COUNTY. |
|---|---|
| Torning, | Swift. |
| Transit, | Sibley. |
| Traverse, | Nicollet. |
| Trenton, | Big Stone. |
| Trondhjem, | Otter Tail. |
| Troy, | Renville. |
| Tumuli, | Otter Tail. |
| Tunsburg, | Chippewa. |
| Twin Lakes, | Carlton. |
| Two Rivers, | Morrison. |
| Tynsed, | Polk. |
| Tyro, | Yellow Medicine. |
| Torone, | Le Sueur. |
| Udolpho, | Mower. |
| Ulen, | Clay. |
| Underwood, | Redwood. |
| Union, | Houston. |
| Union Grove, | Meeker. |
| Urness, | Douglas. |
| Utica, | Winona. |
| Vail, | Redwood. |
| Valders, | Lyon. |
| Vasa, | Goodhue. |
| Vega, | Marshall. |
| Verdi, | Lincoln. |
| Vermilion, | Dakota. |
| Vernon, | Dodge. |
| Vernon Centre, | Blue Earth. |
| Vesta, | Redwood. |
| Verona, | Faribault. |
| Victor, | Wright. |
| Viding, | Clay. |
| Vienna, | Rock. |
| Viking, | Marshall. |
| Vineland, | Polk. |
| Viola, | Olmsted. |
| Vivian, | Waseca. |
| Waconia, | Carver. |
| Wacoota, | Goodhue. |
| Wadena, | Wadena. |
| Wakefield, | Stearns. |
| Walcott, | Rice. |
| Walden, | Pope. |
| Walnut Lake, | Faribault. |
| Waltham, | Mower. |
| Wallers, | Lyons. |
| Walls, | Traverse. |
| Walworth, | Becker. |
| Wanamingo, | Goodhue. |
| Wang, | Renville |
| Wanger, | Marshall. |
| Ward, | Todd |
| Warren, | Winona. |
| Warrentown, | Marshall. |
| Warsaw, | Goodhue. |
| Washington, | Le Sueur. |
| Washing'n Lake, | Sibley. |
| Wasioja, | Dodge. |
| Waterbury, | Redwood. |
| Watab, | Benton. |
| Waterford, | Dakota. |
| Watertown, | Carver. |
| Waterville, | Le Sueur. |
| Watopa, | Wabasha. |
| Waukon, | Polk. |
| Waverly, | Martin. |
| Webster, | Rice. |
| Weimer, | Jackson. |
| Welch, | Goodhue. |
| Wellington, | Renville. |
| Wells, | Rice. |
| Winchester, | Norman. |
| Wergeland, | Yel'w Medicine. |
| West Albany, | Wabasha. |
| Westbrook, | Cottonwood. |
| Westeren, | Otter Tail. |
| Westerheim, | Lyon. |
| Westfield, | Dodge. |
| Westford, | Martin |
| West Lake, | Kandiyohi. |
| West Heron Lake, | Jackson. |
| West Line, | Redwood. |
| West Newton, | Nicollet. |
| Westport, | Pope. |
| West St. Paul, | Dakota. |
| West Side, | Nobles. |
| West Union, | Todd. |
| Westville. | Polk. |
| West Valley, | Marshall. |
| Wheatland, | Rice. |
| Wheeling, | Rice. |
| White Bear. | Ramsey. |
| White Bear Lake, | Pope |
| Whitefield, | Kandiyohi. |
| Whitewater, | Winona. |
| Willmar, | Kandiyohi. |
| Willmont, | Nobles. |
| Willow Lake, | Redwood. |
| Willard, | Todd. |
| Wild Rice, | Polk. |
| Wilmington, | Houston. |
| Wilson, | Winona. |
| Wilton, | Waseca. |
| Windemere, | Pine. |
| Windom, | Mower. |
| Windsor, | Traverse. |
| Winfield, | Renville. |
| Winger, | Polk. |
| Winnebago, | Houston. |
| Winnebago City, | Faribault. |
| Winona, | Winona. |
| Winsted, | McLeod. |
| Wisconsin, | Jackson. |
| Wiscoy, | Winona. |
| Woodbury, | Washington. |
| Wood Lake, | Yel'w Medicine. |
| Woodland, | Wright. |
| Woods, | Chippewa. |
| Woodside, | Otter Tail. |
| Woodville, | Waseca. |
| Worthington, | Nobles |
| Wright, | Marshall. |
| Wrightstown, | Otter Tail. |
| Wyanett, | Isanti. |

| TOWN. | COUNTY. |
|---|---|
| Wykeham, | Todd. |
| Wyoming, | Chisago. |
| Yellow Bank, | Lac qui Parle. |
| Yellow Medicine, | Yellow Medicine. |
| York, | Fillmore. |
| Young America, | Carver. |
| Yucatan, | Houston. |
| Zion, | Stearns. |
| Zumbro, | Wabasha. |
| Zumbrota, | Goodhue. |

## VICE CONSULS IN MINNESOTA.

For Denmark, F. S. Christensen, Rush City.
For the Netherlands, C. Klein, St. Paul.
For Sweden and Norway, H. Sahlgaard, St. Paul.
For Great Britain, H. S. Treherne, St. Paul.
For France, F. C. Boucher, St. Paul.

# UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

# UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

## EXECUTIVE.

| | Salary. |
|---|---|
| PRESIDENT—Chester A. Arthur | $50 000 |
| ACTING VICE PRESIDENT—Geo. F, Edmunds | 8 000 |

## CABINET.

| | |
|---|---|
| SECRETARY OF STATE—Frederick T. Frelinghuysen | 8 000 |
| SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY—Hugh McCulloch | 8 000 |
| SECRETARY OF WAR—Robert T. Lincoln | 8 000 |
| SECRETARY OF THE NAVY—William E. Chandler | 8 000 |
| SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR—Henry M. Teller | 8 000 |
| POSTMASTER GENERAL—Frank Hatton | 8 000 |
| ATTORNEY GENERAL—Benjamin Harris Brewster | 8 000 |

# PRINCIPAL DIPLOMATIC OFFICERS.

## ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

| COUNTRY. | CAPITAL. | MINISTERS. | SALARY. | APP'D |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Austria | Vienna | John M. Francis, New York | $12,000 | 1884 |
| Brazil | Rio Janeiro | Thomas A. Osborn, Kansas | 12,000 | 1881 |
| Central American States | Guatemala | Henry C. Hall, New York | 10,000 | 1882 |
| Chili | Santiago | Cornelius A. Logan, Illinois | 10,000 | 1882 |
| China | Peking | J. Russell Young, New York | 12,000 | 1882 |
| France | Paris | Levi P. Morton, New York | 17,500 | 1881 |
| Germany | Berlin | John A. Kasson, Iowa | 17,500 | 1884 |
| Great Britain | London | James Russell Lowell, Mass | 17,500 | 1880 |
| Italy | Rome | William W. Astor, New York | 12,000 | 1882 |
| Japan | Tokei (Yedo) | John A. Bingham, Ohio | 12,000 | 1873 |
| Mexico | Mexico | Philip H. Morgan, Louisiana | 12,000 | 1880 |
| Peru | Lima | Seth Ledyard Phelps, District of Columbia | 10,000 | 1883 |
| Russia | St. Petersburg | Alphonso Taft, Ohio | 17,500 | 1884 |
| Spain | Madrid | John W. Foster, Indiana | 12,000 | 1883 |
| Turkey | Constantinople | Lewis Wallace, Indiana | 7,500 | 1882 |
| U. S. of Colombia | Bogota | William L. Scruggs, Georgia | 7,500 | 1884 |

## MINISTERS RESIDENT AND CONSULS-GENERAL.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Argentine Republic | Buenos Ayers | Thomas O. Osborn, Illinois | 7,500 | 1884 |
| Bolivia | La Paz | Richard Gibbs, New York | 5,000 | 1883 |
| Corea | Seoul | Lucius H. Foote, California | 5,000 | 1884 |
| Denmark | Copenhagen | Wickham Hoffman, New York | 5,000 | 1883 |
| Hayti | Port-au-Prince | *John M. Langston, District of Columbia | 5,000 | 1877 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Liberia | Monrovia | John H. Smyth, North Carolina | 5,000 | 1882 |
| Portugal | Lisbon | Lewis Richmond, Rhode Island | 5,000 | 1884 |
| Siam | Bangkok | John A. Halderman, Missouri | 5,000 | 1882 |
| Switzerland | Berne | Michael J. Cramer, Kentucky | 5,000 | 1882 |
| Venezuela | Caracas | John Baker, Illinois | 7,500 | 1884 |

*Also Charge d'Affaires to Santo Domingo.

MINISTERS RESIDENT.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Belgium | Brussels | Nicholas Fish, New York | 7,500 | 1882 |
| Hawaiian Islands | Honolulu | Rollin M. Daggett, Nevada | 7,500 | 1882 |
| Netherlands | The Hague | William L. Dayton, New Jersey | 7,500 | 1882 |
| Sweden and Norway | Stockholm | William W. Thomas, Jr., Maine | 7,500 | 1883 |

## PRINCIPAL JUDICIAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

### JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

| NAME AND STATE. | NO. OF CIRCUIT. | WHEN APPOINTED. | SALARY. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chief Justice—Morrison R. Waite, Ohio | Fourth | 1874 | $10,500 |
| Associate Justice—Samuel F. Miller, Iowa | Eighth | 1862 | 10,000 |
| " " Stephen J. Field, California | Ninth | 1863 | 10,000 |
| " " Joseph P. Bradley, New Jersey | Third | 1870 | 10,000 |
| " " John M. Harlan, Kentucky | Seventh | 1877 | 10,000 |
| " " William B. Woods, Georgia | Fifth | 1880 | 10,000 |
| " " Stanley Matthews, Ohio | Sixth | 1881 | 10,000 |
| " " Horace Gray, Massachusetts | First | 1881 | 10,000 |
| " " Samuel Blatchford, New York | Second | 1882 | 10,000 |

Retired Justices—Noah H. Swayne, Ohio; William Strong, Pennsylvania; Ward Hunt, New York—$10,000 a year.

## CIRCUIT JUDGES OF THE UNITED STATES.

| NAME AND STATE. | NO OF CIRCUIT. | SALARY. |
|---|---|---|
| Le Barron B. Colt, Rhode Island | First | $6,000 |
| William J Wallace, New York | Second | 6,000 |
| William McKennan, Pennsylvania | Third | 6,000 |
| Hugh L. Bond, Maryland | Fourth | 6,000 |
| Don A. Pardee, Louisiana | Fifth | 6,000 |
| John Baxter, Tennessee | Sixth | 6,000 |
| Walter Q. Gresham, Indiana | Seventh | 6,000 |
| David J. Brewer, Kansas | Eighth | 6,000 |
| Lorenzo Sawyer, California | Ninth | 6,000 |

The First Circuit consists of the States of Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Rhode Island. The Second of Connecticut, New York and Vermont. The Third, of Delaware, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The Fourth, of Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia. The Fifth, of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Lousiana, Mississippi and Texas. The Sixth, of Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio and Tennessee. The Seventh, of Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin. The Eighth, of Arkansas, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri and Nebraska. The Ninth, of California, Nevada and Oregon.

Retired Circuit Judge—Thomas Drummond, Illinois, $6,000 a year.

## UNITED STATES COURTS IN THE TERRITORIES.

Alaska—Ward McAllister.

Arizona—Chief Justice, Sumner Howard.....Associates, D. H. Pinney, W. F. Fitzgerald.

Dakota—Chief Justice, Alonzo J. Edgerton; Associates, Sanford A. Hudson, W. E. Church, C. S. Palmer, Seward. Smith, William H. Francis.

Idaho—Chief Justice, John T. Morgan.....Associates, Henry E. Prickett, Norman Buck.

Montana—Chief Justice, Decius S. Wade.....Associates, William J. Galbraith, John Coburn.

New Mexico—Chief Justice, Samuel B. Axtell.....Associates, Warren Bristol, Joseph Bell, Stephen F. Wilson.

Utah—Chief Justice, Charles S. Zane.....Associates, Philip H. Emerson, Stephen P. Twiss.

Washington—Chief Justice, Roger S. Greene.....Associates, John P. Hoyt, Samuel C. Wingard, George Turner.

Wyoming—Chief Justice, John W. Lacey.....Associates, Jacob B. Blair, Samuel C. Parks.

Argentine Republic—Senor Don Luis L. Dominguez.
Austria-Hungary—Baron Ignatz Schaeffer.
Belgium—Mr. de Bounder de Melsbroek.
Brazil—Senhor J. G. do Amaral Valente.
Chili—Senor Don Joaquin Godoy.
China—Mr. Cheng Tsao Ju.
Costa Rica—Ezequiel Gutierrez.
Dominican Republic—Senor Don Manuel de J. Galvan.
Ecuador—Senor Don D. Antonio Flores.
France—Mr. Theodore Roustan.
Germany—Mr. H. von Alvensleben.
Great Britain—The Honorable Lionel S. Sackville West.
Gautemala, Salvador, and Nicaragua—Senor Dr. Antonio Batres.
Hawaii—Mr. H. A. P. Carter.
Hayti—Mr. Stephen Preston.
Italy—Baron de Fava.
Japan—Mr. Jushii Kuki Riuichi.
Mexico—Senor Don Matias Romero.
Netherlands—Mr. G. de Weckherlin.
Peru—Senor Don J. Federico Elmore.
Portugal—Viscount das Nogueiras.
Russia—Mr. Charles de Struve.
Spain—Senor Don Juan Valera.
Sweden and Norway—Count August Louis Fersen Gyldenstolpe.
Switzerland—Colonel Emile Frey.
Turkey—Hussein Tewfik Pacha.
Uraguay—Senor Don Enrique M. Estrazulas.
U. S. of Colombia—Senor Don Ricardo Becerra.
Venezuela—Senor Don A. M. Soteldo.

# XLVIIIth CONGRESS.

## March 4, 1883, to March 3, 1885.

*Second Session, December* 1, 1884.

## THE SENATE.

GEORGE F. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, *President pro tem.*

ANSON G. McCOOK, of New York, *Secretary.*

[Republicans, 40; Democrats, 36. Total 76.

| *Term Expires.* | | *Home Post Office.* |
|---|---|---|
| | ALABAMA. | |
| 1885 | †James L. Pugh, *D* | Eufaula. |
| 1889 | John T. Morgan, *D* | Selma. |
| | ARKANSAS. | |
| 1885 | James D. Walker, *D* | Fayetteville. |
| 1889 | Augustus H. Garland, *D* | Little Rock. |
| | CALIFORNIA. | |
| 1885 | James T. Farley, *D* | Jackson. |
| 1887 | John F. Miller, R | S. Francisco. |
| | COLORADO. | |
| 1885 | Nathaniel P. Hill, R | Denver. |
| 1889 | Thomas M. Bowen, R | Del Norte. |
| | CONNECTICUT. | |
| 1885 | Orville H. Platt, R | Meriden. |
| 1887 | Joseph R. Hawley, R | Hartford. |
| | DELAWARE. | |
| 1887 | Thomas Francis Bayard, *D* | Wilmington. |
| 1889 | Eli Saulsbury, *D* | Dover. |
| | FLORIDA. | |
| 1885 | Wilkinson Call, *D* | Jacksonville. |
| 1887 | Charles W. Jones, *D* | Pensacola. |

GEORGIA.

1885 †Joseph E. Brown, *D.* ..... Atlanta.
1889 Alfred H. Colquitt, *D.* ..... Atlanta.

ILLINOIS.

1885 John A. Logan, R ..... Chicago.
1889 Shelby M. Cullom, R ..... Springfield.

INDIANA.

1885 Daniel W. Voorhees, *D.* ..... Terre Haute.
1887 Benjamin Harrison, R. ..... Indianapolis.

IOWA.

1885 †William B. Allison, R. ..... Dubuque.
1889 James F. Wilson, R. ..... Fairfield.

KANSAS.

1885 John J. Ingalls, R. ..... Atchison.
1889 Preston B. Plumb, R. ..... Emporia.

KENTUCKY.

1885 John S. Williams, *D.* ..... Mt. Sterling.
1889 James B. Beck, *D.* ..... Lexington.

LOUISIANA.

1885 Benjamin F. Jonas, *D.* ..... New Orleans.
1889 Randall L. Gibson, *D* ..... New Orleans.

MAINE.

1887 Eugene Hale, R. ..... Ellsworth.
1889 William P. Frye, R. ..... Lewiston.

MARYLAND.

1885 James B. Groome, *D.* ..... Elkton.
1887 Arthur P. Gorman, *D* ..... Laurel.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1887 Henry L. Dawes, R. ..... Pittsfield.
1889 George F. Hoar, R ..... Worcester.

MICHIGAN.

1887 Omar D. Conger, R. ..... Port Huron.
1889 Thomas W. Palmer, R ..... Detroit.

MINNESOTA.

1887 Samuel J. R. McMillan, R. ..... St. Paul.
1889 Dwight M. Sabin, R ..... Stillwater.

MISSISSIPPI.

1887 James Z. George, *D*.....Jackson.
1889 Lucius Q. C. Lamar, *D*.....Oxford.

MISSOURI.

1885 George G. Vest, *D*.....Kansas City.
1887 Francis M. Cockrell, *D*.....Warrensburg.

NEBRASKA.

1887 Charles H. Van Wyck, R.....Nebraska City.
1889 Charles F. Manderson, R.....Omaha.

NEVADA.

1885 John P. Jones, R.....Gold Hill.
1887 James G. Fair, *D*.....Virginia City.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1885 Henry W. Blair, R.....Plymouth.
1889 Austin F. Pike, R.....Franklin.

NEW JERSEY.

1887 William J. Sewell, R.....Camden.
1889 John R. McPherson, *D*.....Jersey City.

NEW YORK.

1885 Elbridge G. Lapham, R.....Canandaigua.
1887 Warner Miller, R.....Herkimer.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1885 Zebulon B. Vance, *D*.....Charlotte.
1889 Matt W. Ransom, *D*.....Weldon.

OHIO.

1885 George H. Pendleton, *D*.....Cincinnati.
1887 John Sherman, R.....Mansfield.

OREGON.

1885 James H. Slater, *D*.....Le Grande.
1889 Joseph N. Dolph, R.....Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1885 J. Donald Cameron, R.....Harrisburg.
1887 John I. Mitchell, R.....Wellsboro.

RHODE ISLAND.

1887 Nelson W. Aldrich, R.....Providence.
1889 ‡William P. Sheffield, R.....Newport.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1885 | †Wade Hampton, *D* | Columbia. |
| 1889 | Matthew C. Butler, *D* | Edgefield. |

TENNESSEE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1887 | Howell E. Jackson, *D* | Jackson. |
| 1889 | Isham G. Harris, *D* | Memphis. |

TEXAS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1887 | Sam Bell Maxey, *D* | Paris. |
| 1889 | Richard Coke, *D* | Waco. |

VERMONT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1885 | †Justin S. Morrill, R | Stratford. |
| 1887 | George F. Edmunds, R | Burlington. |

VIRGINIA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1887 | William Mahone, R | Petersburg. |
| 1889 | Harrison H. Riddleberger, R | Woodstock. |

WEST VIRGINIA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1887 | Johnson N. Camden, *D* | Parkersburg. |
| 1889 | John E. Kenna, *D* | Kanawha. |

WISCONSIN.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1885 | Angus Cameron, R | La Crosse. |
| 1887 | Philetus Sawyer, R | Oshkosh. |

† Re-elected. ‡ Appointed by the Governor in place of Henry B. Anthony re-elected for a sixth term, died September 2, 1884.

# THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JOHN G. CARLISLE, of Kentucky, *Speaker.*
JOHN B. CLARK, JR., of Missouri, *Clerk.*

Republicans 119; Democrats 200; Greenback-Labor (in SMALL CAPS) 2; Independants 4. Total, 325; Majority, 163.

### ALABAMA.

1 James T. Jones, D.
2 Hilary A. Herbert, D.
3 William C. Oates, D.
4 Charles M. Shelley, D.
5 Thomas Williams, D.
6 Goldsmith W. Hewitt, D.
7 William H. Forney, D.
8 Luke Pryor, D.

### ARKANSAS

1 Poindexter Dunn, D.
2 James K. Jones, D.
3 John H. Rogers, D.
4 Samuel W. Peel, D.
*At Large*—Clifton R. Breckinridge, D.

### CALIFORNIA.

1 William S. Rosecrans, D.
2 James H. Budd, D.
3 Barclay Henley, D
4 Pleasant B. Tully, D.
*At Large*—Charles A. Sumner, John R. Glascock, D.

### COLORADO.

James B. Belford, R.

### CONNECTICUT.

1 William W. Eaton, D.
2 Charles L Mitchell, D.
3 John T. Wait, R.
4 Edward W. Seymour, D.

### DELAWARE.

Charles B. Lore, D.

### FLORIDA.

1 Robert H. M Davidson, D.
2 Horatio Bisbee, jr., R.

### GEORGIA.

1 John C. Nicholls, D.
2 Henry G. Turner, D.
3 Charles F. Crisp, D.
4 Hugh Buchanan, D
5 Nathaniel J. Hammond, D.
6 James H. Blount, D.
7 Judson C. Clements, D.
8 Seaborn Reese, D.
9 Allen D. Candler, D.
*At Large*—Thos. Hardeman, D.

### ILLINOIS

1 Ransom W. Dunham, R.
2 John F. Finerty, R.
3 George R. Davis, R.
4 George E Adams, R.
5 Reuben Ellwood, R.
6 Robert R Hitt, R.
7 Thomas J. Henderson, R.
8 William Cullen, R.
9 Lewis E. Payson, R.
10 Nicholas E. Worthington, D.
11 William H. Neece, D.
12 James M. Riggs, D.
13 William M. Springer, D.
14 Jonathan H. Rowell, R.
15 Joseph G. Cannon, R.
16 Aaron Shaw, D.
17 Samuel W. Moulton, D.
18 William R. Morrison, D.
19 Richard W. Townshend, D.
20 John R. Thomas, R.

### INDIANA.

1 John J. Kleiner, D.
2 Thomas R. Cobb, D.
3 Strother M. St ckslager, D.
4 William S. Holman, D
5 Courtland C. Matson, D.
6 Thomas M. Browne, R.
7 William E. English, * D.
8 John E. Lamb, D.
9 Thomas B. Ward, D.
10 Thomas J. Wood, D.
11 George W. Steele, R.
12 Robert Lowry, D.
13 BENJ. T. SHIVELY. †

### IOWA.

1 Moses A. McCoid, R.
2 Jeremiah H. Murphy, D.
3 David B. Henderson, R.
4 Luman H. Weller, D.
5 James Wilson, R.

6 John C. Cook, D.
7 Hiram Y. Smith, R.
8 William P. Hepburn, R.
9 William H. M. Pusey, D.
10 Adoniram J. Holmes, R.
11 Isaac S. Struble, R.

KANSAS.

1 John A. Anderson, R.
2 Edward H. Funston, R.
3 Thomas Ryan, R.

*At Large*—Edmund N. Morrill, Lewis Hanback, Samuel R. Peters, Bishop W. Perkins, R.

KENTUCKY.

1 Oscar Turner, D.
2 James F. Clay, D.
3 John E. Halsell, D.
4 Thomas A. Robertson, D.
5 Albert S. Willis, D.
6 John G. Carlisle, D.
7 Joseph C. S. Blackburn, D.
8 Philip B. Thompson, jr., D.
9 William W. Culbertson, R.
10 John D. White, R.
11 Frank L. Wolford, D.

LOUISIANA.

1 Carleton Hunt, D.
2 E. John Ellis, D.
3 William P. Kellogg, R.
4 Newton C. Blanchard, D.
5 J. Floyd King, D.
6 Edward T. Lewis, D.

MAINE.

*At Large*—Thos. B. Reed, Nelson Dingley, jr., Charles A. Boutelle, Seth L. Milliken, R.

MARYLAND.

1 George W. Covington, D.
2 J. Frederick C. Talbott, D.
3 Fetter S. Hoblitzell, D.
4 John V. L. Findlay, D.
5 Hart B. Holton, R.
6 Louis E. McComas, R.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1 Robert T. Davis, R.
2 John D. Long, R.
3 Ambrose A. Ranney, R.
4 Patrick A. Collins, D.
5 Leopold Morse, D.
6 Henry B. Lovering, D.
7 Eben F. Stone, R.
8 William A. Russell, R.
9 Theodore Lyman, Ind.
10 William W. Rice, R.
11 William Whiting, R.
12 Francis S. Rockwell, R.

MICHIGAN.

1 William C. Maybury, D.
2 Nathaniel B. Eldredge, D.
3 Edward S. Lacey, R.
4 George L. Yaple, D.
5 Julius Houseman, D.
6 Edwin B. Winans, D.
7 Ezra C. Carleton, D.
8 Roswell G. Horr, R.
9 Byron M. Cutcheon, R.
10 Herschel H. Hatch, R.
11 Edward Breitung, R.

MINNESOTA.

1 Milo White, R.
2 James B. Wakefield, R.
3 Horace B. Strait, R.
4 William D. Washburn, R.
5 Knute Nelson, R.

MISSISSIPPI.

1 Henry L. Muldrow, D.
2 James R. Chalmers, Ind.
3 Elza Jeffords, R.
4 Hernando D. Money, D.
5 Otho R. Singleton, D.
6 Henry S. Van Eaton, D.
7 Ethelfert Barksdale, D.

MISSOURI.

1 William H. Hatch, D.
2 Armstead M. Alexander, D.
3 Alexander M. Dockery, D.
4 James N. Burnes, D.
5 Alexander Graves, D.
6 John Cosgrove, D.
7 Aylett H. Buckner, D.
8 John J. O'Neill, D.
9 James O. Broadhead, D.
10 Martin L. Clardy, D.
11 Richard P. Bland, D.
12 Charles H. Morgan, D.
13 Robert W. Evan, D.
14 Lowndes H. Davis, D.

NEBRASKA.

1 Archibald J. Weaver, R.
2 James Laird, R.
3 Edward K. Valentine, R.

NEVADA.

George W. Cassidy, D.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1 Martin A. Haynes, R.
2 Ossian Ray, R.

NEW JERSEY.

1 Thomas M. Ferrell, D.
2 J. Hart Brewer, R.
3 John Kean, jr., R.
4 Benjamin F. Howey, R.
5 William Walter Phelps, R.
6 William H. F. Fiedler, D.
7 William McAdoo, D.

NEW YORK.

1 Perry Belmont, D.
2 William E. Robinson, D.

3 Darwin R. James, R.
4 Felix Campbell, D.
5 Nicholas Muller, D.
6 Samuel S. Cox, D.
7 William Dorsheimer, D.
8 John J. Adams, D.
9 John Hardy, D.
10 Abram S. Hewitt, D.
11 Orlando B. Potter, D.
12 Waldo Hutchins, D.
13 John H. Ketcham, R.
14 Lewis Beach, D.
15 John H. Bagley, jr., D.
16 Thomas J. VanAlstyne, D.
17 Henry G. Burleigh, R.
18 Frederick A. Johnson, R.
19 Abraham X. Parker, R.
20 Edward Wemple, D.
21 George W. Ray, R.
22 Charles R. Skinner, R.
23 J. Thomas Spriggs, D.
24 Newton W. Nutting, R.
25 Frank Hiscock, R.
26 Sereno E. Payne, R.
27 James W. Wadsworth, R.
28 Stephen C. Millard, R.
29 John Arnot, D.
30 Halbert S. Greenleaf, D.
31 Robert S. Stevens, D.
32 William F. Rogers, D.
33 Francis B. Brewer, R.
*At Large*—Henry W. Slocum, D.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1 Thomas G. Skinner, D.
2 James E. O'Hara, R.
3 Wharton J. Green, D.
4 William R. Cox, D.
5 Alfred M. Scales, D.
6 Clement Dowd, D.
7 Tyre York, Ind.
8 Robert B. Vance, D.
*At Large*—Risden T. Bennett, D.

OHIO.

1 John F. Follett, D.
2 Isaac M. Jordan, D.
3 Robert M. Murray, D.
4 Benjamin Le Fevre, D.
5 George E. Seney, D.
6 William D. Hill, D.
7 James E. Campbell, **D.
8 J. Warren Keifer, R.
9 James S. Robinson, R.
10 Frank H. Hurd, D.
11 John W. McCormick, R.
12 Alphonso Hart, R.
13 George L. Converse, D.
14 George W. Geddes, D.
15 Adoniram J. Warner, D.
16 Beriah Wilkins, D.
17 Joseph D. Taylor, R.
18 Jonathan H. Wallace, **D.
19 Ezra B. Taylor, R.
20 David R. Paige, D.
21 Martin A. Foran, D.

OREGON.

Melvin C. George, R.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1 Henry H. Bingham, R.
2 Charles O'Neill, R.
3 Samuel J. Randall, D.
4 William D. Kelley, R.
5 Alfred C. Harmer, R.
6 James B. Everhart, R.
7 I. Newton Evans, R.
8 Daniel Ermentrout, D.
9 A. Herr Smith, R.
10 William Mutchler, D.
11 John B. Storm, D.
12 Daniel W. Connolly, D.
13 CHARLES N. BRUMM.
14 Samuel F. Barr, R.
15 George A. Post, D.
16 William W. Brown, R.
17 Jacob M. Campbell, R.
18 Louis E. Atkinson, R.
19 John A. Swope, ††D.
20 Andrew G. Curtin, D.
21 Charles E. Boyle, D.
22 James H. Hopkins, D.
23 Thomas M. Bayne, R.
24 George V. Lawrence, R.
25 John D. Patton, D.
26 Samuel H. Miller, R.
27 Samuel M. Brainerd, R.
*At Large*—Mortimer F. Elliott, D.

RHODE ISLAND.

1 Henry J. Spooner, R.
2 Jonathan Chace, R.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1 Samuel Dibble, D.
2 George D. Tillman, D.
3 D. Wyatt Aiken, D.
4 John Bratton, ‡‡D.
5 John J. Hemphill, D.
6 George W. Dargan, D.
7 Robert Smalls, ¶¶R.

TENNESSEE.

1 Augustus H. Pettibone, R.
2 Leonidas C. Houk, R.
3 George G. Dibrell, D.
4 Benton McMillin, D.
5 Richard Warner, D.
6 Andrew J. Caldwell, D.
7 John G. Ballentine, D.
8 John M. Taylor, D.
9 Rice A. Pierce, D.
10 Casey Young, D.

TEXAS.

1 Charles Stewart, D.
2 John H. Reagan, D.
3 James H. Jones, D.
4 David B. Culberson, D.
5 James W. Throckmorton, D.
6 Olin Wellborn, D.
7 Thos. P. Ochiltree, Ind.

8 James F. Miller, D.
9 Roger Q. Mills, D.
10 John Hancock, D.
11 Samuel W. T. Lanham, D.

VERMONT.

1 John W. Stewart, R.
2 Luke P. Poland, R.

VIRGINIA.

1 George T. Garrison, ***D
2 Harry Libbey, R.
3 George D. Wise, D.
4 Benjamin S. Hooper, R.
5 George C. Cabell, D.
6 John Randolph Tucker, D.
7 Charles T. O'Ferrall, ‖D.
8 John S. Barbour, D.
9 Henry Bowen, R.
*At Large*—John S. Wise, R.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1 Nathan Goff, jr., R.
2 William L. Wilson, D.
3 Charles P. Snyder, D.
4 Eustace Gibson, D.

WISCONSIN.

1 John Winans, D.
2 Daniel H. Sumner, D.
3 Burr W. Jones, D.
4 Peter V. Deuster, D.
5 Joseph Rankin, D.
6 Richard Guenther, R.
7 Gilbert M. Woodward, D.
8 William T. Price, R.
9 Isaac Stephenson, R.

* In place of Stanton J. Peelle, unseated. † In place of William H. Calkins, resigned. ‡ In place of John A. Kasson, resigned. ¶ In place of Dudley C. Haskell, deceased. ‖ In place of George D. Robinson, resigned. ** Mr. Campbell, in place of Henry L. Morey, unseated; Mr. Wallace in place of William McKinley, jr., unseated. ‡‡ In place of John H Evins, died October 20, 1884. ‖‖ In place of John Paul, resigned. ¶¶ In place of Edmund W. M. Mackey, deceased January 27, 1884. ††In place of William A. Duncan, died November 14, 1884. ***In place of Robert M. Mayo, unseated.

# THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

## THE SENATE.

THOS. A. HENDRICKS, of Indiana, Vice President of the U. S. and President of the Senate.

The members of the Senate of the Forty-Ninth Congress will be the same as the Forty-Eighth, except those senators whose terms expire on the 4th of March next, of which there are 25 in all—14 Democrats and 11 Republicans. Of these Pugh, of Alabama, Hampton, of South Carolina, and Beck, of Kentucky, have already been re-elected; E. K. Wilson has been elected to succeed Grome in Maryland, Henry B. Payne to succeed Pendleton in Ohio, and James B. Eustis to succeed Jonas in Louisiana, all Democrats; and Morrill, of Vermont, and Allison, of Iowa, both Republicans, have been re-elected. Of the other states, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Missouri and North Carolina will elect Democrats, and California, Colorada, Connecticut, Kansas, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, Oregon, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, will elect Republicans. In these enumerated states the Democrats lose two, one each in California and Oregon. Leaving out Illinois, where the Legislature is a tie on joint ballot, will give the Republicans 39 in the next Senate to 34 for the Democrats, with two Independents from Virginia.

## THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Republicans, 140; Democrats, 182; Greenback-Labor (in SMALL CAPS), 1; Fusionist (in SMALL CAPS). 1; vacancy. 1. Total, 325; majority 163. Representatives in the Forty-Eighth Congress marked with a *; those in a preceding Congress with a †. ‡ Formerly U. S. Senator.

### ALABAMA.

1 James T. Jones.* D.
2 Hilary A. Herbert * D.
3 William C. Oates.* D.
4 Alexander C. Davidson. D.
5 Thomas W. Sadler. D.
6 John M. Martin. D.
7 William H. Forney. D.
8 Joseph Wheeler. † D.

### ARKANSAS.

1 Poindexter Dunn.* D.
2 Clifton R. Breckinridge.* D.
3 James K. Jones.* D.
4 John H. Rogers * D.
5 Samuel W. Peel.* D.

### CALIFORNIA.

1 Barclay Henley. D.
2 James A. Louitt. R.
3 Joseph McKenna. R.
4 William W. Morrow. R.
5 Charles N. Felton. R.
6 H. H. Markham. R.

### COLORADO.

1 George G. Symes. R.

### CONNECTICUT.

1 John R. Buck.† R.
2 Charles L. Mitchell.* D.
3 John T. Wait.* R.
4 Edward W. Seymour.* D.

### DELAWARE.

1 Charles B. Lore.* D.

### FLORIDA.

1 Robert H. M. Davidson.* D.
2 Charles Dougherty. D.

### GEORGIA.

1 Thomas M. Norwood.‡ D
2 Henry G. Turner.* D.
3 Charles F. Crisp.* D.
4 Henry R. Harris † D.
5 Nathaniel J. Hammond.* D.
6 James H. Blount.* D.
7 Judson C. Clements.* D.
8 Seaborn Reese.* D.
9 Allen D. Candler.* D.
10 George T. Barnes. D.

### ILLINOIS.

1 Ranson W. Dunham. R.
2 Frank Lawler. D.
3 James H. Ward. D.
4 George E. Adams.* R.
5 Reuben Ellwood.* R.
6 Robert R. Hitt.* R.

7 Thomas J. Henderson.* R.
8 Ralph Plumb. R.
9 Lewis E. Payson.* R
10 Nich. E. Worthington.* D.
11 William H. Neece.* D.
12 James M. Riggs.* D.
13 William M. Springer.* D.
14 Jonathan H. Rowell.* R.
15 Joseph G. Cannon.* R.
16 S. Z. Landes. D.
17 John R Eden.† D.
18 William R. Morrison.* D.
19 Richard W. Townshend.* D.
20 John R. Thomas.* R.

INDIANA.

1 John J. Kleiner.* D.
2 Thomas R Cobb.* D.
3 Jonas G Howard. D.
4 William S. Holman.* D.
5 Courtland C. Matson.* D.
6 Thomas M. Browne.* R.
7 William D. Bynum. D.
8 James F. Johnston. R.
9 Thomas B. Ward.* D.
10 William D. Owen. R.
11 George W. Steele.* R.
12 Robert Lowry.* D.
13 George Ford. D.

IOWA.

1 Benton J. Hall. D.
2 Jeremiah H. Murphy.* D.
3 David B. Henderson.* R
4 William E. Fuller. R.
5 Benjamin F. Frederic. D.
6 JAMES B. WEAVER† Fus.
7 Edwin H. Conger. R.
8 William P. Hepburn * R.
9 Joseph Lyman. R.
10 Adoniram J. Holmes.* R.
11 Isaac S. Struble.* R.

KANSAS.

1 Edmund M. Morrill.* R.
2 Edward H. Funston.* R.
3 Bishop W. Perkins.* R.
4 Thomas Ryan.* R
5 John A. Anderson.* R.
6 Lewis Hanback.* R.
7 Samuel R. Peters.* R.

KENTUCKY.

1 William J. Stone. D.
2 Polk Laffoon. D.
3 John E. Halsell.* D.
4 Thomas A. Robertson.* D.
5 Albert S. Willis.* D.
6 John G. Carlisle.* D.
7 William C. P. Breckinridge. D.
8 James B. McCreary. D.
9 William H. Wadsworth.† R.
10 William P. Taulbee. D.
11 Frank L. Wolford.* D.

LOUISIANA.

1 Louis St. Martin.† D.
2 Michael Hahn.† R.
3 Edward J. Gay. D.
4 Newton C. Blanchard.* D.
5 J. Floyd King.* D.
6 Alfred B. Irion. D.

MAINE.

1 Thomas B. Reed.* R.
2 Nelson Dingley, jr.* R.
3 Seth L. Milliken.* R.
4 Charles A. Boutelle.* R.

MARYLAND.

1 Charles H. Gibson. D.
2 Frank T. Shaw. D.
3 William H. Cole. D.
4 John V. L. Findlay.* D.
5 Barnes Compton. D.
6 Louis E. McComas.* R.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1 Robert T. Davis.* R.
2 John D. Long.* R
3 Ambrose A. Ranney * R.
4 Patrick A. Collins.* D.
5 Edward D. Hayden. R.
6 Henry B. Lovering.* D.
7 Eben F. Stone.* R
8 Charles H. Allen. R.
9 Frederick D. Ely. R.
10 William W. Rice * R.
11 William Whiting.* R
12 Francis W. Rockwell.* R.

MICHIGAN.

1 William C. Maybury * D.
2 Nathaniel B. Eldredge.* D.
3 James O'Donnell. R
4 Julius C. Barrows † R
5 Charles C. Comstock. D.
6 Edwin B. Winans.* D.
7 Ezra C. Carleton.* D.
8 Timothy E. Tarsney. D.
9 Byron M. Cutcheon.* R.
10 Spencer O. Fisher. D.
11 Seth C. Moffatt. R.

MINNESOTA.

1 Milo White * R
2 James B. Wakefield * R.
3 Horace B. Strait.* R.
4 James B. Gilfillan. R.
5 Knute Nelson.* R.

MISSISSIPPI.

1 John M. Allen. D.
2 James B. Morgan. D.
3 Thomas C. Catchings. D.
4 Frederick C. Barry. D
5 Otho R. Singleton.* D.
6 Henry S. Van Eaton.* D
7 Ethelbert Barksdale.* D.

MISSOURI.

1 William H. Hatch.* D.
2 John B. Hale. D.
3 Alexander M. Dockery.* D.
4 James N. Burnes,* D.
5 William Warner. R.
6 John T. Heard. D.
7 John E. Hutton. D.
8 John J. O'Neill.* D.
9 John M. Glover. D.
10 Martin L. Clardy.* D.
11 Richard P. Bland.* D.
12 William J. Stone. D.
13 William H Wade. R.
14 William Dawson. D.

NEBRASKA.

1 Archibald J. Weaver.* R.
2 James Laird *R
3 George W. E. Dorsey. R.

NEVADA.

1 William Woodburn. R.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1 Martin A. Haynes.* R.
2 Jacob H. Gallinger. R.

NEW JERSEY.

1 George Hires. R.
2 James Buchanan. R.
3 Robert S. Green. D.
4 James W. Pidcock. D.
5 William Walter Phelps.* R
6 Herman Lehlbach. R.
7 William McAdoo.* D.

NEW YORK.

1 Perry Belmont.* D.
2 Felix Campbell.* D.
3 Darwin R. James.* R.
4 Peter P. Mahoney. D
5 Archibald M. Bliss.† D.
6 Nicholas Muller.* D.
7 John J. Adams.* D.
8 Samuel S. Cox.* D.
9 Joseph Pulitzer. D.
10 Abram S. Hewitt.* D.
11 Truman A. Merriman. D.
12 Abraham Dowdney. D.
13 Egbert L. Viele. D.
14 William G. Stahlnecker. D.
15 Lewis Beach.* D.
16 John H. Ketcham.* R.
17 James G. Lindsley. R.
18 Henry G. Burleigh.* R.
19 John Swinburne. R.
20 George West † R.
21 Frederick A. Johnson.* R.
22 Abraham X. Parker.* R.
23 J. Thomas Spriggs.* D.
24 John S. Pindar. D.
25 Frank Hiscock.* R.
26 Stephen C. Millard.* R.
27 Sereno E. Payne.* R.
28 John Arnot.* D.
29 Ira Davenport. R.
30 Charles S. Baker. R.
31 John L. Sawyer. R.
32 John M. Farquhar. R
33 John B. Weber. R.
34 Walter L. Sessions.† R.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1 Thomas G. Skinner * D.
2 James E. O'Hara.* R.
3 Wharton J. Green * D.
4 William R. Cox.* D.
5 James W. Reid. D.
6 Risden T. Bennett.* D.
7 John S. Henderson. D.
8 William H. H. Cowles. D
9 Thomas D. Johnston. D.

OHIO.

1 Benjamin Butterworth.† R.
2 Charles E. Brown. R.
3 James E. Campbell.* D.
4 Charles M. Anderson. D.
5 Benjamin Le Fevre.* D.
6 William D. Hill.* D
7 George E. Seney.* D.
8 John Little. R.
9 William C. Cooper. R.
10 Jacob Romeis. R.
11 William W. Ellsberry. D.
12 Albert C. Thompson. R.
13 Joseph H. Outhwaite. D.
14 Charles H. Grosvenor. R.
15 Beriah Wilkins.* D.
16 George W. Geddes.* D.
17 Adoniram J. Warner.* D.
18 Isaac H. Taylor. R.
19 Ezra B. Taylor.* R.
20 William McKinley, jr.† R.
21 Martin A. Foran.* D.

OREGON.

1 Binger Herman. R.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1 Henry H Bingham. R.
2 Charles O'Neill.* R.
3 Samuel J. Randall.* D.
4 William D Kelley.* R.
5 Alfred C. Harmer * R.
6 James B. Everhart.* R.
7 I. Newton Evans.* R.
8 Daniel Ermentrout.* D.
9 John A. Hiestand. R.
10 William H. Sowden. D.
11 John B. Storm.* D.
12 Joseph A. Scranton †R.
13 CHARLES N. BRUMM.* Gk.
14 Frank Bound. R.
15 Frank C. Bunnell.† R.
16 William W. Brown.* R.
17 Jacob M. Campbell.* R.

18 Louis E. Atkinson.* R.
19 ——— ———.‡
20 Andrew G. Curtin * D.
21 Charles E. Boyle* D.
22 James S. Negley.† R
23 Thomas M. Bayne.* R.
24 Oscar L. Jackson. R.
25 Alexander C. White. R.
26 George W. Fleeger. R.
27 William L Scott. D
At large — Edwin S. Osborne. R.

RHODE ISLAND.

1 Henry J. Spoon.* R.
2 William A. Pirce. R.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1 Samuel Dibble.* D.
2 George D. Tillman.* D.
3 D Wyatt Aiken.* D.
4 William H. Perry. D.
5 John J. Hemphill.* D.
6 George W. Dargan.* D.
7 Robert Small.* R.

TENNESSEE.

1 Augustus H, Pettibone * R.
2 Leonidas C. Houk.* R.
3 John R. Neal. D.
4 Benton McMillin.* D.
5 James D. Richardson. D.
6 Andrew J. Caldwell.* D.
7 John G. Ballentine.* D.
8 John M. Taylor.* D.
9 Peter T. Glass. D.
10 Zachary Taylor. R.

TEXAS.

1 Charles Stewart.* D.
2 John H. Reagan.* D.
3 James H. Jones.* D.
4 David B. Culberson.* D.
5 James W. Throckmorton.* D.
6 Olin Wellborn.* D.
7 William H. Crain. D.
8 James F. Miller.* D.
9 Roger Q. Mills * D.
10 Joseph D. Sayers. D.
11 Samuel W. T. Lanham.* D.

VERMONT.

1 John W. Stewart.* R.
2 William W. Grout.† R.

VIRGINIA.

1 Thomas Croxton. D.
2 Harry Libbey.* R.
3 George D. Wise.* D.
4 James D. Brady. R.
5 George C. Cabell.* D.
6 John W Daniel. D.
7 Charles T. O'Ferrall.* D.
8 John S. Barbour.* D.
9 Connally F. Trigg. D.
10 John Randolph Tucker.*D.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1 Nathan Goff, jr.* R.
2 William L. Wilson * D.
3 Charles P Snyder * D.
4 Eustace Gibson.* D.

WISCONSIN.

1 Lucien B. Caswell † R.
2 Edward S. Bragg.† D.
3 Robert M La Follette. R.
4 Isaac W. Van Shaick. R.
5 Joseph Rankin.* D.
6 Richard Guenther * R.
7 Ormsby B. Thomas. R.
8 William T. Price.* R.
9 Isaac Stephenson.* R.

‡ William A. Duncan, dem., died November 14th, 1884.

## DELEGATES FROM THE TERRITORIES.

ARIZONA — C. C. Bean. R.
DAKOTA — Oscar L. Gifford R.
IDAHO — Theodore F. Singiser.* R.
MONTANA — Hiram F. Knowles. R.
NEW MEXICO — Antonio Josep. *D.
Utah — John T. Caine.* R.
WASHINGTON — Chas. S. Voorhees. D.
WYOMING — J. M. Carey. R.

## APPORTIONMENT FOR CONGRESSMEN.

| STATES, (38) | Area. Sq. Miles. | Population, 1880. | Apportionment. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | 52,250 | 1,262,505 | 8 |
| Arkansas | 53,850 | 802,525 | 5 |
| California | 158,360 | 864,694 | 6 |
| Colorado | 103,925 | 194,327 | 1 |
| Connecticut | 4,990 | 622,700 | 4 |
| Delaware | 2,050 | 146,608 | 1 |
| Florida | 58,680 | 269,493 | 2 |
| Georgia | 59,475 | 1,542,180 | 10 |
| Illinois | 56,650 | 3,077,871 | 20 |
| Indiana | 36,350 | 1,987,301 | 13 |
| Iowa | 56,025 | 1,624,615 | 11 |
| Kansas | 82,080 | 996,096 | 7 |
| Kentucky | 40 400 | 1,648,690 | 11 |
| Louisiana | 48,720 | 939,946 | 6 |
| Maine | 33,040 | 648,936 | 4 |
| Maryland | 12,210 | 934,943 | 6 |
| Massachusetts | 8,315 | 1,783,085 | 12 |
| Michigan | 58,915 | 1,636,937 | 11 |
| Minnesota | 83,365 | 780,773 | 5 |
| Mississippi | 46,810 | 1,131,597 | 7 |
| Missouri | 69,415 | 2,168,380 | 14 |
| Nebraska | 76,855 | 452,402 | 3 |
| Nevada | 110,700 | 62,266 | 1 |
| New Hampshire | 9,306 | 346,991 | 2 |
| New Jersey | 7,815 | 1,131,116 | 7 |
| New York | 49,170 | 5,082,871 | 34 |
| North Carolina | 52 250 | 1,399,750 | 9 |
| Ohio | 41,060 | 3,198,062 | 21 |
| Oregon | 96 030 | 174,768 | 1 |
| Pennsylvania | 45,215 | 4,282,891 | 28 |
| Rhode Island | 1,250 | 276,531 | 2 |
| South Carolina | 30,570 | 995,577 | 7 |
| Tennessee | 42,050 | 1,542,359 | 10 |
| Texas | 265,780 | 1,591,749 | 11 |
| Vermont | 9,565 | 332,286 | 2 |
| Virginia | 42,450 | 1,512,565 | 10 |
| West Virginia | 24,780 | 618,457 | 4 |
| Wisconsin | 56,040 | 1,315,497 | 9 |
| Total | 2,086,760 | 49,371,340 | 325 |

## STATE GOVERNMENTS.

| STATES. | CAPITALS. | GOVERNORS. | Term Expires. | Salary. | Next Session of Legislature. | Next Election. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | Montgomery | *Edward A. O'Neal* | Dec. 1886 | $3,000 | *1 Tu. a 2 M Nov. '86 | *1 Monday, August, '86 |
| Arkansas | Little Rock | *Simon P. Hughes* | Jan. 1887 | 3,000 | *2 M. Jan. '87 | *1 Monday, Sept. '86 |
| California | Sacramento | *George Stoneman* | Jan. 1887 | 6,000 | *1 M. aft Jan. '87 | *1 Tues. a 1 M. Nov. '86 |
| Colorado | Denver | Benjamin H Eaton | Jan. 1887 | 5,000 | *1 W. Jan. '87 | *Tues. a 1 M. Nov. '86 |
| Connecticut | Hartford | Henry H. Harrison | Jan. 1887 | 2,000 | W a 1 M. Jan. '86 | Tues. a 1 M. Nov. '85 |
| Delaware | Dover | *Charles C. Stockley* | Jan. 1887 | 2,000 | *1 W. a 1 M. Jan. '87 | *Tues. a 1 M. Nov. '86 |
| Florida | Tallahassee | *E A Perry* | Jan. 1889 | 3,500 | *1 M. Jan. '87 | *Tues. a 1 M. Nov. '86 |
| Georgia | Atlanta | *Henry D. McDaniel* | Nov. 1886 | 3,000 | *1 W. Nov. '86 | *1 Wednesday, Oct. '86 |
| Illinois | Springfield | Richard J. Oglesby | Jan. 1889 | 6,000 | *W. a 1 M. Jan. '87 | Tues. a 1 M. Nov. '86 |
| Indiana | Indianapolis | *Isaac P. Gray* | Jan. 1889 | 5,000 | *Th. a 1 M. Jan. '87 | Tues. a 1 M. Nov. '86 |
| Iowa | Des Moines | Buren R. Sherman | Jan. 1886 | 3,000 | *2 M. Jan. '86 | *Tues. a 1 M. Nov. '85 |
| Kansas | Topeka | John A. Martin | Jan. 1887 | 3,000 | *2 Tu. Jan. '87 | Tues. a 1 M. Nov. '86 |
| Kentucky | Frankfort | *J. Proctor Knott* | Sept. 1887 | 5,000 | *Dec. 31 '85. | 1 Monday, August, '85 |
| Louisiana | Baton Rouge | *Samuel D. McEnery* | May 1888 | 4,000 | *2 M. May, '86 | Tues. a 3 M. April, '86 |
| Maine | Augusta | Frederick Robie | Jan. 1887 | 2,000 | *1 W. Jan '87 | *2 Monday, Sept. '86 |
| Maryland | Annapolis | *Robert M. McLane* | Jan. 1888 | 4,500 | *1 W. Jan. '86 | Tues. a 1 M. Nov. '86 |
| Massachusetts | Boston | George D. Robinson | Jan. 1886 | 4,000 | 1 W. Jan. '86 | Tues. a 1 M. Nov. '85 |
| Michigan | Lansing | Russell A. Alger | Jan 1887 | 1,000 | *1 W. Jan. '87 | 1 Monday, April, '85 |
| Minnesota | St. Paul | Lucius F. Hubbard | Jan. 1887 | 3,800 | *Tu. a 1 M. Jan '87 | *Tues. a 1 M. Nov. '85 |
| Mississippi | Jackson | *Robert Lowry* | Jan. 1886 | 4,000 | *1 Tu Jan. '86 | *Tues. a 1 M. Nov. '86 |
| Missouri | Jefferson City | *John S. Marmaduke* | Jan. 1889 | 5,000 | *1 W. a 1 M. Jan. '87 | Tues. a 1 M. Nov. '86 |
| Nebraska | Lincoln | James W. Dawes | Jan. 1887 | 2,500 | *1 Tu. Jan. '87 | *1 Tues. a 1 M. Nov. '86 |
| Nevada | Carson City | *Jewett W. Adams* | Dec. 1885 | 5,000 | *1 M Jan. '87 | *Tues. a 1 M. Nov. '86 |
| New Hamps'ie | Concord | Samuel W. Hale | June 1885 | 1,000 | *1 W June, '85 | Tues. a 1 M. Nov. '86 |
| New Jersey | Trenton | *Leon Abbett* | Jan. 1887 | 5,000 | 2 Tu. Jan. '86 | Tues. a 1 M. Nov. '85 |
| New York | Albany | *David B. Hill* | Jan. 1886 | 10,000 | 1 Tu. Jan. '86 | Tues. a 1 M. Nov. '85 |
| N. Carolina | Raleigh | *Alfred M. Scales* | Jan. 1889 | 3,000 | *1 M. Jan. '87 | *Tues. a 1 M. Nov. '86 |

## *States and Territories of the Union — Concluded.*

| STATES. | CAPITALS. | GOVERNORS. | Term Expires. | Salary. | Next Session of Legislature. | Next Election. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ohio | Columbus | *George Hoadley* | Jan. 1886, | 4,000 | *1M. Jan. '86 | 2 Tuesday Oct. '85 |
| Oregon | Salem | Zenas F. Moody | Jan. 1887 | 1,500 | *1M. Jan. '87 | *1 Monday June, '85 |
| Pennsylvania. | Harrisburg | *Robert E. Pattison* | Jan. 1887 | 10,000 | *1Tu Jan. '87 | Tues. a 1 M. Nov. '86 |
| Rhode Island. | Newp't & Prov | Augustus O. Bourn | May 1885 | 1,000 | Last Tu. May, '85 | 1 Wednesday Apl '86 |
| S. Carolina | Columbia | *Hugh S. Thompson* | Dec. 1886 | 3,500 | 4M. Nov. '85 | *Tues. a 1 M. Nov '86 |
| Tennessee | Nashville | *William B. Bate* | Jan. 1887 | 4,000 | *1M. Jan. '87 | *1 Thursday Aug. '86 |
| Texas | Austin | *John Ireland* | Jan. 1887 | 4,000 | *Tu a1M. Jan. '87 | *Tues. a 1 M. Nov. '85 |
| Vermont | Montpelier | Samuel E Pingree | Oct. 1886 | 1,500 | *1W. Oct. '86 | *1 Tues. September, '86 |
| Virginia | Richmond | WILLIAM E. CAMERON | Jan. 1886 | 5,000 | *1W. Dec. '85 | *Tues. a 1 M. Nov. '85 |
| West Virginia | Wheeling | *E. Willis Wilson* | Mar. 1887 | 2,700 | *2W. Jan '87 | *Tues. a 1 M. Nov. '86 |
| Wisconsin | Madison | Jeremiah M. Rusk | Jan. 1887 | 5,000 | *2W. Jan. '87 | *Tues. a 1 M. Nov. '86 |

Democrats in *Italic*. Readjuster in SMALL CAPS. *Biennially.

| Territories. | Capitals. | Governors. | Territories. | Capitals. | Governors. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alaska | | John H. Kinkead. | New Mexico | Santa Fe | Lionel A. Sheldon. |
| Arizona | Prescott | Frederick A. Tritle. | Utah | Salt Lake City | Eli H. Murray. |
| Dakota | Yankton | Gilbert A. Pierce. | Washington | Olympia | Waston C. Squire. |
| Idaho | Boise City | William M. Bunn. | Wyoming | Cheyenne | William Hale. |
| Montana | Helena | B. Platt Carpenter. | | | |

Gross area of Territories, including Alaska, 1,509,770 square miles. Population 817,86.

# LEGISLATIVE RULES.

# PERMANENT RULES

OF THE

# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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## MEETING, ROLL CALL, &c.

1. The speaker shall take the chair at the time to which the House stands adjourned, and the House shall then be called to order and the roll of the members called, and the names of the absentees shall be entered upon the Journal of the House.

## READING OF THE JOURNAL.

2. Upon the appearance of a quorum, the Journal of the preceding day shall be read by the Clerk, unless otherwise ordered, and any mistakes therein may be corrected by the House.

## DUTIES OF SPEAKER.

3. The Speaker shall preserve order and decorum, and shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House.

4. The Speaker shall not vote on appeals from his own decisions and shall not be required to vote on any other questions, except in case of tie.

## DUTIES OF MEMBERS.

5. When the House adjourns, the members shall keep their seats until the Speaker announces the adjournment.

6. Every member before speaking shall rise from his seat and respectfully address the Speaker, but shall not proceed to speak further until recognized by the chair, and when two or more members rise at once, the Speaker shall designate which shall speak first.

## ORDER IN DEBATE.

7. No member shall speak more than twice on the same subject without leave of the House, nor more than once until every member choosing to speak on the question pending shall have spoken.

## MOTIONS.

8. No motion shall be debated or put unless the same be seconded. It shall be stated by the Speaker before debate, and any such motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any member desire it.

9. After a motion shall be stated by the Speaker, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the House, but may be withdrawn by the mover at any time before amendment or decision; but all motions, resolutions or amendments, shall be entered in the Journal, whether they are rejected or adopted.

## PRECEDENCE OF MOTIONS.

10. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received, but to adjourn, to lay on the table, or the previous question, to commit, to postpone to a day certain, to amend, or to postpone indefinitely, which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged.

## MOTION TO ADJOURN.

11. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order; that and the motion to lay on the table shall be decided without debate.

## THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

12. The previous question shall be in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?"

It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present, and its effect shall be to put an end to all debate, and bring the House to a direct vote upon the amendments repeated by a committee, if any, upon the preceding amendments and then upon the main question. On a motion for the previous question and prior to the seconding of the same by a majority of the House, a call of the House shall be in order, but after a majority shall have seconded such motion no call shall be in order prior to a decision of the main question.

13. When the previous question is decided in the negative, it shall leave the main question under debate for the residue of the sitting, unless sooner disposed of by taking the question, or in some other manner.

## INCIDENTAL QUESTIONS OF ORDER.

14. All incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question, during the pending of such motion, or after the House shall have determined that the main question shall now be put, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

## PETITIONS, ETC.—HOW PRESENTED.

15. Petitions, memorials and other papers presented to the House, shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a mem-

ber in his place, and a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made verbally, and endorsed thereon, together with the name of the member introducing the same.

## EVERY MEMBER TO VOTE UNLESS EXCUSED.

16. Every member who shall be present before the vote is declared from the chair, and no other, shall vote for or against the same, unless the House shall excuse him, or unless he is immediately interested in the question; in which case he shall not vote.

## ORDER OF DOING BUSINESS.

17. When the Speaker is putting the question, no member shall walk out or across the House; nor when a member is speaking shall any member entertain any private discourse, or pass between him and the chair.

## DIVISION OF A QUESTION.

18. If the question in debate contains several points, any member may have the same divided. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible, but a motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert.

## CALL TO ORDER WHILE SPEAKING.

19. A member called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain; and the House, if appealed to shall decide the case. If there be no appeal, the decision of the chair shall be submitted to. On an appeal no member shall speak more than once, without leave of the House, except when a member is called to order for offensive language; in which case there shall be no debate.

## BILLS—HOW INTRODUCED.

20. Bills, memorials and joint resolutions may be introduced by an order of the House on the report of a committee or by any member in his place, unless objected to by the House.

21. Every bill and resolution shall have prefixed thereto the name of the person introducing it; and when reported from a committee, the name of said committee shall be endorsed thereon.

## FIRST READING AND REFERENCE OF BILLS.

22. All bills, memorials and joint resolutions shall be read at length upon their introduction, unless objected to.

If objection is made, the question shall be, "Shall the bill be rejected?" If no objection is made, or the question to reject be lost, the bill shall go to its appropriate standing committee, except when introduced by such committee. In such case it shall be read a second time, and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

## SECOND READING OF BILLS.

23. All bills, memorials, orders, resolutions and votes, requiring the approval of the Governor, shall, after a second reading, be considered in a Committee of the Whole, before they shall be finally acted upon by the House.

24. The final question after the consideration in Committee of the Whole of a bill or other papers originating in the House, shall be, "Shall it be engrossed and read a third time?" and upon every such bill or paper originating in the Senate, "Shall it be read a third time?"

25. No amendments shall be received on the third reading, except to fill blanks, without unanimous consent of the House, and all bills and resolutions may be committed at any

time previous to their passage, and if any amendment be reported on such commitment by any other than a Committee of the Whole, it shall be again read a second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, and the question for third reading and passage then put.

## BILLS ON THIRD READING.

26. All bills, memorials and joint resolutions on their third reading shall be read at length.

## SUSPENSION OF RULES TO HASTEN A BILL.

27. Every bill shall be read on three different days, unless in case of urgency two-thirds of the House deem it expedient to dispense with this rule; and no bill shall be passed unless it shall have been read twice at length.

## PROCEEDINGS ON PASSAGE OF BILLS.

28. No resolution that involves the expenditure of money, or joint resolution, shall be declared passed unless voted for by a majority of all the members elected to the House. No motion for proposition, or a subject different from that under consideration, shall be admitted under color of amendment.

No bill or resolution shall at any time be amended, by annexing thereto, or incorporating therewith, any other bill or resolution pending before the House.

## COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

29. In forming a committee of the whole House, the Speaker shall appoint a chairman to preside.

30. Bills committed to a committee of the whole House, shall, in the Committee of the Whole thereon, be first read through, unless the committee shall otherwise order, and then

read and debated by sections, leaving the title to be last considered. All amendments shall be noted in writing, and reported to the House by the Chairman.

## ORDER OF PUTTING QUESTIONS.

31. All questions, whether in committee or in the House, shall be put in the order they are moved, except in the case of privileged questions; and in filling up blanks, the largest sum and the longest time shall be put first.

## SENATE BILLS, HOW PROCEEDED WITH.

32. A similar mode of proceeding shall be observed with bills which have originated in and passed the Senate, as with bills originating in the House.

## MOTION FOR RECONSIDERATION.

33. When a question has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member who voted with the prevailing party to move for the reconsideration thereof; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after a bill, resolution, message, report, amendment or motion, upon which the vote was taken, shall have gone out of possession of the House announcing their decision; nor shall any motion for reconsideration be in order unless made on the same day on which the vote was taken, or within the two next days of actual session of the House thereafter; and such motion shall take precedence of all other questions except a motion to adjourn. Provided, That when notice of the intention to move such reconsideration shall be given by such member, the clerk of the House shall retain the said bill, resolution, message, report, amendment or motion, until after the expiration of the time during which said motion can be made, unless the same

is previously disposed of. A motion for reconsideration being put and lost shall not be renewed.

## RULES OF HOUSE TO APPLY TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

34. The rules of the House shall be observed in committee of the whole House so far as may be applicable, except that the yeas and nays shall not be called, the previous question enforced, or speaking limited.

35. A motion that the committee rise shall always be in order, and shall be decided without debate.

## STANDING COMMITTEES.

36. Standing Committees consistin g of seven members each, except the committees on Railroads and Public Lands, which shall consist of fifteen members each, and the Committee on Judiciary, which shall consist of eleven members, shall be appointed on the following subjects:

1. Finance.
2. Judiciary.
3. Railroads.
4. Public Accounts and Expenditures.
5. Public Lands.
6. Federal Relations.
7. Education.
8. Towns and Counties.
9. Military Affairs.
10. Incorporations.
11. Agricultural and Manufactures.
12. State Prison.
13. Claims.
14. Insurance Companies.
15. Immigration.

16. State Normal Schools.
17. Hospital for the Insane.
18. Temperance Legislation.
19. Grain and Warehouse Inspection.

37. Standing Committees consisting of five members each, shall be appointed on the following subjects:

1. Deaf, Dumb and Blind Institute.
2. State Reform School.
3. Roads Bridges and Navigable Streams.
4. Banks.
5. Printing.
6. Elections.
7. Commerce.
8. Public Buildings.
9. Rules and Joint Rules.
10. State Library.
11. Mines and Minerals.
12. Engrossment.
13. Enrollment.
14. Forestry.

## THE COMMITTEE ON ENGROSSMENT.

38. The Committee on Engrossment shall examine all bills after they are engrossed and report the same to the House correctly engrossed, before their third reading; said committee may report at any time.

## THE COMMITTEE ON ENROLLMENT.

39. The Committee on Enrollment shall examine all House bills, memorials and joint resolutions, which have passed the the two Houses, and when reported correctly enrolled, they shall be presented to the presiding officer of the House and Senate, for their signatures, and, when so signed, to the Gov-

ernor for his approval; said committee may report at any time, but said committee shall not report any bill as correctly enrolled that has any words interlined therein, or when any words have been erased therefrom.

## SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

40. Special committees, to whom reference shall be made, shall in all cases report a state of facts, and their opinion thereon, to the House.

## NAME OF MEMBER OFFERING BILLS, ETC., TO GO ON JOURNAL.

41. In all cases where a bill, order, resolution or motion shall be entered on the journal of the House, the name of the member moving the same shall be entered on the journal.

## WHO MAY BE ADMITTED TO THE FLOOR.

42. No person shall be admitted within the hall of the House but the Executive, ex-Governors of the State, or of the Territory of Minnesota, members of the Senate, the heads of Departments of the State Government, Judges of Supreme and District Courts, members of Congress, those who have been members of Congress, of the Constitutional Conventions of the State, of the State Legislature, or of the Legislative Council, and such other persons as the Speaker shall on application assign places.

43. The Speaker shall cause the Clerk of the House to make a list of all bills, resolutions, reports of committees, and other proceedings of the House which are committed to a committee of the whole House, and which are not made the order of the day for any particular day, and to number the same, which list shall be called "The General Orders of the Day," and they shall be taken up in the order in which they

are numbered, unless otherwise ordered by a majority. When a time has been designated by the House for a particular or special order, the House shall at such time proceed to the consideration of such order.

## ORDER OF BUSINESS.

44. On the meeting of the House, after reading the journal of the preceding day, the order of business of the day shall be as follows:

1. Presentation of Petitions or other communications.
2. Reports of Standing Committees.
3. Reports of Select Committees.
4. Motions and Resolutions.
5. Introduction of Bills.
6. Consideration of Messages from the Senate.
7. First Reading of Senate Bills.
8. Second Reading of Senate Bills.
9. Second Reading of House Bills.
10. Third Reading of Senate Bills.
11. Third Reading of House Bills.
12. General Orders.

## COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE.

45. A Committee of Conference may report at any time.

## COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

46. When the House has arrived at the general orders of the day they shall go into Committee of the Whole upon such orders. No business shall be in order until the whole are considered or passed, or the committee rise; and unless a particular bill is ordered up, the Committee of the Whole shall consider, act upon, or pass the general orders according to the order of their reference.

## SPEAKER PRO TEM.

47. The Speaker may leave the chair and appoint a member to preside, but not for a longer time than a day, except by leave of the House.

## JEFFERSON'S MANUAL.

48. The rules of parliamentary practice embraced in Jefferson's Manual shall govern the House in all cases where they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with the standing rules and orders of the House and the joint rules and orders of the Senate and House of Representatives.

## TWO-THIRDS VOTE TO SUSPEND RULES.

49. No rule of the House shall be suspended, altered or amended without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members of the whole House.

## HOUR OF MEETING.

50. The hour of the daily meeting of the House shall be ten o'clock in the morning, until the House direct otherwise.

## FIFTEEN MEMBERS MAY DEMAND AYES AND NOES.

51. The ayes and noes shall not be ordered unless demanded by fifteen members, except upon the final passage of bills, joint resolutions and motions directing the payment of money; in which case the ayes and noes shall be had without any demand.

## NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DEBATE.

52. Upon any member giving notice of his intention to debate any resolution, the same shall lie over one day, without debate or other action.

## CALL OF THE HOUSE.

53. Any ten members may make a call of the House, and require absent members to be sent for, but a call of the House can not be made after the voting has commenced; and the call of the House being ordered and the absentees noted, the doors shall be closed, and no member permitted to leave the room until the report of the Sergeant-at-Arms be received and acted upon, or further proceedings under the call be suspended. And pending the call no motion shall be in order except it pertains to matters incidental to the call or a motion to suspend further proceedings under the same.

## PRINTING OF BILLS.

54. All bills of a general nature, including all bills appropriating money or lands, shall be printed; *Provided*, That no bill shall be printed until after the same shall have been reported upon favorably by the committee to whom the same shall have been referred, unless ordered printed by a majority vote in the House.

## DISTURBANCE IN LOBBY.

55. In case of any disturbance or disorderly conduct in lobby or gallery, the Speaker, or Chairman of the Committee of the Whole shall have power to order the same to be cleared.

## ABSENCE OF MEMBERS AND OFFICERS.

56. No member or officer of the House, unless from illness or other causes he shall be unable to attend, shall absent himself from the session of the House during an entire day, without first having obtained leave of absence; and no one shall be entitled to draw pay while absent more than one day without leave.

## DUTIES OF THE CHIEF CLERK AND ASSISTANTS.

57. Neither the Chief Clerk nor his assistants shall permit any records or papers belonging to the House to be taken out of their custody otherwise than in the regular course of business; the Chief Clerk shall report any missing papers to the Speaker, shall have a general supervision of all clerical duties, appertaining to the business of the House, shall perform under the direction of the Speaker all duties pertaining to his office, and shall also keep a book, showing the situation and progress of all bills, memorials and joint resolutions.

## NO ONE TO REMAIN BY THE CLERK'S DESK.

58. No member or other person shall remain by the Clerk's desk when the yeas and nays are being called.

## SMOKING PROHIBITED.

59. No person shall be permitted to smoke in the hall of the House while in session.

## SUBSTITUTION OF BILLS.

60. No Standing or Special Committee, nor any member thereof, shall report any substitute for any bill or bills referred to such committee, which substitute relates to a different subject or is intended to accomplish a different purpose than that of the original bill for which it is reported, or which, if adopted and passed, would require a title essentially different from the title of the original bill; and every substitute bill so reported shall be rejected whenever the House is advised that the same is in violation of this rule. This rule shall not be suspended without the unanimous consent of the House.

## DUTY OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC ACCOUNTS AND EXPENDITURES.

61. It shall be the duty of the Commitiee on Public Accounts and Expenditures to examine into the state of the accounts and expenditures of the State Auditor, State Treasurer and all other State officers entrusted with the custody or disbursement of any portion of the public moneys, to inquire and report particularly on or before the 20th day of February next, whether the expenditures of each and all of said officers are justified by law; whether all claims from time to time satisfied and discharged by such officer are supported by sufficient vouchers, establishing their justness both as to character and amounts.

Whether all such claims have been discharged out of funds appropriated therefor, and whether all moneys have been disbursed in conformity with appropriation laws; and whether all moneys reported to be on hand are so on hand and to the credit of various funds as reported; and the notes, bonds and securities in which any portion of the public moneys are reported to be invested, are on hand as reported, and whether the same are proper and secure investments, and securely kept.

And it shall be, moreover, the duty of said committee to report from time to time whether any and what retrenchment can be made in the expenditures any department or officer of the State without detriment to the public service, and to report from time to time such recommendations and bills as may be necessary to add to the economy and accountability of any officer of the State; and said committee shall make such recommendations as to the investment of public moneys and the exchange or sale of any of the bonds or securities held by the State as in their judgment the public interests require.

## MEETING OF COMMITTEES.

62. The chairman of the different standing committees shall lay on the Clerk's desk, to be read previous to adjournment, notice of the time and place of meeting of such committees.

# PERMANENT RULES

# OF THE SENATE.

## CALLING SENATE TO ORDER.

1. The President shall take the chair at the hour to which the Senate shall have adjourned, and shall immediately call the members to order, and, on the appearance of a quorum, cause the journal of the preceding day to be read and corrected.

## DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

2. He shall preserve order and decorum; may speak to points of order in preference to members, and shall decide all questions of order, subject to an appeal to the Senate by any member.

## QUESTIONS—HOW STATED AND DECIDED.

3. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

4. Questions shall be distinctly put in this form, to-wit: "As many as are of the opinion that (as the question may be) say *Aye*;" and after the affirmative voice is expressed, "As many as are of the contrary opinion say *No*." The President shall declare all votes, but if any member rise to doubt a vote, he shall order a return of the number voting in the affirmative and in the negative, without any further debate.

## PRESIDENT PRO TEM.

5. The President shall call some member to the chair when the Senate goes into Committee of the Whole. He shall also have the right to name a member to perform the duties of the Chair; but such substitution shall not extend beyond an adjournment. In the absence of the President, except as above, the Senate shall appoint a President *pro tem.*

## FURTHER DUTIES OF PRESIDENT.

6. He shall appoint all committees, unless otherwise directed by the Senate. He shall sign all acts, memorials, addresses and resolutions; and all writs, warrants and subpœnas issued by the Senate shall be signed by him and attested by the Secretary.

7. The President is authorized to administer all oaths required in the discharge of his duties.

## DISTURBANCES IN LOBBY.

8. In case of any disturbances or disorderly conduct in the lobby, the President or Chairman of the Committee of the Whole shall have power to order the same cleared.

## PRIVILEGES OF REPORTERS.

9. Reporters wishing to take down the debates may be admitted by the President, who shall assign them such places on the floor or elsewhere, to effect their object, as shall not interfere with the convenience of the Senate.

## ORDER OF BUSINESS.

10. After the journal has been read and corrected, the order of business shall be as follows, viz:

*First.* Presentation of letters, petitions, remonstrances, and other communications.

*Second.* Resolutions and motions.

*Third.* Introduction of bills, memorials and joint resolutions.

*Fourth.* Reports of Committees.

*A*—From Standing Committees.

*B*—From Select Committees.

*Fifth.* Messages and other executive communications.

*Sixth.* Messages from the House of Representatives, and amendments proposed by the House to bills and resolutions from the Senate.

*Seventh.* First reading of House bills.

*Eighth.* Second reading of Senate bills.

*Ninth.* Second reading of House bills.

*Tenth.* Third reading of Senate bills.

*Eleventh.* Third reading of House bills.

*Twelfth.* Motions to take up bills, orders and other business from the table.

*Thirteenth.* General orders of the day.

## PUBLIC BILLS TO HAVE PREFERENCE.

11. Bills and joint resolutions of a public nature shall always have the preference of private bills.

## REFERRING OF BILLS.

12. All bills shall be referred by the President of the Senate without motion to the proper standing committee, on their first reading, unless otherwise ordered. And all bills providing for an appropriation of money, when referred to and reported by any other than the Committee on Finance, shall, before passage, be referred to the Committee on Finance.

## OF ORDER IN DEBATE.

13. When any member is about to speak in debate, or deliver any matter to the Senate, he shall rise to his feet,

and respectfully address himself to "Mr. President," and shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality.

14. Whenever any member is called to order he shall sit down until it is determined whether he is in order or not, and if a member is called to order for words spoken in debate, the words excepted to shall be taken down in writing immediately.

15. When two or more members happen to rise at once, the President shall name the member who is to speak.

16. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question on the same day, nor more than once on a motion for commitment, without leave of the Senate.

## CONDUCT DURING BUSINESS.

17. Whilst the President is putting any question, or addressing the Senate, no one shall walk out or across the room; nor in such case, or when a member is speaking, shall entertain private discourse; nor whilst a member is speaking, shall pass between him and the Chair. Every member shall remain uncovered during the session of the Senate. No member or other person shall proceed to or remain by the Secretary's desk while the ayes and noes are calling or ballots counting.

18. Upon a division and count of the Senate on any question no member without the bar shall be counted.

## SENATORS TO VOTE UNLESS EXCUSED.

19. Every member who shall be in the Senate when the question is put, shall give his vote, unless the Senate, for special reasons, shall excuse him. All motions to excuse a member from voting shall be made before the Senate divides, or before he gives his vote upon a call of the ayes and noes.

Any member wishing to be excused from voting may make a brief statement of the reasons for making such request, and the question shall then be taken without further debate.

## MOTIONS.

20. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the President; or, being in writing, it shall be handed to the Secretary, and read aloud before debating.

21. Every motion or amendment shall be reduced to writing, if the President or any member desires it. In such case it must be signed by the member or committee offering the same.

22. After a motion is stated by the President or read by the Secretary, it shall be deemed to be in possession of the Senate, but may be withdrawn at any time before a decision or amendment.

23. When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received, unless to adjourn, or to lie on the table, for the previous question, to commit, to postpone to a day certain, to amend, or to postpone indefinitely; and these several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged. A motion to postpone to a certain day, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall not be again allowed on the same day, nor at the same stage of the bill or proposition. A motion to strike out the enacting words of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and, if carried, shall be equivalent to a rejection of a bill.

## MOTION TO ADJOURN.

24. A motion to adjourn shall always be in order; that and the motion to lie on the table shall be decided without debates; but a motion to adjourn, when refused, shall not be renewed until further business shall have been had.

## THE PREVIOUS QUESTION.

25. The previous question shall be in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present, and its effect shall be to put an end to all debate, and bring the Senate to a direct vote upon amendments reported by a committee, if any, then upon the main question. On a motion for the previous question and prior to the ordering of the same, a call of the Senate shall be in order, but after a majority shall have ordered such motion, no call shall be in order prior to the decision of the main question.

26. On a previous question there shall be no debate. All incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether an appeal or otherwise, without debate.

## RECONSIDERATION.

27. When a motion or question has been once put and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member who voted with the prevailing party, to move for a reconsideration thereof, on the same day on which the vote was taken, or within the next two days of actual session of the Senate thereafter; and such motions shall take precedence of all other questions except a motion to adjourn. A motion for reconsideration being put and lost, shall not be renewed.

## DIVISION OF QUESTION.

28. Any member may call for a division of the question when the same will admit of it. A motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed to be indivisible. A motion to strike out being lost, shall not preclude an amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert.

## PETITIONS, ETC.—HOW TO BE PRESENTED.

29. In presenting a petition, memorial, remonstrance, or other communication addressed to the Senate, the member shall only state the general purport of it.

30. Every petition, memorial, remonstrance, resolution, bill, and report of committee, shall be endorsed with its appropriate title, and immediately under the endorsement the name of the member presenting the same shall be written.

## CALL OF THE SENATE.

31. Any member may make a call of the Senate, and require absent members to be sent for, but a call of the Senate cannot be made after the voting has commenced; and the call of the Senate being ordered and the absentees noted, the doors shall be closed, and no member permitted to leave the room until the report of the Sergeant-at-Arms be received and acted upon, or further proceedings under the call be suspended.

## STANDING COMMITTEES.

32. The following standing committees to consist of five members each, excepting the Committee on Railroads and Railroad Grants, which shall consist of thirteen members, the Committee on Judiciary, which shall consist of ten members, and the Committee on State Prison and Public Lands, which shall consist of seven members each, and the Committee on Geological and Natural History Survey, which shall consist of six members, shall be appointed at the commencement of the session:

1. A Committee on Judiciary.
2. " Finance.
3. " Elections.
4. " Claims.
5. " Education.

6. A Committee on Public Lands.
7. " Internal Improvements.
8. " Federal Relations.
9. " Agriculture.
10. " Military Affairs.
11. " Insurance.
12. " Banks.
13. " Enrollment.
14. " Retrenchment and Reform.
15. " Tree Culture and Fuel.
16. " Roads and Bridges.
17. " Normal Schools.
18. " Geological and Natural History Survey
19. " Corporations.
20. " Railroads.
21. " State Reform School.
22. " Hospital for Insane.
23. " Deaf, Dumb and Blind.
24. " Towns and Counties.
25. " Indian Affairs.
26. " Public Buildings.
27. " State Prison.
28. " Library.
29. " Printing.
30. " Engrossment.
31. " Immigration.
32. " Grain and Warehouse Inspection.

## JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

Taxes and Tax Laws.
University and University Lands.

## COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

33. The rules observed in the Senate shall govern, as far as practicable, the proceedings of the Committee of the

Whole, except that a member may speak more than twice on the same subject, and that a call for the yeas and nays, or for the previous question, cannot be made.

34. Amendments made in Committee of the Whole shall be entered on a separate piece of paper, and so reported to the Senate by the Chirman standing in his place; which amendment shall not be read by the President unless required by one or more of the members. The report having been first acted upon, the bill shall then be subject to debate and amendment before the question to engross it is taken.

## INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

35. Bills, memorials and joint resolutions may be introduced by any member in his place, or by an order of the Senate on a report of a committee, and every bill, memorial or joint resolution shall have prefixed thereto the name of the person introducing it, and when reported from a committee, the name of said committee shall be endorsed thereon.

## READING OF BILLS.

36. Every bill, memorial, order, resolution, or vote requiring the approval of the Governor, shall receive three several readings previous to its passage; the first and third readings shall be at length; and no such bill, memorial, order or resolution shall be read twice on the same day.

## COMMITMENT.

37. No bill or joint resolution shall be committed or amended until it has been once read at length. If objections are made to a bill on its first reading, the question shall be: "Shall the bill be rejected?" If no objection be made, or the question to reject be lost, the bill shall go on its second reading.

## ALL BILLS, ETC., TO GO TO COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

38. All bills, memorials, orders, resolutions and votes requiring the approval of the Governor, shall, after a second reading, be considered in Committee of the Whole before they shall be finally acted upon by the Senate.

## PRINTING OF BILLS.

39. All bills of a general nature, including all bills appropriating money or lands, shall be printed; provided that no bills shall be printed until after the same shall have been reported upon favorably by the committee to whom the same shall be referred.

## ENGROSSMENT OF BILLS.

40. The final question, after the consideration in Committee of the Whole of a bill or other paper originating in the Senate, and three readings previous to its being passed, shall be: "Shall it be engrossed and read a third time?" and upon every such bill or paper originating in the House of Representatives: "Shall it be read a third time?"

## AMENDMENTS ON THIRD READING.

41. No amendment shall be received on third reading, except to fill blanks, without the unanimous consent of the Senate. In filling blanks, the largest sum, the longest time and greatest distance shall be first taken.

42. A bill or resolution may be committed at any time previous to its passage, and if any amendment be reported on such commitment, or any other than a Committee of the Whole, it shall be again read a second time, considered in Committee of the Whole, and the question for third reading and passage again put.

## TRANSMITTING BILL, ETC., TO HOUSE.

43. Every bill, memorial, order, or resolution originating in the Senate, shall be carefully engrossed before being transmitted to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

44. Immediately after the passage of any bill or other paper to which the concurrence of the House of Representatives is to be asked, it shall be the duty of the Secretary to transmit the same to the House, unless some member of the Senate shall make a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate passed the said bill or other paper; in which case the Secretary shall not transmit said bill or other paper until the motion to reconsider has been put; and on the concurrence in any bill or other paper of the House of Representatives by the Senate, or on the concurrence or disagreement in any vote of the House, it shall also be the duty of the Secretary to notify the House thereof.

## MEMORIALS TO CONGRESS.

45. Memorials to Congress, to the President of the United States, or the heads of either of the departments, shall be considered in Committee of the Whole before being adopted.

## ANY SENATOR MAY DEMAND AYES AND NOES.

46. It shall be competent for any member, when a question is being taken, to call for the ayes or noes, which shall be entered on the journal. A call for the ayes or noes, cannot be interrupted in any manner whatever.

## COMMITTEES NOT TO BE ABSENT, ETC.

47. Committees shall not absent themselves from the Senate, by reason of their appointment, without special relief for that purpose be first obtained.

## ENROLLMENT.

48. It shall be in order for the Committee on Enrollment to report at any time.

## DUTIES OF SECRETARY.

49. The Secretary shall keep a correct journal of the proceedings of the Senate, and shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned to him as such Secretary. He shall permit no journals, records, accounts or papers to be taken from the table or out of his custody, other than in the regular mode of business. If any papers in his charge shall be missing, he shall report the fact to the President, that inquiry may be made. He shall superintend the recording of the journal of proceedings, the engrossing, transcribing and copying of the bills and resolutions, and generally perform the duties of Secretary, under the direction of the President. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep the books to be called Minute Books, in which he shall enter under the appropriate marginal numbers, all Senate and House bills and correct notes, with the dates thereof, of the state, condition and progress of each bill pending, until its final passage.

## CERTIFICATES FOR MONEY.

50. No certificates authorizing the receipt of any money appropriated by the Legislature shall be issued by the Secretary, by virtue of any motion or resolution, unless such motion or resolution shall be sanctioned by a majority of all the members elected to the Senate.

## JOURNAL OF EXECUTIVE SESSION.

51. The proceedings of the Senate on executive business shall be kept in a separate book of record to be provided by the Secretary of the Senate, and published with the proceed-

ings of the Senate, unless the public good requires secrecy; which shall be determined by a vote of the Senate.

## JEFFERSON'S MANUAL

52. The rules of parliamentary practice comprised in Jefferson's Manual shall govern the Senate in all cases in which they are applicable, and in which they are not inconsistent with these rules and orders of the Senate, and the joint rules and orders of the Senate and House of Representatives.

## HOURS OF MEETINGS.

53. The standing hour of the daily meeting of the Senate shall be ten o'clock in the morning, unless the Senate direct otherwise.

## ABSENCE OF SENATORS.

54. No Senator or officer of the Senate, unless from illness or other cause he shall be unable to attend, shall absent himself from the sessions of the Senate during the entire day, without having first obtained leave of absence.

## PERSONS PRIVILEGED TO FLOOR OF SENATE.

55. The Governor and other State officers, Judges of the Supreme and District Courts, members of Congress, members and officers of the House of Representatives, ex-members of the Senate, and such persons as may be introduced by the President or any Senator, shall be admitted to the ante-rooms and floor of the Senate, and the Sergeant-at-Arms and his assistants shall exclude all others therefrom.

## AMENDMENT TO RULES.

56. No standing rule or order of the Senate shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given of

the motion therefor, nor shall any rule be rescinded, changed or suspended except by a vote equal to two-thirds of a full Senate.

## NOTICE TO DEBATE.

57. Upon any member giving notice of his intention to debate any resolution, the same shall lie over one day, without debate or other action.

## EXECUTIVE SESSION.

58. When in executive session, the Senate shall, in al cases, sit with closed doors, and the Senate Chamber shall be cleared of all persons except the officers and members of the Senate.

## NO SMOKING.

59. No Senator or officer of the Senate, or other person, shall be permitted to smoke in the Senate Chamber during the session of the Senate.

## SECRETARY MAY CORRECT ERRORS.

60. The Secretary and Engrossing Clerk, in all proper cases, shall correct all mistakes in numbering the sections and references thereto, whether such errors occur in the original bill, or are caused by amendments thereto.

## DUTIES OF SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

61. It shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms to execute all orders of the President or Senate, and to perform all the duties they may assign to him connected with the police and good order of the Senate Chamber; to exercise a supervision over the ingress and egress of all persons to and from the Chamber; to see that messages, etc., are promptly executed; that the hall is properly ventilated, and temperature thereof properly regulated, and open for the use of the mem-

bers of the Senate at the time fixed; and to perform all other services pertaining to his office.

## REPORT ON ENROLLED BILLS.

62. No standing or select committee, nor any member thereof, shall report any substitute for any bill or bills referred to such committee, which substitute relates to a different subject, or is intended to accomplish a different purpose than that of the original bill for which it is reported, or which, if adopted and passed, would require a title essentially different from the title of the original bill; and every substitute bill so reported shall be rejected whenever the Senate is advised that the same is in violation of this rule.

## GENERAL ORDERS OF THE DAY.

63. The Secretary shall make a list of all bills, resolutions, reports of committees, and other proceedings of the Senate which are referred to the Committee of the Whole, and which are not made the order of the day, for any particular day, and to number the same; which list shall be called the General Orders of the Day; and they shall be taken up in the order in which they are numbered, unless otherwise ordered by a majority of the committee.

# JOINT RULES.

## JOINT CONVENTIONS—HOW GOVERNED.

RULE 1. The Speaker of the House shall preside at all conventions of the two branches of the Legislature, and shall call the members to order; the Chief Clerk of the House shall be the Secretary, and the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House shall be Sergeant-at-Arms of the convention.

## DUTIES OF PRESIDENT.

RULE 2. The President of the convention shall preserve order and decorum; may speak to points of order in preference to other members not heard; shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the convention by any member. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting.

## QUESTIONS—HOW STATED.

RULE 3. Questions shall be distinctly put in this form, to-wit: "As many as are of the opinion that [as the question may be] say Aye;" and after an affirmative voice is expressd, "As many as are of the contrary opinion, say No." If the President doubts, or a division be called, the convention shall decide—those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise, and afterwards those in the negative.

## PRESIDENT'S RIGHT TO VOTE.

RULE 4. The President shall have the right of voting in all cases except on an appeal from his decision; and on all questions he shall vote last.

## OF ORDER IN DEBATE.

RULE 5. When any member is about to speak or deliver any matter to the convention, he shall rise and respectfully address himself to "Mr. President," and shall confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality.

RULE 6. Whenever any member is called to order he shall be seated until the point of order is determined; and if called to order for words spoken in debate, the exceptionable words shall be reduced to writing immediately.

RULE 7. When two or more members rise at the same time, the President shall name the member who is in order.

RULE 8. No member shall speak more than twice on the same question, without leave of the convention.

## CALL OF THE CONVENTION.

RULE 9. Any five members may move a call of the convention, and require absent members to be sent for, but a call cannot be made after voting has commenced; and a call being ordered and the absentees noted, the doors shall be closed, and no member be permitted to leave the hall until the report of the Sergeant-at-Arms be received and acted upon, or further proceedings under the call be suspended by a vote of a majority of all the members of the convention.

## EITHER HOUSE MAY AMEND, ETC.

RULE 10. It shall be in the power of either house to amend any amendment made by the other to any bill or resolution.

## BILLS—HOW ENROLLED AND SIGNED.

RULE 11. After a bill, memorial, or resolution shall have passed both houses, it shall be duly enrolled by the Enrolling Clerk of the house in which it originated. The Senate and House committees on enrolled bills, acting jointly, shall then carefully compare the enrollment with the engrossed copies as passed by the two houses, and after correcting all errors that may be discovered in the enrollment, report the same as correctly enrolled to their respective houses. They shall then obtain the signatures and certificates of the proper officers to the enrolled copies, present the same to the Governor for his approval, and report the date of such presentation to their respective houses.

## ELECTIONS BY JOINT CONVENTION.

RULE 12. Whenever there shall be an election of any officer in joint convention, the result shall be certified by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, and by them announced to their respective houses, and shall be entered on the journal of each, and communicated to the Governor by the Secretary of the convention.

## COMMITTEES OF CONFERENCE.

RULE 13. In every case of difference between the two houses upon any subject of legislation, if either shall request a conference, and appoint a committee for that purpose, the other shall also appoint a committee, and such committee shall meet at a time and place to be agreed upon by their chairmen, and state to each other the views of their respective houses, and freely confer thereon; and they shall be authorized to report to their respective houses such modifications as they shall think advisable.

## EITHER HOUSE MAY RECEDE, ETC.

RULE 14. It shall be in order for either house to recede from any subject or matters of difference existing between the two houses at any time previous to a conference, whether the papers upon which the difference has arisen, are before it or not, and a majority shall govern, except in cases otherwise provided in the Constitution; and the question having been put and lost, shall not be again put upon the same day, and a re-consideration thereof shall in all respects be regulated by the rules of the respective houses.

## APPROPRIATIONS OF MONEY—HOW MADE.

RULE 15. The same bill shall not appropriate public money or property to more than one local or private purpose, and bills appropriating money for the payment of the officers of the government shall be confined to that purpose exclusively, and no certificate authorizing the payment of any money appropriated by the Legislature shall be issued by the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House, by virtue of any motion or resolution; unless such motion or resolution shall have been carried by a majority of all the members of the house in which it was introduced; and no clause appropriating money for a local or private purpose shall be contained in a bill appropriating money for the State government or public institutions, and all resolutions authorizing the issuing of certificates by the Secretary of the Senate or the Clerk of the House for the payment of money, shall be upon a call of the yeas and nays.

## JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

RULE 16. There shall be appointed at the commencement of the session a joint standing committee on printing, consisting of three members, one on the part of the Senate, and

two on the part of the House, to have a general supervision and care of all printing done by order of a convention of both houses.

## RULES OF JOINT CONVENTION.

RULE 17. The rules of the House shall be the rules of the Joint Convention of both houses in all cases where the foregoing rules are not applicable.

## TITLE OF BILLS SHALL EXPRESS THEIR OBJECT.

RULE 18. The subject matter of each bill shall be clearly expressed in its title, and when the bill is amendatory of an existing act, it shall not be sufficient to refer to the chapter, section or page, but the subject matter thereof shall be clearly stated.

## JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

RULE 19. There shall be appointed four joint standing commttees; to consist of five membeis on the part of the House and four on the part of the Senate, upon taxes and tax laws; five on the part of the House and four on part of the Senate, upon agricultural college lands and colleges; five on the part of the Senate and ten on the part of the House upon congressional districts; and seven on the part of the Senate and fourteen on the part of the House upon apportionment and legislative districts.

# LEGISLATIVE STATISTICS.

## SENATE STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1885.

*Judiciary*—Gilfillan, J. B., Castle, Comstock, Wilson, Billson, Goodrich, Hickman, Steenerson, O'Brien, Peck, Hall.

*Finance*—Pillsbury, Clement, Rice, Sergeant, Griggs.

*Elections*—Morrison, Langdon, Christensen, Compton, Castle.

*Claims*—Shaleen, Johnson, Compton, Houlton, Welch.

*Education*—Waite, Morrison, Billson, Peck, O'Brien.

*Public Lands*—Comstock, Rice, Wilkins, Morrison, Greenleaf, Vollmer, Crosby.

*Internal Improvement*—O'Brien, Lawrence, Waite, Peck, Knudson.

*Federal Relations*—Truax, Lawrence, Severance, Wells, Doran.

*Agriculture*—Lawrence, Shaleen, Peterson, Wheat, Welch.

*Military Affairs*—Crosby, Pillsbury, Griggs, Wilkin, Blake.

*Insurance*—Clement, Christensen, Johnson, Van Hoesen, Billson, Hall and Welch.

*Banks*—Compton, Clement, Severance, Doran, Greenleaf.

*Enrollment*—Hickman, Morrison, Wheat, Buckman, Sackett.

*Retrenchment and Reform*—Doran, Johnson, Houlton, Compton, Langdon.

*Tree Culture and Fuel*—Peterson, Severance, Ward, Crosby, Craig.

*Roads and Bridges*—Blake, Shaleen, Fletcher, Knudson, Ackerman, Christensen.

*Normal Schools*—Fletcher, Shaleen, Wilson, Waite, Wells.

*Geological and Natural History Survey*—Clarke, Blake, Castle, Van Hoesen, Ackerman, Wells.

*Corporations*—Van Hoesen, Truax, Sergeant, Ackerman, Griggs.

*Railroads* –Gilfillan, C. D., Castle, Langdon, Lawrence, Peterson, Clarke, Waite, Comstock, Buckman, O'Brien, Doran, Knudson, Wilkins.

*State Reform School*—Billson, Severance, Goodrich, Griggs, Welch.

*Hospital for Insane*—Wheat, Clement, Sackett, Steenerson, Ward.

*Deaf, Dumb and Blind*—Langdon, Clement, Greenleaf, Compton, Peck.

*Towns and Counties*—Goodrich, Greenleaf, Peterson, Craig, Sackett.

*Indian Affairs*—Sergeant, Peterson, Pillsbury, Steenerson, Vollmer.

*Public Buildings*—Johnson, Griggs, Fletcher, Clarke, Blake.

*State Prison*—Castle, Rice, Sergeant, Hickman, Welch, Steenerson, Truax.

*Library*—Houlton, Wilson, Gilfillan, J. B., Buckman, Gilfillan, C. D.

*Printing*—Greenleaf, Doran, Knudson, Wheat, Craig.

*Engrossment*—Wilkins, Crosby, Ackerman, Truax, Craig.

*Immigration*—Severance, Morrison, Shaleen, Johnson, Vollmer.

*Grain and Warehouse Inspection*—Buckman, Van Hoesen Pillsbury, Ward, Fletcher, Vollmer, Wilson, Houlton, Johnson.

JOINT AND STANDING COMMITTEES.

*Taxes and Tax Laws*—Rice, Gilfillan, C. D., Hall, Peck, Knudson.

*University and University Lands*—Wells, Gilfillan, J. B, Morrison, Fletcher, Steenerson, Christensen, Wilson.

## HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEES FOR 1885.

*Finance*—Drake, Snider, Knox, Warner, Lee, Smith, J., Durant.

*Judiciary*—Collester, Cornish, Griffin, Burlingame, Thompson, McKusick, Pattee, Foster, Valentine, Gorman, Hendrickson.

*Railroads*—Strodock, Burlingame, Snider, Peterson, J. W., Thacker, Carson, Sadley, Bjorge, Drake, Brown, Reese, Knox, Durant, Warner, Martin.

*Public Accounts and Expenditures*—Hush, Wall, Bean, Daniels, Thacker, Fiddes, Smith, R. A.

*Public Lands*—Snider, Holmstrom, Wigley, Bradford, McLaren, McMillan, Erickson, Hample, Iltis, Canning, Maguire, Maland, Deike, Martin, Byrne.

*Federal Relations*—Peterson, J. W., Byorum, Haraldson, Case, Holmstrom, Murphy, Caneff.

*Education*—Burlingame, Carson, Dyar, Morse, Bradford, Lienau, Downs, D.

*Towns and Counties*—Fiddes, Caine, Howes, Snow, Plaisance, Lightley, Felzer.

*Military Affairs*—Gorman, Muzzy, Maland, McKenney, Peterson, P., Baumgarten, Felzer.

*Incorporations*—Thompson, Plaisance, Mason, Naeseth, Olson, Sheehan, Capser.

*Agriculture and Manufactures*—Snow, Mason, Bradford, Saettre, Coulter, Holland, Skinner.

*State Prison*—Wall, Pratt, Byorum, Smith, J., Leland, Reinhard, Skinner.

*Claims*—Turrell, Blackmun, Coulter, Hample, Spaulding, Tinnes, Simpson.

*Insurance*—Griffin, Warner, Myers, Webster, Wendelschaffer, Johnson, Durant.

*Immigration*—Erickson, Tinnes, Byorum, Deike, Hample, Caneff, Capser.

*State Normal School*—Spaulding, Downs, H., Dyar, Myers, Stephen, Turrell, Simpson.

*Hospital for Insane*—Daniels, Webster, Evans, Howes, Bruce, Byrne, Sheehan.

*Deaf, Dumb and Blind*—Howes, Pratt, Sweetser, Batchelder, Downs, D.

*State Reform School*—Murphy, Lightley, McLaren, Martin, Baumgarten.

*Roads, Bridges and Navigable Streams*—Knox, Lewis, McKenney, Wear, Johnson.

*Banks*—Lee, Blackmun, Leland, Turrell, Smith, R. A.

*Printing*—Bean, Michener, Myers, Lienau, Reinhard.

*Elections*—Morse, Edmond, Murphy, Holmstrom Becker.

*Commerce*—Smith J., McLaren, Drake, Case, Holland.

*Public Buildings*—Porter, Downs H., Bjorge, Brown, Teubert.

*Rules and Joint Rules*—Carson, Dyar, Bean, Ende.

*State Library*—Pratt, Stordock, Evans, Hendrickson, Becker.

*Mines and Minerals*—Sadley, Wigley, McKenney, Simpson, Recker.

*Engrossment*—Batchelder, Case, Morse, Nachbar, Pattee.

*Enrollment*—Sweetser, Brown, Wall, Naeseth, Foster.

*Grain Inspection*—Reese, Canning, Olson, Edmond Maguire, Haraldson, Muzzy, Caine, Wear, Hush, Peterson P., Teubert, Smith R. A., Flynn, Nachbar.

*Temperance*—Leland, Collester, Peterson J. W., Iltis, Ende, Smith R. A., Skinner.

## JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES.

*Taxes and Tax Laws*—Cornish, Porter, McKusick, Stephens, Valentine.

*University*—Evans, Warner, Wendelschaffer, Hendrickson, Flynn.

*Forestry*—Blackmun, Bruce, Coulter, Erickson, Lewis, Caneff, Saettre.

## TWENTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE—1885.

*[Assembled January 6th, Adjourned March 6th.]*

### SENATE.

1. James O'Brien.
2. J. M. Wheat.
3. W. T. Wilkins.
4. W. P. Sergeant.
5. D. F. Goodrich.
6. R. M. Ward.
7. A. M. Crosby.
8. George Knudson.
9. S. D. Peterson.
10. L. G. M. Fletcher.
11. R. O. Craig.
12. A. C. Hickman.
13. E. C. Severance.
14. D. A. Morrison.
15. Thomas Wilson.
16. J. W. Blake.
17. A. L. Sackett.
18. Thomas Welch.
19. M. Doran.
20. T. B. Clement.
21. F. I. Johnson.
22. O. M. Hall.
23. James G. Lawrence.
24. J. N. Castle.
25. A. H. Truax.
26. C. D. Gilfillan.
27. C. W. Griggs.
28. J. B. Gilfillan.
29. C. A. Pillsbury.
30. R. B. Langdon.
31. H. J. Peck.
32. J. H. Ackermann.
33. W. H. Houlton.
34. W. H. Greenleaf.
35. Felton Volmer.
36. A. E. Rice.
37. Z. B. Clarke.
38. John Shalleen.
39. C. B. Buckman.
40. H. C. Waite.
41. F. B. Van Hoesen.
42. H. H. Wells.
43. James Compton.
44. S. G. Comstock.
45. H. Steenerson.
46. W. W. Billson.
47. W. P. Christensen.

## HOUSE.

1. Olé S. Olson, Alex. McLaren.
2. M. A. Maland, R. E. Thompson, O. G. Wall, O. H. Case, D. K. Michner.
3. H. W. Lightley, J. F. Carson.
4. John L. Gibbs, Alexander Haraldson.
5. M. N. Leland.
6. Alex. Fiddes.
7. Peter Peterson, W. B. Brown.
8. Silas Blackmun.
9. O. B. Turrell, Wm. Skinner.
10. C. G. Spaulding, Eli S. Warner, Richard Wigley, P. A. Foster.
11. M. D. L. Collester.
12. James M. Burlingame.
13. John Edmond.
14. E. D. Dyar, M. J. Daniels, O. S. Saettre.
15. B. V. Simpson, W. T. Valentine, P. J. Sheehan, J. Martin, Thos. J. Felzer.
16. Chas. M. Morse, Thos. McMillan.

17. John Webster.
18. Dennis Downs.
19. Gustave Wendelschaffer, Hugh Byrne.
20. W. S. Pattee, Christian Deike, Chas. Sweetser, Philip Plaisance.
21. O. K. Naeseth, S. C. Holland.
22. J. W. Peterson.
23. Henry Baumgarten, Ferdinand Hempel, John Wear.
24. E. W. Durant, W. H. Pratt, Arthur Stephen.
25. John J. Caneff, A. S. Bradford.
26. James H. Drake, J. H. Murphy, E. A. Hendrickson.
27. C. H. Lienau, R. L. Gorman, W. D. Cornish, R. A. Smith.
28. F. E. McKenney, H. Caine, M. V. Bean, Orrin Snow.
29. Valentine G. Hush, Henry Downs, James W. Griffin, F. L. Batchelder, Ole Byorum, Geo. A. Mason.
30. S. P. Sneider, O. J. Evans, A. Von Ende, Andrew J. Coulter.
31. Mathias Nachbar.
32. Guenther Teubert, Peter Iltis.
33. T. C. Porter, M. Holmstrom, Jonathan Smith.
34. M. J. Flynn.
35. W. Johnson.
36. C. M. Reese.
37. John Maguire, Erick O. Erickson.
38. L. H. McKusick.
39. J. R. Howes, J. T. D. Sadley, Wm. E. Lee.

40. B. Reinhard, Casper Capser, D. E. Meyer, J. H. Bruce.
41. Geo. W. Thacker, H. L. Lewis.
42. Geo. I. Becker.
43. Washington Muzzy, Hans P. Bjorge.
44. H. G. Stordock.
45. Chas. Canning.
46. D. J. Knox.
47. Lewis L. Tinnes.

# STATISTICAL LIST OF THE SENATE, 1885.

| Name. | County. | Postoffice. | Occupation. | Age. | Nativity. | Settled in Minnesota | Condition. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ackerman, J. H. | Carver | Young America, | Merchant | 41 | Germany | 1862 | Married. |
| Billson, W. W. | St. Louis | Duluth | Lawyer | 37 | Illinois | 1865 | Married. |
| Blake, J. W. | Lyon | Marshall | Civil Engineer | 44 | Maine | 1872 | Married. |
| Buckman, C. B. | Morrison | Little Falls | Lumbering | 34 | Pennsylvania | 1872 | Married. |
| Castle, J. N. | Washington | Stillwater | Lawyer | 46 | Canada | 1862 | Married. |
| Christensen, W. P. | Renville | Olivia | Merchant | 40 | Denmark | 1869 | Married. |
| Clarke, Z. B. | Swift | Benson | Banker | 10 | Ohio | 1858 | Married. |
| Clement, T. B. | Rice | Faribault | Banker | 50 | New York | 1864 | Married. |
| Compton, James. | Otter Tail | Fergus Falls | Banker | 44 | Pennsylvania | 1872 | Married. |
| Comstock, S. G. | Clay | Moorhead | Lawyer | 42 | Maine | 1871 | Married. |
| Craig, R. O. | Waseca | Janesville | Druggist | 50 | New York | 1866 | Married. |
| Crosby, A. M. | Nobles | Adrian | Farmer | 44 | Illinois | 1874 | Married. |
| Doran, M. | Le Sueur | Le Sueur | Banker | 55 | Ireland | 1856 | Married. |
| Fletcher, J. G. M. | Blue Earth | Mankato | Farmer | 54 | New York | 1854 | Married. |
| Gilfillan, C. D. | Ramsey | St. Paul | Banker | 53 | New York | 1851 | Married. |
| Gilfillan, J. B. | Hennepin | Minneapolis | Lawyer | 49 | Vermont | 1855 | Married. |
| Goodrich, D. F. | Faribault | Blue Earth City, | Lawyer | 45 | Maine | 1868 | Single. |
| Greenleaf, W. H. | Meeker | Litchfield | Lumber Dealer | 50 | New York | 1858 | Merried. |
| Griggs, C. W. | Ramsey | St. Paul | Merchant | 52 | Connecticut | 1856 | Married. |
| Hall, O. M. | Goodhue | Red Wing | Lawyer | 36 | Ohio | 1869 | Married. |
| Hickman, A. C. | Steele | Owatonna | Lawyer | 47 | Ohio | 1864 | Married. |
| Houlton, W. H | Sherburne | Elk River | Lumberman | 44 | Maine | 1856 | Married. |
| Johnson, F. I. | Goodhue | White Rock | Farmer | 42 | Sweden | 1857 | Married. |
| Knudson, George | Watonwan | St. James | Farmer | 34 | Norway | 1857 | Single. |
| Langdon, R. B | Hennepin | Minneapolis | Contractor | 58 | Vermont | 1858 | Married. |
| Lawrence, J. G | Wabasha | Wabasha | Miller | 48 | New York | 1862 | Married. |
| Morrison, D. A. | Olmsted | Rochester | Merchant | 42 | Pennsylvania | 1866 | Married. |
| O'Brien, James | Houston | Caledonia | Lawyer | 47 | Ireland | 1870 | Married. |
| Peck, H. J. | Scott | Shakopee | Lawyer | 42 | Vermont | 1864 | Married. |
| Peterson, S. D. | Brown | New Ulm | Farm Machinery. | 35 | Norway | 1856 | Married. |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pillsbury, C. A | Hennepin | Minneapolis | Miller | 42 | New Hampshire | 1869 | Married. |
| Rice, A. E | Kandiyohi | Willmar | Merchant | 37 | Norway | 1866 | Married. |
| Sackett, A. L | Nicollet | St. Peter | Miller | 45 | New York | 1865 | Married. |
| Sargeant, W. P | Freeborn | Albert Lea | Lumber Dealer | 44 | New York | 1871 | Married. |
| Severance, E. C | Dodge | Mantorville | Farmer | 56 | Pennsylvania | 1855 | Married. |
| Shaleen, John | Chisago | Lindstrom | Farmer | 49 | Sweden | 1855 | Married. |
| Steenersen, H | Polk | Crookston | Lawyer | 32 | Wisconsin | 1853 | Married. |
| Truax, A. H | Dakota | Hastings | Merchant | 41 | New York | 1853 | Married. |
| Van Hoesen, F. B | Douglas | Alexandria | Banker | 45 | New York | 1854 | Married. |
| Vollmer, F | McLeod | Winsted Lake | Miller | 38 | Germany | 1857 | Married. |
| Waite, H. C | Stearns | St. Cloud | Miller | 54 | New York | 1855 | Married. |
| Ward, R. M | Martin | Fairmont | Merchant | 52 | New York | 1864 | Married. |
| Welch, Thomas | Sibley | Henderson | Banker | 55 | Ireland | 1853 | Married. |
| Wells, H. H | Stevens | Morris | Banker | 33 | Canada | 1869 | Married. |
| Wheat, J. M | Fillmore | Lenora | Physician | 59 | New York | 1856 | Married. |
| Wilkins, W. T | Mower | Austin | Banker | 57 | New York | 1854 | Married. |
| Wilson, Thomas | Winona | Winona | Lawyer | 57 | Ireland | 1855 | Married. |

## OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *President—* | | | | | | | |
| C. A. Gilman | Stearns | St. Cloud | Farmer, lumb'm'n | 50 | New Hampshire | 1855 | Married. |
| *Secretary—* | | | | | | | |
| J. D. Jones | Todd | Long Prairie | Lawyer | 35 | Pennsylvania | 1867 | Married. |
| *Asst. Secretary—* | | | | | | | |
| J. L. Helm | Rock | Luverne | Merchant | 49 | New York | 1876 | Married. |
| *2d Asst. Secretary—* | | | | | | | |
| B. W. Day | Jackson | Jackson | Editor | 25 | Wisconsin | 1877 | Married. |
| *Enrolling Clerk—* | | | | | | | |
| J. P. Jacobson | Ramsey | St. Paul | Ins. Agent | 40 | Wisconsin | 1871 | Married. |
| *Engrossing Clerk—* | | | | | | | |
| A. H. Bertram | Wright | Monticello | Farmer | 42 | New York | 1853 | Married. |
| *Sergeant-at-Arms—* | | | | | | | |
| J. A. Westby | Goodhue | Red Wing | Policeman | 35 | Norway | 1870 | Married. |
| *Asst Sergt.-at-Arms—* | | | | | | | |
| J. F. Spencer | Olmsted | High Forest | Farmer | 37 | Ireland | 1862 | Married. |
| *2d Ast Sergt-at-Arms—* | | | | | | | |
| O. Strand | Goodhue | Zumbrota | Farmer | 42 | Norway | 1857 | Married. |
| *Chaplain—* | | | | | | | |
| N. Hobart | Blue Earth | Mankato | Clergyman | 73 | Vermont | 1850 | Married. |
| *Pages—* | | | | | | | |
| Charles W. Castle | Ramsey | St. Paul | Student | 12 | Minnesota | 1872 | Single. |
| Earl L. Sergeant | Freeborn | Albert Lea | Student | 12 | Minnesota | 1872 | Single. |
| Fred Hartley | Hennepin | Minneapolis | Student | 11 | New Brunswick | 1873 | Single. |
| Philip Cowing | Otter Tail | Fergus Falls | Student | 12 | Minnesota | 1872 | Single. |

# STATISTICAL LIST OF THE HOUSE, 1885.

| Name. | County. | Postoffice. | Occupation. | Age. | Nativity. | Settled in Minnesota | Condition. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Batchelder, F. L. | Hennepin | Minneapolis | Cooper | 55 | Maine | 1866 | Married. |
| Baumgarten, Henry | Wabasha | Wabasha | Hotel keeper | 34 | Germany | 1870 | Married. |
| Bean, M. V. | Anoka | Anoka | Merchant | 53 | Maine | 1856 | Married. |
| Becker, George I. | Traverse | Brown's Valley | Banker | 27 | Minnesota | 1857 | Single. |
| Bjorge, Hans P. | Otter Tail | Underwood | Farmer | 28 | Norway | 1868 | Married. |
| Blackman, Silas | Cottonwood | Selma | Farmer | 49 | New York | 1863 | Married. |
| Bradford, A. S. | Dakota | Empire | Farmer | 52 | Maine | 1857 | Married. |
| Brown, W. B. | Pipestone | Pipestone City | Farmer | 39 | Vermont | 1865 | Married. |
| Bruce, J. H. | Stevens | Sauk Center | Farmer | 53 | Indiana | 1863 | Married. |
| Burlingame, J. M. | Steele | Owatonna | Lawyer | 46 | Connecticut | 1867 | Married. |
| Bworum, Ole | Hennepin | Minneapolis | Com. Merchant | 40 | Norway | 1871 | Married. |
| Byrne, Hugh | Le Sueur | Kilkenny | Farm Machinery | 35 | Ireland | 1860 | Single. |
| Caine, T. H. | Isanti | Spencer Brook | Farmer | 54 | Ireland | 1867 | Married. |
| Caneff, John J. | Dakota | Miesville | Farmer | 42 | New York | 1859 | Married. |
| Capser, Casper | Stearns | St. Joseph | Mechanic | 56 | Germany | 1856 | Married. |
| Canning, Charles | Norman | Hendrum | Farmer | 41 | Ireland | 1878 | Married. |
| Carson, J. F. | Mower | Racine | Farmer | 41 | Maine | 1869 | Married. |
| Case, O. H. | Fillmore | Fountain | Civil Engineer | 42 | Massachusetts | 1860 | Married. |
| Collester, M. D. L. | Waseca | Waseca | Lawyer | 44 | New Hampshire | 1872 | Married. |
| Coulter, Andrew J. | Hennepin | Minneapolis | Farmer | 54 | Maine | 1855 | Married. |
| Cornish, W. D. | Ramsey | St. Paul | Lawyer | 35 | Massachusetts | 1870 | Married. |
| Daniels, M. J. | Olmsted | Rochester | Banker | 46 | New York | 1857 | Married. |
| Dieke, Christian | Rice | Wheeling | Farmer | 50 | Germany | 1858 | Married. |
| Downs, D | Sibley | Green Isle | Merchant | 22 | Minnesota | | Single. |
| Downs, H. | Hennepin | Minneapolis | Contractor | 47 | England | | Married. |
| Drake, James H. | Ramsey | St. Paul | Land Commiss'r. | 40 | Ohio | 1879 | Married. |
| Durant, E. W. | Washington | Stillwater | Lumberman | 54 | Massachusetts | 1848 | Married. |
| Dyar, E. D. | Olmsted | Dover Center | Banker | 40 | Maine | 1868 | Married. |
| Edmond, John | Dodge | Claremont | Farmer | 42 | Scotland | 1861 | Married. |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ende, A. von | Hennepin | Minneapolis | Gentleman | 56 | Germany | 1855 | Married. |
| Erickson, Erick O | Chippewa | Watson | Farmer | 35 | Norway | 1868 | Married. |
| Evans, O. J | Hennepin | Minneapolis | Physician | 44 | New York | 1865 | Widower. |
| Felzer, Thomas J | Winona | Enterprise | Blacksmith | 35 | Pennsylvania | 1855 | Married. |
| Fiddes, Alex | Jackson | Jackson | Merchant | 45 | Scotland | 1869 | Married. |
| Flynn, M. J | Meeker | Litchfield | Grain Dealer | 44 | Illinois | 1856 | Married. |
| Foster, P. A | Blue Earth | Mankato | Lawyer | 33 | Vermont | 1876 | Single. |
| Gibbs, John L | Freeborn | Geneva | Farmer | 46 | Pennsylvania | 1861 | Married. |
| Gorman, R. L | Ramsey | St. Paul | Sec. Pub. Works. | 47 | Indiana | 1854 | Married. |
| Griffin, James W | Hennepin | Minneapolis | Lawyer | 35 | Vermont | 1876 | Married. |
| Haraldson, Alex | Freeborn | Albert Lea | Farmer | 39 | Norway | 1862 | Married. |
| Hample, Ferdinand | Wabasha | Bremen | Farmer | 41 | Austria | 1857 | Married. |
| Hendrickson, E. A | Ramsey | St. Paul | Attorney | 31 | Minnesota | 1853 | Married. |
| Holland, S. C | Goodhue | Forrest Mills | Farmer | 48 | New York | 1854 | Married. |
| Holmstrom, M | Wright | Cokato | Merchant | 46 | Sweden | 1869 | Married. |
| Hush, Valentine G | Hennepin | Minneapolis | Banker | 42 | Ohio | 1867 | Married. |
| Howes, J. B | Crow Wing | Brainerd | Physician | 35 | Canada | 1879 | Married. |
| Iltis, Peter | Carver | Chaska | Hotel keeper | 40 | Germany | 1852 | Married. |
| Johnson, W | McLeod | Glencoe | Farmer | 50 | Germany | 1862 | Married. |
| Knox, D. J | Aitkin | Aitkin | Manfr lumber | 35 | Wisconsin | 1878 | Married. |
| Lee, William E | Todd | Long Prairie | Banker | 33 | Illinois | 1857 | Married. |
| Leland, M. N | Faribault | Wells | Merchant | 35 | Michigan | 1870 | Married. |
| Lewis, H. L | Douglas | Holmes City | Farmer | 39 | Sweden | 1866 | Married. |
| Lienau, C. H | Ramsey | St. Paul | Journalist | 50 | Germany | 1855 | Married. |
| Lightley, H. W | Mower | Austin | Farmer | 46 | New York | 1870 | Married. |
| McKenney, F. E | Isanti | Spencer Brook | Farmer | 35 | Maine | 1872 | Married. |
| McKusick, L. H | Pine | Pine City | Lawyer | 31 | Maine | 1878 | Married. |
| McLaren, Alex | Houston | Brownsville | Farmer | 68 | New York | 1855 | Married. |
| McMillan, Thomas | Yellow Medicine | Canby | Farmer | 50 | Canada | 1866 | Married. |
| Maguire, John | Lac qui Parle | Dawson | Farmer | 44 | Canada | 1868 | Single. |
| Maland, M. A | Fillmore | Highland | Farmer | 38 | Wisconsin | 1857 | Married. |
| Martin, J | Winona | St. Charles | Dentist | 55 | New Hampshire | 1856 | Married. |
| Mason, George A | Hennepin | Maple Plain | Farmer | 34 | Maine | 1862 | Married. |
| Michener, D. K | Fillmore | Etna | Farmer | 38 | Indiana | 1857 | Married. |
| Morse, Charles M | Lincoln | Lake Benton | Editor | 28 | Wisconsin | 1879 | Married. |
| Murphy, J. H | Ramsey | St. Paul | Physician | 56 | New Jersey | 1849 | Married. |
| Muzzy, Washington | Otter Tail | Otter Tail City | Farmer | 55 | New York | 1857 | Married. |
| Myers, D. E | Stearns | St. Cloud | Farmer | 42 | Ohio | 1865 | Married. |
| Nachbar, Mathias | Scott | Jordan | Farmer | 40 | Germany | 1854 | Married. |
| Naeseth, O. K | Goodhue | Aspelund | Farmer | 40 | Wisconsin | 1856 | Married. |

# STATISTICAL LIST OF THE HOUSE, 1885—CONTINUED.

| Name. | County. | Postoffice. | Occupation. | Age. | Nativity. | Settled in Minnesota | Condition. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Olson, Ole S | Houston | Blackhammer | Farmer | 40 | Wisconsin | 1855 | Married. |
| Pattee, W. S | Rice | Northfield | Lawyer | 38 | Maine | 1874 | Married. |
| Peterson, P | Murray | Slayton | Farmer | 38 | Norway | 1848 | Married. |
| Peterson, J. W | Goodhue | Vasa | Farmer | 46 | Sweden | 1856 | Married. |
| Plaisance, Philip | Rice | Wheatland | Farmer | 49 | Quebec | 1855 | Married. |
| Porter, T. C | Wright | Clearwater | Farmer | 58 | Pennsylvania | 1847 | Married. |
| Pratt, W. H | Washington | Stillwater | Physician | 50 | New York | 1871 | Married. |
| Reese, C. M | Kandiyohi | Lake Andrew | Farmer | 34 | Norway | 1857 | Single. |
| Reinhard, B | Stearns | St. Cloud | Merchant | 47 | Germany | 1857 | Married. |
| Saettre, O. S | Olmsted | Rock Dell | Farmer | 57 | Norway | 1856 | Married. |
| Sadley, J. T. D | Mille Lacs | Princeton | Miller | 50 | England | 1856 | Married. |
| Simpson, B. V | Winona | Winona | Civil Engineer | 27 | Minnesota | | Married. |
| Sheehan, P. J | Winona | Dakota | Merchant | 23 | Iowa | 1880 | Single. |
| Skinner, Wm | Brown | New Ulm | Farmer | 56 | Pennsylvania | 1856 | Married. |
| Smith, R. A | Ramsey | St. Paul | Banker | 57 | Indiana | 1853 | Married. |
| Smith, J | Wright | Howard Lake | Farmer | 36 | Illinois | 1870 | Married. |
| Snider, Samuel P | Hennepin | Minneapolis | F'mg and real est | 39 | Ohio | 1874 | Married. |
| Snow, Orrin | Anoka | Oak Grove | Farmer | 52 | Maine | 1855 | Married. |
| Spaulding, C. G | Blue Earth | Mapleton | Merchant | 45 | New Hampshire | 1862 | Married. |
| Stephen, Arthur | Washington | Lake Elmo | Farmer | 55 | Scotland | 1849 | Married. |
| Stordock, H. G | Wilkin | Rothsay | Farmer | 40 | Illinois | 1873 | Married. |
| Sweetser, Charles | Rice | Warsaw | Farmer | 51 | Maine | 1857 | Married. |
| Teubert, Guenther | Carver | Norwood | Farmer | 52 | Germany | 1871 | Married. |
| Tennes, Lewis L | Renville | Bird Island | Farmer | 36 | Wisconsin | 1872 | Married. |
| Tacker, George W | Pope | Glenwood | Farmer | 45 | Ohio | 1862 | Married. |
| Thompson, R. E | Fillmore | Preston | Lawyer | 27 | Minnesota | 1857 | Married. |
| Turrell, O. B | Redwood | Redwood Falls | Farmer | 50 | Connecticut | 1858 | Married. |
| Valentine, W. T | Winona | Winona City | Lawyer | 35 | Ireland | 1855 | Married. |
| Wall, O. G | Fillmore | Lanesboro | Banker | 40 | Indiana | 1844 | Married. |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Warner, Eli S. | Blue Earth | Garden City | Sec R. R. Com. | 29 | Minnesota | | Married. |
| Wear, John | Wabasha | Lake City | Farm and dairy | 48 | Pennsylvania | 1854 | Married. |
| Webster, John | Nicollet | Norseland | Farmer | 36 | Sweden | 1857 | Married. |
| Wendelschaffer, Gust | Le Sueur | Cleveland | Farmer | 51 | Prussia | 1853 | Married. |
| Wigley, Richard | Blue Earth | Lake Crystal | Farmer | 52 | Wales | 1858 | Married. |

## OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE.

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Speaker—* | | | | | | | |
| John L. Gibbs | Freeborn | Geneva | Farmer | 46 | Pennsylvania | 1861 | Married. |
| *Chief Clerk—* | | | | | | | |
| J. R. Howard | Stearns | Sauk Center | Farmer | 44 | Maine | 1860 | Married. |
| *First Asst Clerk—* | | | | | | | |
| F. L Warner | Redwood | Redwood Falls | Real Estate | 27 | Wisconsin | 1859 | Married. |
| *Second Asst. Clerk—* | | | | | | | |
| A. R. Burkdoll | Pipestone | Edgarton | Editor | 33 | Iowa | 1878 | Married. |
| *Egrolling Clerk—* | | | | | | | |
| Carl N. Lien | Goodhue | Wangs | Farmer | 28 | Minnesota | 1856 | Married. |
| *Engrossing Clerk—* | | | | | | | |
| J Morrison | Blue Earth | Mankato | Painter | 42 | Scotland | 1862 | Married. |
| *Sergeant-at-Arms—* | | | | | | | |
| W. F Gray | Hennepin | Minneapolis | Painter | 47 | New York | 1877 | Married. |
| *Ast. Segt.-at-Arms—* | | | | | | | |
| John R. Bean | Anoka | Anoka | Lumberman | 54 | New Hampshire | 1848 | Married. |
| *Postmaster—* | | | | | | | |
| H. Anderson | Chippewa | Montevideo | Merchant | 37 | Norway | 1864 | Married. |
| *Chaplain—* | | | | | | | |
| W. H. Harrington | Washington | Stillwater | Minister | 44 | Iowa | 1857 | Married. |
| *Pages—* | | | | | | | |
| Willie Sundblad | Douglas | Alexandria | | 15 | Minnesota | | |
| Burt Case | Fillmore | Fountaine | | 10 | Minnesota | | |
| W. Bertam | Wright | Monticello | | 12 | Minnesota | | |
| Charles Hamilton | Ramsey | St. Paul | | 13 | Minnesota | | |

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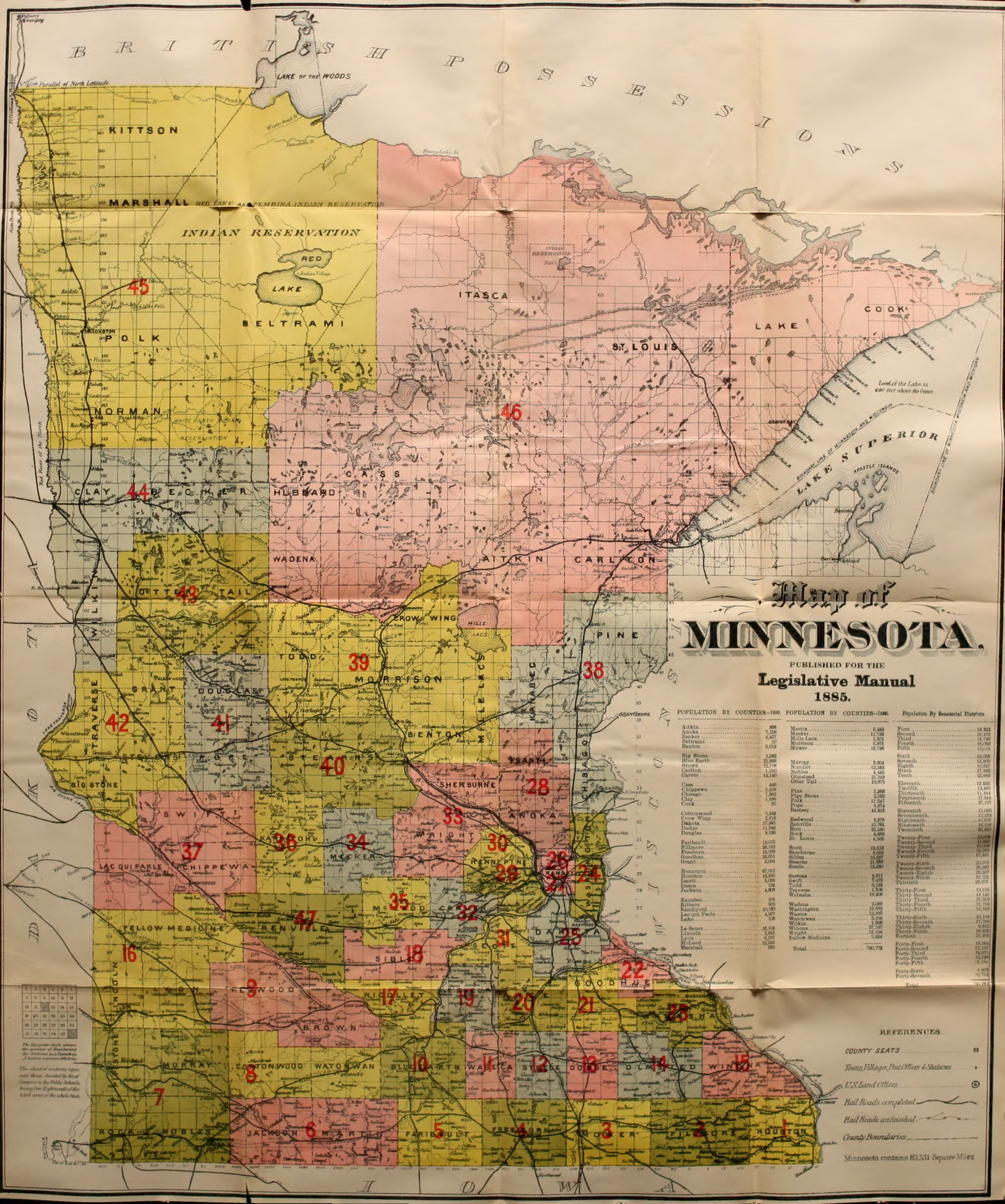


# Map of MINNESOTA.

PUBLISHED FOR THE

**Legislative Manual**

**1885.**

| POPULATION BY COUNTIES—1880. | | POPULATION BY COUNTIES—1885. | | Population By Senatorial Districts | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aitkin | 866 | Martin | 5,249 | First | 18,822 |
| Anoka | 7,108 | Meeker | 11,782 | Second | 28,167 |
| Becker | 4,607 | Mille Lacs | 1,351 | Third | 16,726 |
| Beltrami | 10 | Morrison | 5,971 | Fourth | 16,662 |
| Benton | 8,013 | Mower | 16,706 | Fifth | 19,015 |
| Big Stone | 3,689 | | | Sixth | 10,056 |
| Blue Earth | 22,988 | Murray | 3,804 | Seventh | 15,800 |
| Brown | 12,108 | Nicollet | 12,323 | Eighth | 10,837 |
| Carlton | 1,233 | Nobles | 4,445 | Ninth | 17,868 |
| Carver | 14,140 | Olmsted | 21,543 | Tenth | 22,889 |
| | | Otter Tail | 18,675 | | |
| Cass | 486 | | | Eleventh | 12,865 |
| Chippewa | 5,408 | Pine | 1,966 | Twelfth | 13,491 |
| Chisago | 7,992 | Pipe Stone | 2,092 | Thirteenth | 11,844 |
| Clay | 5,886 | Polk | 11,547 | Fourteenth | 21,343 |
| Cook | 65 | Pope | 5,874 | Fifteenth | 27,197 |
| | | Ramsey | 45,915 | | |
| Cottonwood | 3,532 | | | Sixteenth | 15,695 |
| Crow Wing | 2,218 | Redwood | 5,876 | Seventeenth | 12,333 |
| Dakota | 17,491 | Renville | 10,794 | Eighteenth | 10,677 |
| Dodge | 11,544 | Rice | 22,480 | Nineteenth | 16,404 |
| Douglas | 9,130 | Rock | 5,069 | Twentieth | 22,480 |
| | | St. Louis | 4,505 | | |
| Faribault | 13,015 | | | Twenty-First | 18,009 |
| Fillmore | 28,162 | Scott | 13,816 | Twenty-Second | 11,843 |
| Freeborn | 16,099 | Sherburne | 3,853 | Twenty-Third | 18,009 |
| Goodhue | 29,681 | Sibley | 10,627 | Twenty-Fourth | 12,565 |
| Grant | 3,004 | Stearns | 21,956 | Twenty-Fifth | 17,891 |
| | | Steele | 13,691 | | |
| Hennepin | 67,013 | | | Twenty-Sixth | 20,078 |
| Houston | 15,822 | Stevens | 3,911 | Twenty-Seventh | 25,587 |
| Isanti | 5,053 | Swift | 7,473 | Twenty-Eighth | 25,587 |
| Itasca | 134 | Todd | 6,133 | Twenty-Ninth | 22,721 |
| Jackson | 4,897 | Traverse | 1,516 | Thirtieth | 25,976 |
| | | Wabasha | 18,205 | | |
| Kanabec | 905 | | | Thirty-First | 18,516 |
| Kittson | 905 | Wadena | 2,096 | Thirty Second | 14,140 |
| Kandiyohi | 10,139 | Washington | 19,592 | Thirty Third | 21,956 |
| Lac qui Parle | 4,867 | Waseca | 12,385 | Thirty-Fourth | 11,739 |
| Lake | 106 | Watonwan | 5,104 | Thirty-Fifth | 12,563 |
| Le Sueur | 16,104 | Wilkin | 1,906 | Thirty-Sixth | 10,194 |
| Lincoln | 2,945 | Winona | 27,197 | Thirty-Seventh | 17,760 |
| Lyon | 6,297 | Wright | 18,104 | Thirty-Eighth | 9,852 |
| McLeod | 12,943 | Yellow Medicine | 5,884 | Thirty-Ninth | 18,693 |
| Marshall | 922 | | | Fortieth | 21,956 |
| | | Total | 780,773 | | |
| | | | | Forty-First | 15,004 |
| | | | | Forty-Second | 12,107 |
| | | | | Forty-Third | 18,975 |
| | | | | Forty-Fourth | 13,199 |
| | | | | Forty-Fifth | 13,154 |
| | | | | Forty-Sixth | 8,967 |
| | | | | Forty-Seventh | 10,791 |
| | | | | Total | 780,773 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
| 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 |
| 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 |
| 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 |
| 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | | |

The Diagram above shows the manner of Numbering the Sections in a Township, of Section containing 640 Acres.

The shaded sections represent those donated by Act of Congress to the Public Schools being One Eighteenth of the total area of the whole State.

REFERENCES:

- COUNTY SEATS
- Towns, Villages, Post Offices & Stations
- U.S. Land Offices
- Rail Roads completed
- Rail Roads unfinished
- County Boundaries

Minnesota contains 83,531 Square Miles

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